

March 30, 2011

Form ADV Part 2

Putnam Investments Limited

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Putnam Investments Limited. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Peter Ferrelli, Director of Global Institutional Client Service, at peter_ferrelli@putnam.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority. Additional information about Putnam Investments Limited is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Clients should note that SEC registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Item 2: Material Changes

On July 28, 2010, the SEC updated the requirements for Form ADV Part 2, which is the brochure or disclosure document that SEC-registered investment advisers must provide to their clients. This is our first Part 2 brochure prepared according to the SEC's new rules, so we have no material changes to the brochure to disclose at this time. In the future, this Item will provide clients with a summary of specific material changes that have been made to our brochure since the last update.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Introduction to Putnam

Putnam Investments Limited ("PIL") has been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser since 2002. Putnam Investments, LLC ("Putnam" or "Putnam Investments"), a broad-based, dedicated asset manager whose history reaches back to 1937, wholly owns PIL through various subsidiaries. Putnam is an active asset manager providing investment advice across all asset classes to individuals and institutions worldwide through separately-managed accounts and pooled investment funds. Based in Boston, Putnam also has offices in Europe, Asia and Australia.

Putnam is an indirect subsidiary of Great-West Lifeco Inc. Great-West Lifeco Inc., a member of the Power Financial Corporation group in Canada, is a financial services holding company with operations in Canada, the United States and Europe. Power Financial Corporation, a global company with interests in the financial services industry, is a subsidiary of Power Corporation of Canada, a financial, industrial, and communications holding company. Although Putnam Investments itself is not a public company, the parent companies named above are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

PIL primarily manages assets for non-U.S. institutional clients. In addition, PIL subadvises client portfolios of other Putnam advisers, and promotes Putnam products and services in Europe, the Middle East and Africa and some other non-U.S. countries. PIL is affiliated, through common ownership by Putnam, with:

- ◆ Putnam Investment Management, LLC ("PIM"), a registered investment adviser that manages Putnam's open-end and closed-end registered investment companies (the "Putnam Funds") and Putnam 529 for AmericaSM, a Section 529 college savings plan. PIM also sub-advises other financial firms' registered investment companies.
- ◆ Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company ("PFTC"), a New Hampshire non-depository trust company that manages assets and provides trustee and custodial services pursuant to its banking and fiduciary powers (including to defined contribution plans administered by Putnam), and
- ◆ The Putnam Advisory Company ("PAC"), a registered investment adviser that manages assets for institutional and international clients. PAC also manages various pooled investment funds, such as limited liability companies, limited partnerships, and non-US funds, and sub-advises some Putnam Funds.

These four Putnam management companies generally market their services together (depending on the type of client involved) under the Putnam brand, and share a common platform of trading, compliance, risk systems, and policies and procedures. They are sometimes called "Putnam," the "Putnam Advisers," or simply "We" in this brochure.

Investment Management Services

Putnam offers professional, active investment management across a broad range of asset classes, including traditional long-only equity, fixed income, absolute return, alternative, and multi-asset class strategies.

Putnam manages client assets based on the individual needs of the client, which are stated in the written objectives and guidelines of the client's account. In a typical discretionary separate account relationship (that is, an investment portfolio pursuing a particular investment strategy, established in the client's name at its custodian), the client authorizes PIL to supervise, manage and direct the investment of the assets of the portfolio without prior consultation with the client. For non-discretionary accounts, which are less

common, PIL must consult with the client prior to implementing any investment decisions. PIL is primarily a discretionary asset manager, and does not routinely provide general investment advice or planning services to its clients. As of December 31, 2010 PIL has \$2,685,374,748 in discretionary assets under management and \$165,479,152 in non-discretionary assets under management.

In addition to separate accounts, PIL also manages non-U.S. pooled investment funds. Like separate accounts, investment funds are managed in accordance with written investment objectives, strategies and guidelines. However, a fund is a pooled vehicle, and its investment program cannot be tailored to the individual needs of any particular investor. Investment in a fund does not create an advisory client relationship between the investor and Putnam. Therefore, investors should consider whether a fund meets their investment objectives and risk tolerance prior to investing. Investors in pooled funds receive an offering memorandum, prospectus, or similar document that describes the fund, including its risks, fees, and the qualifications needed to invest. Some investment funds may be offered on a private placement or other limited basis and may not be available to, or appropriate for, all prospective investors.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Putnam's management fees are set forth in the client's investment management agreement. Putnam generally charges management fees to its discretionary account clients in accordance with its standard fee schedules in effect when the management agreement is signed. Management fees are negotiated with some clients, so fees may vary from the standard schedules. Because Putnam will be delivering this brochure only to "qualified purchasers" as defined in section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, SEC rules do not require us to include our standard fee schedules in this brochure. Other investment advisers may charge higher or lower fees for comparable services than Putnam charges.

Generally, management fees are billed to the client and are payable quarterly in arrears. Putnam does not require prepayment of management fees.

Putnam must comply with SEC rules about "custody" of client assets (which can include automatic billing arrangements). Clients (other than registered investment companies) who prefer that Putnam deduct fees directly from their account will be required to make specific arrangements with a qualified custodian and to provide Putnam with additional information (including confirmation that the custodian provides the client with required account statements).

Fees, minimum account sizes, and fee breakpoints may be negotiated or modified in Putnam's discretion based on factors such as asset class, pre-existing fee schedules, account size and overall size of the client relationship, portfolio complexity and customization requests (such as specific investment restrictions requested by the client that cause the account to differ from similar accounts managed at Putnam), service requirements (such as reporting and information requests), or other factors. Putnam may also choose to waive all or a portion of negotiated fees for a period. A small number of existing client accounts may be subject to minimum account charges that work in tandem with the asset-based fee schedule.

Performance fees

Some Putnam clients, including some investment funds, pay performance-based fees. For more information on these fees, please read Item 6 of this brochure.

Non-Discretionary Advice

In addition to discretionary asset management, Putnam may sometimes agree to provide non-discretionary advice for a specific client portfolio in a particular asset class. Putnam does not act as general investment counsel for these accounts, but instead makes specific, security-level recommendations for the client to implement in its discretion. The fees for these services, or for any additional services such as unusual reporting needs or other client-specific requirements, are determined on a case by case basis.

Separate Account Termination

The terms and conditions of PIL's services are specified in an investment management agreement between PIL and the separate account client. The management agreement generally allows either the client or PIL to terminate it at any time on written notice (typically, of less than 60 days).

Investment Funds

In addition to separate accounts, PIL manages or subadvises pooled investment funds of various kinds. Each fund's offering documents describe the fees that apply. Normally, the Putnam management fees that a fund

investor pays are similar to the fees for a similar Putnam separate account. However, investors should note that the fees for fund investing can differ from the fees for separate account investing in several ways.

First, a separate account client arranges for custody, recordkeeping and other service providers for its portfolio on its own (and pays for these services separately). In contrast, Putnam-managed funds hire their own service providers, and pay the related operating costs. Depending on the fund and account documentation, in some cases, Putnam may bear some or all of these expenses. For details, please refer to the specific fund's offering documents.

In addition, the management fees on a fund may also differ from the fees for similar separate accounts depending, for example, on the specific services provided and Putnam's related costs. Interested qualified investors can request a fund's offering documents from Putnam.

PIL also subadvises some of the Putnam Funds, which are registered investment companies. More information about this relationship, including fees, is disclosed in the prospectus and statement of additional information for each Putnam Fund; however, these subadvisory fees are paid by PIM, not by the Putnam Funds.

Other Third Party Fees and Expenses

In addition to Putnam's management fee, clients are responsible for other charges imposed by third parties other than Putnam. Investment in a portfolio of securities and other investments involves various costs, such as commissions, taxes, and custody and accounting charges. For separate account clients, the custodian or administrator, not Putnam, charges each of these expenses (other than commissions) directly to the portfolio, and, in many cases, Putnam does not know the amounts of these expenses. For more information, clients may contact their service providers directly. For fund investors, the fund generally bears these expenses, which reduce the return on an investor's investment.

Commissions and Transaction Costs: The rate of commissions and level of transaction costs will vary, and, for fixed-income securities, commissions may not be separately stated, but implicit in the spread paid on the trade. Please see Item 12 for more information.

Taxes: Withholding taxes and/or other taxes may be applicable to some investments (such as securities of non-U.S. issuers). VAT or similar taxes may also apply to management fees paid to PIL.

Custody and Accounting Charges: These charges (including ongoing fees as well as transaction specific fees and charges for portfolio trades) are charged by the custodian and accounting agent/record keeper for the portfolio.

Fund expenses. Accounts that invest in mutual funds or other funds will bear those funds' expenses and any associated management fees.

Valuation of Portfolio Assets in Calculating Fees

Putnam's management fees are based on the value and performance of the assets held in the client account. Putnam generally does not act as official record keeper or pricing agent for its client accounts. However, if the investment management agreement provides that fees will be based on Putnam's calculation of the portfolio's net assets or performance, or in the case of an investment fund managed by Putnam, Putnam's valuation of securities may determine the fees that a client or fund investor pays. Although most investment types are valued based on publicly available prices (such as equity closing prices), third party pricing sources, or broker dealer prices, Putnam does have a role in determining asset values in some asset classes and circumstances. For example, Putnam may be required to price a portfolio holding when a market price is not readily available or when Putnam has reason to believe that the market price is inaccurate. To the extent Putnam's fees are based on the value or performance of client accounts, Putnam may benefit by receiving a

fee based on the impact, if any, of the increased value of assets in an account. Putnam has adopted detailed pricing procedures and related oversight controls to assist in proper valuation of client investments.

The Putnam Funds have adopted their own pricing procedures; however, these procedures may also call for Putnam to provide input on the value of some investments.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Most Putnam management fees are asset-based. However, for some clients, the management fee includes a performance component in which Putnam is paid either based upon a fulcrum fee, or is paid additional amounts to the extent the account's performance exceeds a specific performance benchmark. In addition to these more traditional performance fees, Putnam also manages some institutional accounts and funds that pay performance based fees of 5% to 30% of investment gains (or of outperformance over an agreed-upon benchmark, such as a securities index or a cash measure such as LIBOR or the return on Treasury bills) in addition to a base fee. In some cases, these performance fees may be subject to a high-water mark or other provisions intended to assure that prior losses are recouped before Putnam earns any performance fees. Other accounts and funds may have periodic or cumulative performance hurdles that must be achieved before Putnam receives a performance fee. The periods used to measure the performance are specified in the management agreement and will typically be at least a twelve-month period.

Performance fee accounts can generate significant fees. While performance fees are intended to reward Putnam for the successful pursuit of client investment goals, they could create an incentive for portfolio managers to take risks in managing client assets that they would not otherwise take. In addition, the management of performance fee accounts alongside non-performance fee accounts raises potential conflicts of interest, such as:

- ◆ The most attractive investments could be allocated to performance fee accounts.
- ◆ The trading of performance fee accounts could be favored as to timing and execution price.
- ◆ The trading of other accounts could be used to benefit performance fee accounts (front running).
- ◆ Portfolio managers could focus primarily on performance fee accounts due to their personal stake in compensation.

Putnam attempts to address these potential conflicts of interest through compliance policies that are generally intended to place all accounts, regardless of fee structure, on the same footing for investment management purposes. For example, under Putnam's policies:

- ◆ Performance fee accounts must be included in all standard trading and allocation procedures with all other accounts.
- ◆ All accounts must be assigned to a specific category of account and trade together with allocations of similar accounts in their categories based on the procedures generally applicable to all accounts in those categories (such as based on relative risk budgets of accounts).
- ◆ All trading must be effected through Putnam's trading desks and normal queues and procedures must be followed (that is, no special treatment is permitted for performance fee accounts or higher-fee accounts based on account fee structure).
- ◆ Front running is prohibited.

As part of these policies, Putnam has also implemented trade oversight and review procedures in order to monitor whether particular accounts (including higher-fee accounts, performance fee accounts and affiliated accounts) are being favored over time.

Although Putnam believes our policies and procedures are reasonably designed, it is not possible to eliminate all the potential risks of these conflicts. For more information about other potential conflicts of interest in trading and managing client accounts, see Item 11.

Item 7: Types of Clients

PIL provides investment advice to a wide variety of clients, such as non-U.S. pension and profit-sharing plans, non-U.S. governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, and pooled investment vehicles. PIL also subadvises some Putnam Funds and other portfolios managed by other Putnam companies. PIL generally requires a separate account, at or shortly after commencement, to have, depending on the product, minimum assets ranging from \$25 million to \$100 million. Exceptions to account minimums may be made in some cases.

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis

Putnam is an active, long-term investment manager across the major asset classes.

Our analysis of the financial markets is generally based on fundamental analysis and research, but also includes quantitative elements. Fundamental analysis attempts to measure the intrinsic value of a security by looking at economic and financial factors (including the overall economy, industry conditions, and the financial condition and management of the company itself) in order to determine if the company is underpriced or overpriced. Quantitative analysis applies concepts of fundamental valuation and security selection via computer models. These computer-based models are designed to analyze a variety of financial data from various sources and generate investment selections.

Generally, Putnam research is focused on developing both a top-down view of broader market performance and a bottom-up outlook for individual securities. Putnam relies significantly on research generated in-house which is tailored to the precise needs of our investment professionals. External research is also used - for example, to evaluate consensus views and to augment the research process. For more information, see Item 12 of this brochure.

Investment Strategies

Putnam offers a wide variety of investment strategies to its clients. In managing assets, Putnam has the flexibility to invest in securities and other financial instruments of almost any type (including both cash securities, such as stocks and bonds, and derivative instruments, such as swaps, futures, forwards, and options). This flexibility is subject to the investment objectives and guidelines of each account, as agreed with the client.

Equity Mandates

Putnam's equity mandates typically seek superior results over time, backed by original, fundamental research on a global scale. Putnam seeks to generate alpha through a bottom-up approach to investing, seeking to identify the most attractive investment opportunities based on valuation and perceived quality while considering overall portfolio construction. Portfolios are designed in an attempt to maximize alpha from stock selection, and while individual portfolios may vary, holdings tend to be broad based, which can help dampen volatility over time, although there can be no guarantee of investment results. We employ global sector coverage, with each team having extensive experience in researching their sectors.

Significant equity strategies managed by Putnam are listed below. Putnam may also manage other strategies.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • Capital Spectrum | • Global Sector | • Multi Cap Growth |
| • Convertibles | • International Core | • Multi Cap Value |
| • Emerging Markets | • International Growth | • Quant Solutions Small Cap Growth |
| • Equity Spectrum | • International Small Cap Core | • Small Cap Growth |
| • European Core | • Large Cap Core | • Small Cap Value |
| • Global Core | • Large Cap Growth | • U.S. Small Cap Core |
| • Global Growth | • Large Cap Value | |
| • Global Value | | |

Equity investing involves many risks. See the “Risk of Loss” section below for more information.

Fixed Income Mandates

Putnam’s fixed income portfolios generally seek above average total returns relative to an agreed benchmark with low relative volatility by investing in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities. Our fixed income strategies are managed in a holistic fashion that seeks to combine specialist investment insights upon a common platform of disciplined portfolio construction and risk management techniques. We believe that fixed income markets are inefficient at pricing the risk of various securities, and that active management can help add value to client portfolios by exploiting these inefficiencies through the disciplined and systematic application of a well-defined, robust investment process. Of course, there can be no guarantee of investment results.

Understanding the dynamics of fixed income markets and individual securities is a complex, technical area with vast volumes of information. We believe that opportunities are most effectively exploited by dedicated sector specialist teams. Our top-down view is based on ongoing market discussion among the group’s portfolio managers. The group reviews internal and external market data, including proprietary forecasting models. Based on fundamental credit research performed by the analysts, the portfolio managers determine which securities of an issuer to own and in what amount relative to the index. This decision incorporates a relative value decision across industries and within an issuer’s capital structure, and is aided by quantitative tools. The security selection process also factors in considerations such as liquidity, market technicals, market opportunities and, most importantly, our top-down portfolio strategy.

Significant fixed income investment strategies managed by Putnam are listed below. Putnam may also manage other strategies.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Core Bond | • Global Alpha 300 | • Mortgage Recovery |
| • Core Global Fixed Income | • Global Government | • Opportunistic Mortgage |
| • Core Plus | • Global High Yield | • Stable Value |
| • Emerging Market Debt | • Investment Grade Corporate | • U.S. High Yield |
| • Euro High Yield | • Libor Plus | |
| • Global Alpha 100 | • Mortgage Only | |
| • Global Alpha 200 | | |

Fixed-income investing involves many risks. See the “Risk of Loss” section below for more information.

Global Asset Allocation Mandates

Putnam’s Global Asset Allocation Team believes that traditional beta and alpha-only investment approaches are not always sufficient to achieve a client’s investment objectives; instead, the modern investing landscape, in our view, requires a team of professionals with the breadth and skill to exploit the full spectrum of available investment opportunities in a portfolio featuring diversification across asset classes and active strategies. The Global Asset Allocation Team’s products combine equity, fixed-income, and other asset classes in order to seek particular client goals, such as total return, although there can be no guarantee of investment results.

The primary Global Asset Allocation strategy managed by Putnam for institutional clients is Total Return. Putnam also offers various Putnam Funds managed by the Global Asset Allocation team in asset allocation, absolute return, and target date strategies.

Investing in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed-income instruments involves many risks. See the “Risk of Loss” section below for more information.

Risk of Loss

While Putnam seeks to achieve a client's stated investment objective, there is no guarantee that we will succeed. All investments involve risk of loss. Our accounts may not perform as well as accounts managed by others or as well as their benchmarks.

This section gives more information on the material risks that may apply to a client portfolio depending on the asset class or classes in which it invests. These descriptions cover our most significant strategies, and they focus on risks that are shared by most portfolios in a given asset class (such as equities or fixed-income). Some specialized portfolios may be subject to additional risks. For example, our Capital Spectrum and Equity Spectrum strategies may sell securities short and invest in leveraged companies, and our regional or sector strategies, such as Europe Equity, will be subject to risks associated with focusing in one geographic region or sector.

Of course, this section does not cover every possible risk, and Putnam may sometimes buy investments that we do not describe below. In addition, each specific account's guidelines and strategy will determine the risks that apply. For example, if you invest in a portfolio of mostly large-cap equities, the risks of small-cap investing will not be significant. If you invest in a high yield bond portfolio, credit risk may be significant, but prepayment risk may not be. If your account does not permit the use of derivatives, derivatives risks will not apply. For more detailed information about your portfolio's risks, please contact Putnam. Fund investors should also refer to their fund's offering materials.

Fixed-Income Investments

»**Interest rate risk.** The values of bonds and other debt instruments usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the value of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally decrease the value of existing debt instruments. Changes in a debt instrument's value usually will not affect the amount of interest income paid to a portfolio, but will affect the value of the portfolio. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer maturities.

Some investments give the issuer the option to call or redeem an investment before its maturity date. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, we might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.

»**Credit risk.** Investors normally expect to be compensated in proportion to the risk they are assuming. Thus, debt of issuers with poor credit prospects usually offers higher yields than debt of issuers with more secure credit. Higher-rated investments generally have lower credit risk.

Where a portfolio's investment guidelines permit, we may invest in higher-yield, higher-risk debt investments that are below investment grade. Investments rated below BBB or its equivalent are below investment-grade. This rating reflects a greater possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default. If this happens, or is perceived as likely to happen, the values of those investments will usually be more volatile and are likely to fall. A default or expected default could also make it difficult for us to sell the investments at prices approximating the values we had previously placed on them. Lower-rated debt usually has a more limited market than higher-rated debt, which may at times make it difficult for us to buy or sell some debt instruments or to establish their fair value. Credit risk is generally greater for zero coupon bonds and other investments that are issued at less than their face value and that are required to make interest payments only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the investment.

Credit ratings are based largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition, and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility or liquidity. Although we consider credit ratings in making investment decisions, we perform our own investment analysis and do not rely only on ratings assigned by the rating agencies. Our success in achieving a portfolio's investment objective may depend more on our own credit analysis when we buy lower quality bonds than when we buy higher quality bonds. We may have to participate in legal proceedings involving the issuer. This could increase a portfolio's operating expenses and decrease its value.

Although investment-grade investments generally have lower credit risk, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments.

»**Prepayment risk.** Traditional debt investments typically pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount is due. By contrast, payments on securitized debt instruments, including mortgage-backed and asset-backed investments, typically include both interest and partial payment of principal. Principal may also be prepaid voluntarily, or as a result of refinancing or foreclosure. We may have to invest the proceeds from prepaid investments in other investments with less attractive terms and yields. Compared to debt that cannot be prepaid, mortgage-backed investments are less likely to increase in value during periods of declining interest rates and have a higher risk of decline in value during periods of rising interest rates. They may increase the volatility of the portfolio. Some mortgage-backed investments receive only the interest portion or the principal portion of payments on the underlying mortgages. The yields and values of these investments are extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and in the rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgages. The market for these investments may be volatile and limited, which may make them difficult to buy or sell. Asset-backed securities, which are subject to risks similar to those of mortgage-backed securities, are also structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from credit card agreements.

Equity Investments

»**Common stocks.** Common stock represents an ownership interest in a company. The value of a company's stock may fall as a result of factors directly relating to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. A stock's value may also fall because of factors affecting not just the company, but also companies in the same industry or in a number of different industries, such as increases in production costs. From time to time, a portfolio may invest a significant portion of its assets in companies in one or more related industries or sectors, such as the financial sector, which would make the portfolio more vulnerable to adverse developments affecting those industries or sectors. The value of a company's stock may also be affected by changes in financial markets that are relatively unrelated to the company or its industry, such as changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates. In addition, a company's stock generally pays dividends only after the company invests in its own business and makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of a company's stock will usually react more strongly than its bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Stocks of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those of larger companies.

Growth stocks – Stocks of companies we believe are fast-growing may trade at a higher multiple of current earnings than other stocks. The values of these stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the values of other stocks. If our assessment of the prospects for a company's earnings growth is wrong, or if our judgment of how other investors will value the company's earnings growth is wrong, then the price of the company's stock may fall or not approach the value that we have

placed on it. Seeking earnings growth may result in significant investments in some sectors, including the technology sector, which may be subject to greater volatility than other sectors of the economy.

Value stocks – Companies we believe are undergoing positive change and whose stock we believe is undervalued by the market may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused their stocks to be out of favor. If our assessment of a company's prospects is wrong, or if other investors do not similarly recognize the value of the company, then the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value that we have placed on it.

» **Small and midsize companies.** These companies, some of which may have a market capitalization of less than \$1 billion, are more likely than larger companies to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or to depend on a small, inexperienced management group. Stocks of these companies often trade less frequently and in limited volume, and their prices may fluctuate more than stocks of larger companies. Stocks of small and midsize companies may therefore be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those of larger companies.

Non-U.S. Investments

Non-U.S. investments (whether equities or fixed-income investments) involve certain special risks, including:

- » Unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates: Non-U.S. investments are typically issued and traded in non-U.S. currencies. As a result, their values may be affected by changes in exchange rates.
- » Political and economic developments: Non-U.S. investments may be subject to the risks of seizure by a non-U.S. government, direct or indirect impact of sovereign debt default, imposition of restrictions on the exchange or export of non-U.S. currency, and tax increases.
- » Unreliable or untimely information: There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. company, and non-U.S. companies are usually not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as stringent as those applicable to U.S. issuers.
- » Limited legal recourse: Legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available for investors in U.S. companies.
- » Limited markets: Some non-U.S. investments may be less liquid (harder to buy and sell) and more volatile, which means we may at times be unable to sell these non-U.S. investments at desirable prices. For the same reason, we may at times find it difficult to value the portfolio's non-U.S. investments.
- » Trading practices: Brokerage commissions and other fees are generally higher for non-U.S. investments than for U.S. investments. The procedures and rules governing non-U.S. transactions and custody may also involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments.

The risks of non-U.S. investments are typically increased in less developed countries, which are sometimes referred to as emerging markets. For example, political and economic structures in these countries may be changing rapidly, which can cause instability. These countries are also more likely to experience high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation, which could hurt their economies and securities markets. For these and other reasons, investments in emerging markets are often considered speculative.

Some of these risks may also apply to some extent to U.S. investments that are denominated in non-U.S. currencies, investments in U.S. companies that are traded in non-U.S. markets or investments in U.S. companies that have significant non-U.S. operations.

Derivatives Investments

We may engage in a variety of transactions involving derivatives, such as futures, options, warrants and swap contracts. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of something else, such as one or more underlying investments, pools of investments, indexes or currencies. We may make use of "short" derivatives positions, the values of which move in the opposite direction from the price of the underlying investment, pool of investments, index or currency. The risk of loss from certain short derivatives positions is theoretically unlimited. We may use derivatives both for hedging and non-hedging purposes. For example, we may use foreign currency transactions to increase or decrease a portfolio's exposure to a particular currency or group of currencies. We may also use derivatives as a substitute for a direct investment in the securities of one or more issuers. However, we may also choose not to use derivatives, based on our evaluation of market conditions or the availability of suitable derivatives.

Derivatives involve special risks and may result in losses. The successful use of derivatives depends on our ability to manage these sophisticated instruments. Some derivatives are "leveraged," which means that they provide a portfolio with investment exposure greater than the value of the portfolio's investment in the derivatives. As a result, these derivatives may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the portfolio. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage or other factors, especially in unusual market conditions, and may result in increased volatility.

Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the portfolio derivatives positions at any time. In fact, many over-the-counter instruments (investments not traded on an exchange) will not be liquid. Over-the-counter instruments also involve the risk that the other party to the derivative transaction will not meet its obligations.

Turnover

A client account pays transaction-related costs when Putnam buys and sells securities (or "turns over" the portfolio). A higher turnover rate may indicate higher brokerage commissions, transaction costs and taxes, which affect performance. The turnover for Putnam client accounts varies widely among strategies and portfolio managers and, even within a single account, will be higher or lower at different times depending on Putnam's view of market opportunities. While Putnam generally seeks long-term outperformance rather than short-term opportunity, some Putnam client portfolios may have relatively high turnover.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Not applicable.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Other Putnam companies

PIL is wholly owned by Putnam Investments, which also owns the other Putnam Advisers described in Item 4 of this brochure. The Putnam Advisers share portfolio management personnel and securities research and trading facilities, and allocate the costs among themselves. PIL also acts as a subadviser to the other Putnam Advisers for some client accounts, and other Putnam Advisers also subadvise some PIL client accounts. Client fees do not change when one Putnam Adviser acts as subadviser to another. Instead, other Putnam companies compensate the subadviser through subadvisory fees or the allocation of related costs and revenue. Any subadvisory relationship is subject to client approval (which Putnam may obtain through the initial investment management agreement or other account documents, or at a later time).

Putnam also owns other related financial companies in the United States, including:

- ◆ Putnam Investor Services, Inc., a registered transfer agent which serves as the transfer agent to the Putnam Funds and some other clients and also provides recordkeeping for defined contribution plans administered by Putnam; and
- ◆ Putnam Retail Management Limited Partnership (“PRM”), a registered broker/dealer which is the principal underwriter for the open-end Putnam Funds and distributor of the Putnam 529 for AmericaSM, a Section 529 college savings plan. PRM and its personnel also offer some other Putnam investment funds to U.S. investors, and may be compensated by other Putnam companies for these services. Some of PIL’s senior executives are registered representatives of PRM.

Outside the United States, Putnam also owns:

- ◆ Putnam Investments (Ireland) Limited, an Irish UCITS management company that primarily manages various UCITS investment funds that are available, through PIL as global distributor, to non-U.S. investors;
- ◆ Putnam Investments Inc., an Ontario company with various provincial securities licenses in Canada that manages Canadian separate accounts and investment funds;
- ◆ Putnam Investments Australia Pty Limited, an Australia financial services license holder that promotes Putnam products and services; and
- ◆ Putnam Investments Securities Co, Ltd., a Japanese Type I Financial Instruments license holder that handles the private placement of Putnam funds and provides reporting and related services in connection with Putnam’s business in Japan.

These firms may promote Putnam products and services outside the United States and/or hire one or more of the Putnam Advisers to subadvise non-U.S. client portfolios.

Affiliated Funds

Putnam also manages various affiliated funds, as described in Item 4. Putnam does not invest the assets of its discretionary client accounts or Putnam funds in other funds managed by Putnam without consent of the client or fund (which may, in some cases, be obtained through disclosure in the investment management

agreement or a fund's offering documents). Subject to these requirements and any other applicable law, Putnam may use affiliated funds to manage portfolio cash efficiently, or for other purposes.

Putnam Distribution Firms and Sales Personnel

In general, PRM, PIL and other Putnam sales organizations and personnel are a dedicated sales force offering only Putnam products and services. Putnam companies do not generally offer advisory clients or prospects traditional financial planning or brokerage services (except in the context of IRA rollover business), general investment advice, or recommendations or advice about other financial firms' products. Clients and potential clients should be aware, in choosing to begin a client relationship with a Putnam Adviser or invest in an investment fund offered by Putnam, that Putnam sales personnel and various Putnam companies are compensated by other Putnam companies for their distribution activities. Compensation may include commissions based on the successful sale of particular Putnam funds or strategies/services. Accordingly, Putnam personnel have an incentive to sell Putnam products and services.

Other, Separate Affiliates

In addition to its own, Putnam-branded business, Putnam also owns an approximately 80% interest in PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. ("PanAgora"), a quantitatively-oriented firm which provides investment management primarily to institutional clients. PanAgora is a registered investment adviser, a commodity pool operator, a commodity trading adviser registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), and a member organization of the National Futures Association. PanAgora's services are marketed separately from those of Putnam; however, PanAgora acts as a subadviser for some existing Putnam client accounts. PanAgora maintains its own separate investment operations and policies and procedures. Trades made by PanAgora for its clients are not aggregated with those made by the Putnam Advisers for their clients. For more information on PanAgora, please refer to its separate Form ADV Part 2 brochure, which is available from PanAgora (SEC File number 801-35497).

Putnam's indirect parent company, Power Financial Corporation ("Power"), also owns other insurance, investment management, brokerage and other financial businesses with which Putnam may do business. Power's financial subsidiaries include U.S. registered investment advisers and broker-dealers as well as non-U.S. investment advisers, broker-dealers, fund management companies, and insurance companies. Business activities between Putnam and its Power affiliates include providing subadvisory services to Power affiliates' portfolios, seeking to include Putnam fund products on affiliates' distribution platforms, and partnering in the design, servicing and promotion of packaged retirement solutions. In addition, Power and its management, as corporate owners of Putnam Investments, may provide general assistance in the promotion and marketing of Putnam and its products and services.

Separation of Investment Operations

While Putnam does business with Power companies, some core aspects of our business are kept strictly separate. The investment management and trading functions at the Putnam Advisers are autonomous and operate separately from those at both PanAgora and the other Power investment management subsidiaries. These functions include all decision-making on what, how and when to buy, sell or hold specific securities in client portfolios and the trading related to implementation of these decisions. Information barrier policies are intended to permit the investment management and trading functions of each firm to operate without regard to or interference from the others and to provide reasonable assurances that sensitive investment management and trading information will not be shared between Putnam and either PanAgora or the other Power companies.

Conflicts of Interest

Doing business with our affiliates could involve conflicts of interest if, for example, we use affiliated products and services when those products and services are not in our clients' best interests. Many U.S. and non-U.S. laws aim at limiting these conflicts of interests – for example, by preventing a money manager from entering into trades between its clients and its affiliates where the client might be disadvantaged. We have policies and procedures designed to comply with these laws. In addition, we believe that our business relationships with our affiliates are carried out on market terms. In some key areas where potential conflicts may arise, we do not currently deal with our affiliates. For example, Putnam currently does not execute portfolio transactions for client accounts with any affiliated broker-dealers, and we do not generally invest in the stocks of our corporate affiliates that are public companies.

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Personal Trading

Putnam and the Putnam Advisers maintain a Code of Ethics, which applies to all employees of Putnam and the Putnam Advisers. The Code of Ethics regulates the personal securities trading activities of these employees and the trading activity of some family members and entities (such as corporations, trusts, or partnerships) that employees may be deemed to control or influence. A copy of Putnam's Code of Ethics is available on request.

The Code of Ethics imposes limits on activities of employees where the activity may conflict with the interests of their clients. These include:

- ◆ pre-clearance requirements for personal securities transactions,
- ◆ personal trading restrictions, and
- ◆ prohibitions against the buying and selling of any security while Putnam or the employee possesses material, non-public information (inside information) about the security.

As a condition of employment, every employee accepts the obligation to comply with the letter and the spirit of the Code of Ethics.

Employees are required to provide confirmations and statements for their personal securities transactions, including transactions of immediate family members living in their household and accounts over which the employee has investment discretion, to the Code of Ethics department. Employees may not buy or sell any security for their own account without clearing the proposed transaction in advance (some securities, such as open-end mutual funds, are exempted from this pre-clearance requirement).

In general, the Code of Ethics prohibits excessive personal trading by employees as well as the short selling of any security, whether or not it is held in a client portfolio (short selling against broad market indexes and “against the box” are permitted). All employees are prohibited from making more than 10 trades in individual securities in any given quarter. Putnam employees are also subject to a minimum 90-day holding period for holding shares of open-end Putnam Funds (other than money market funds). Employees in the investment division, who have sole or shared supervisory responsibility, or portfolio management responsibility have a one year holding requirement with respect to the open-end funds (including sub-advised funds) for which they have management responsibility.

Access Persons are subject to additional requirements under the Code of Ethics. Access Persons include:

- ◆ Employees who have access to non-public information about a client's purchase or sale of securities, or
- ◆ Employees who have access to information about recommendations with respect to such purchases or sales, or
- ◆ Employees who have access to non-public information about the portfolio holdings of any Putnam Fund or mutual fund subadvised by Putnam.

Access Persons are required to report all their personal securities transactions in each calendar quarter to the Code of Ethics department and are subject to additional restrictions, such as:

- ◆ Access Persons may not sell a security at a profit within 60 days of purchasing it or buy a security at a price below which he or she sold it within the past 60 days.
- ◆ Before a Portfolio Manager places an order to buy a security, or related derivative security, for any Putnam client portfolio they manage, they must sell that security or related derivative from his or her personal account if they purchased it within the preceding seven calendar days. Before a Portfolio Manager places an order to sell a security or related derivative security for any Putnam client portfolio they manage, they must disgorge any losses avoided if they sold that security, or related derivative, from his or her personal account within the preceding seven calendar days.
- ◆ No Portfolio Manager may buy any security or related derivative security for their personal account until seven calendar days have passed since the most recent sale of that security or related derivative security by any portfolio he or she manages.
- ◆ No Portfolio Manager may sell a security or related derivative security until 7 days has passed from the most recent purchase of that security by a client portfolio they manage. Similar rules apply to analysts with regard to stock recommendations.
- ◆ No Portfolio Manager may sell out of his or her personal account any security or related derivative security that is held in any portfolio he or she manages unless he or she has received the written approval of the appropriate Chief Investment Officer and the Code of Ethics Officer.
- ◆ No Portfolio Manager may cause a client to take action for the Portfolio Manager's own personal benefit.

Putnam imposes sanctions for violations of the Code of Ethics. Sanctions may include bans on personal trading, reductions of salary increases or bonuses, monetary sanctions, disgorgement of trading profits, suspension of employment, and/or termination of employment.

Affiliated Accounts

Putnam sometimes creates “seed” or “incubator” funds and accounts in order to develop a performance track record in new investment products and strategies before offering them to clients. Putnam or a related company funds these portfolios. Putnam employees may also invest in some seed portfolios. Putnam and its related companies and employees may also invest in registered investment companies and other investment funds that are offered to clients immediately from inception. Putnam and any investing employees will benefit from the investment performance of seed portfolios and other Putnam portfolios in which they invest. These two kinds of portfolios are called “affiliated accounts” below.

Affiliated accounts often invest in the same securities, at or around the same time, as client accounts. Putnam's policy is to allocate trades to affiliated accounts in the same way as client accounts – neither favoring nor disfavoring them except where legally required. Affiliated accounts are normally included in Putnam's daily block trades to the same extent as client accounts, except that seed accounts do not participate in initial public offerings. For more information, please read “Potential Conflicts of Interest in Trading and Management” below.

Some of Putnam's Great-West Lifeco Inc. affiliates have invested in a private equity firm, Thomas H. Lee Partners (“TH Lee”). These affiliates and some Putnam affiliated employees securities companies make principal investments in portfolio companies invested in by some funds sponsored by TH Lee. Where legally permitted, Putnam may purchase securities issued by the same portfolio companies on behalf of client accounts.

Putnam employees may also invest in the Putnam Funds in accordance with the terms of the prospectus.

Where appropriate, Putnam or an affiliate may recommend to its clients that they invest in investment funds for which a Putnam Adviser acts as an investment adviser and/or managing member/general partner or trustee.

Potential Conflicts of Interest in Trading and Management

Like other investment firms with multiple clients, Putnam may face potential conflicts of interest when managing and trading on behalf of multiple client accounts. This section describes some of these potential conflicts, which Putnam believes impact most major financial firms. It is not a complete description of every conflict that could exist. Clients and prospective clients should also read the discussions of potential conflicts in proxy voting, brokerage allocation, and personal trading described in this brochure. In addition, while Putnam's procedures are designed to address potential conflicts of interest, Putnam believes that all risks of these potential conflicts cannot be fully eliminated.

Differences in Account Fees, and Affiliated Accounts

The management of accounts with different management fee rates and/or fee structures, including accounts with performance fees, may raise potential conflicts of interest by creating an incentive to favor higher-fee or performance fee accounts. Similar conflicts may also apply to accounts in which Putnam companies or employees have proprietary or personal investments (regardless of such accounts' fee structures). Putnam attempts to address these potential conflicts of interest through various compliance policies that are generally intended to place all accounts, regardless of fee structure, on the same footing for investment management purposes.

For more information about these accounts and Putnam's approach to related potential conflicts of interest, please read Item 6 and the paragraphs about "Affiliated Accounts" above.

Client Trading and Guidelines

Other potential conflicts of interest may arise when various client accounts purchase or sell the same securities or other investments. Trade aggregation may create the potential for unfairness to client accounts if one account is favored over another— for example, by allocating a disproportionate amount of a security that is likely to increase in value to a favored account. As part of Putnam's trade oversight procedures, trade allocations are sampled on a regular basis for consistency with Putnam's policies in an attempt to ensure fairness over time across accounts.

Another potential conflict of interest may arise based on the different investment objectives and strategies of various Putnam client accounts. For example, different accounts may have different investment horizons, objectives, policies or restrictions. Depending on each account's objectives or other factors, Putnam may make different investment decisions for different accounts. In addition, investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular account involved. As a result, Putnam may buy or sell a particular security for some accounts even though it could have bought or sold it for other accounts at the same time. More rarely, Putnam may buy a particular security for some accounts when it is selling the security for other accounts. The market impact of client trading on other clients' holdings is impossible to predict; it may increase or reduce the price received or paid by clients. There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of portfolio securities for one or more accounts may have an adverse effect on other accounts. As noted above, Putnam has implemented trade oversight and review procedures to monitor whether any account is systematically favored over time; however, there is no way for an asset manager to eliminate completely the potential impact of one client's trading on another client.

Short Sales

Some Putnam client accounts may sell stocks or other investments short. Short selling may give rise to potential conflicts of interest if, for example, Putnam buys a particular security for some accounts when other accounts are selling the security short. In an attempt to mitigate these potential conflicts, Putnam has implemented policies and procedures designed to promote equitable treatment and fair dealing among accounts with similar mandates. For example, trade allocations are sampled on a regular basis as part of

Putnam's trade oversight procedures in an attempt to ensure fairness over time across accounts. In addition, Putnam has implemented specific restrictions (with limited exceptions) on the use of long and short positions on the same security within a group of similarly managed accounts.

Cross Trading

Where legally permitted, Putnam may seek to transfer a security from one client to another directly through a "cross" trade, which can save commissions and other transaction costs for both clients. Cross trades could involve a potential conflict of interest if, for example, one account is permitted to sell a security to another account at a higher price than an independent third party would pay, or if cross trades result in more attractive investments being allocated to higher-fee or performance fee accounts. To mitigate these potential conflicts, Putnam engages in cross trades only when the portfolio manager believes they would benefit each participating account. Cross trades are typically structured in accordance with the provisions of Rule 17a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (in addition to any other applicable law). Cross trades are conducted at an independent current market price and do not involve a commission or sales charge (although customary transaction fees such as custody charges may apply).

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Selection of Broker Dealers

Putnam places orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio investments for its client accounts through a substantial number of brokers and dealers. PIL generally places trades for European fixed income investments itself, and its affiliate PAC places trades for equities and other transactions. In both cases, outside brokers and dealers execute the trades. In seeking the best execution reasonably available under the circumstances, Putnam, having in mind its clients' best interests, selects broker-dealers to execute trades considering all factors it believes to be relevant. These can include factors such as:

- ◆ transaction price
- ◆ the size and type of the transaction
- ◆ the nature of the market for the security or other investment
- ◆ the amount of the commission
- ◆ research and brokerage products and services provided by a broker-dealer (subject to the paragraphs below)
- ◆ the timing of the transaction (taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved)
- ◆ the benefit of any capital committed by a broker or dealer to facilitate the efficient execution of the transaction, and
- ◆ the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in other transactions.

Putnam currently does not execute portfolio transactions for client accounts with any broker-dealers affiliated with Putnam.

Transactions on global stock exchanges, commodities markets and futures markets and other agency transactions involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. Commissions vary among different brokers and different trading platforms. A particular broker may charge different commissions according to factors such as the difficulty and size of the transaction and the trading venue. Although client accounts do not typically pay commissions for principal transactions in the over-the-counter markets, including the markets for most fixed income securities and some derivatives, an undisclosed amount of profit or "mark-up" is included in the price the client pays. In underwritten offerings, the price paid by the client includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer.

In general, and for purposes of obtaining brokerage and research products and services, Putnam places orders to purchase and sell securities on an aggregated basis for all clients of the Putnam Advisers. Client account trades may also be aggregated with trades for Putnam affiliated accounts on terms no less advantageous than those of the affiliated accounts or other Putnam clients.

Soft Dollars

Subject to the overriding requirements to seek best execution under the circumstances, Putnam receives brokerage and research products and services from broker dealers, including both the broker dealers with which Putnam places its clients' portfolio transactions and other third parties, which may include other broker-dealers. These products and services are sometimes called "soft dollar" purchases. However, due in part to United Kingdom regulatory requirements, Putnam receives no brokerage and research products and services in connection with brokerage transactions placed on behalf of PIL clients. In addition, Putnam may negotiate prohibitions or limitations on the use of soft dollars at the request of other clients. Research and brokerage products and services received by Putnam may be used to benefit all clients, including PIL clients

and other clients that prohibit Putnam from using, or limit Putnam's use of, brokerage commissions generated from such clients' trades to purchase brokerage and research products and services.

Other Products and Services

Putnam may receive products and services from broker-dealers other than brokerage and research services at reduced prices or for free. Putnam will not receive such products or services using commissions from client portfolio transactions or otherwise in connection with particular client trades or a commitment to direct client trades to the broker-dealer. These products and services may include analytical software for portfolio modeling; quotations and other pricing information for securities held in Putnam client portfolios; and risk and security analyses and databases. Putnam may also use its own resources to acquire any of these products and services, as well as research and brokerage products and services eligible for purchase with soft dollars.

Directed Brokerage

Clients may request that Putnam execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer in order to recapture commissions or obtain other products or services for their accounts. This kind of direction ("directed brokerage") is subject to best execution. As a condition to accepting direction from a client, Putnam generally requires assurances that the client is receiving services of value and a description of such services. Consistent with SEC guidelines, Putnam may disaggregate directed brokerage trades from the trades for our other client accounts when Putnam believes disaggregation is necessary or advisable to avoid disadvantaging other clients. Disaggregated trades may be transacted after other client trades in a specific security and executed at prices and for commission rates that may be less advantageous than those of aggregated trades.

Equity Allocation Policies

As a general policy, if the orders of all Putnam clients seeking to participate in an underwritten offering of equity securities cannot be satisfied by the total allocation made available to Putnam clients by the underwriters, shares will be allocated among the Putnam clients based on their total assets (the "General Policy"), subject to the following exceptions:

Putnam's policy on the allocation of interests in public offerings of equity securities is to allocate shares pro rata in relative proportion to the size of client accounts. This general policy is modified in the case of regional or specialty funds in offerings of securities which fall within the special focus of those funds. In those cases, the specialty funds will be weighted at 150% of assets for purposes of the allocation, provided that the allocations to those funds may not be increased above 50% of the amount allocated to Putnam by the incremental weighting. A specialty or regional account is one that focuses on a relatively narrow area of the overall securities markets. For example, a European equity fund is a specialty account as to equities of European corporations and a utilities fund is a specialty account for offerings of utilities companies. The Putnam Trading Department, with the approval of the Compliance Department, approves categories of specialty accounts.

In some circumstances, exceptions may be made to these policies to permit Putnam clients with relatively smaller total assets to participate more meaningfully in underwritten offerings of equity securities. Before an exception is made, Putnam will ensure that the exception will produce an allocation that is fair and equitable to the Putnam client accounts seeking to participate in the offering, taking into consideration the portfolio composition of such accounts, allocation of previous offerings, and other relevant factors. If an exception is made, some accounts participating in the offering may receive a smaller allocation of securities than they would have otherwise.

Underwritten offerings of convertible fixed income instruments (convertible bonds and preferred shares) are subject to the same procedures as equities unless the only accounts participating in the offering are convertible and high yield fixed income accounts. In that case, allocation of convertible instruments is subject to the fixed income allocation procedures described below.

In secondary offerings of equity securities, Putnam may allocate securities among participating client accounts of a portfolio manager so that each account holds as close to the same relative amount of the security as a percentage of net assets as possible. Putnam will first calculate the number of shares to which the participating client accounts of the portfolio manager would be entitled based upon the offering allocation policies described above (the "allotted shares"). Putnam will then allocate the allotted shares among participating client accounts of the portfolio manager so that, to the extent possible, each of the participating client accounts would hold the same relative amount of the security as a percentage of total assets.

In general, Putnam allocates market equity trades pro rata among clients based on the relative size of orders for a security placed by portfolio managers for each account. The Trading Department manages the flow of orders to the securities markets with the objective of minimizing market impact. Subject to specific client instructions or portfolio needs, the Trading Department may choose to take several days to implement an order. All clients trading a security in any day will normally receive the average price received or paid by all Putnam clients for the day. Putnam maintains different "Program" and "Block trading" desks for equities. Block trading represents normal trading within the equity marketplace. Program trades are typically highly structured trades of a large number of transactions at one time, supported by broker capital positions. These desks normally operate independently. In some circumstances, the same security may be traded on the Program and Block trading desks on the same day at a different price. Generally, if the Trading Department believes that the securities in a Program trade are material to the Block trade, securities in the Program trade will be withdrawn from the Program trade and included in the Block trade.

Smaller trades for a client account, which the Trading Department believes will not have a significant market impact or otherwise materially affect execution, are not subject to these procedures. These smaller trades may be executed independently of the Trading Department's primary trading desk, or, if executed through the primary trading desk, may receive varying allocations intended to reduce the administrative burden on Putnam and its clients' custodian banks.

One of the Putnam Advisers, PIM, manages accounts in some "model provider" programs for unaffiliated sponsors. In these programs, PIM provides model portfolio recommendations, and the program sponsor or overlay manager has sole responsibility for deciding whether to follow the recommendations, as well as for pursuing best execution on any related trades. Putnam has adopted procedures for communication of its model portfolio recommendations that may sometimes delay execution for these programs, which could adversely affect model provider account performance.

Putnam has adopted procedures to manage trading in derivatives whose underlying security is also currently being traded. When derivatives trading is both regarded as significant by the Trading Department and is in the same direction as the securities trading, (for example, both are going "long" or trading to gain exposure to an issuer), trading activity is allocated between securities and derivatives trading based on the ratio of the size of the securities trade pending to the notional value of the derivatives trade adjusted by the latter's "delta" (the relationship of the value of the option or other derivative to movements in the underlying security's price). The Trading Department will normally alternate between the securities and derivatives desks (with the larger order trading first), completing a portion of one desk's trades and then permitting the completion of an equal percentage of the second desk's trades.

Fixed Income Allocation Policies

Putnam's fixed income allocation procedures are designed to ensure fairness and objectivity across all accounts and mandates while recognizing differences in objectives, cash flows, and guidelines. Trades are normally allocated pro rata to target weights taking into consideration investment objective, benchmark, risk profile, guideline constraints, account size, current holdings, and cash flows. Target weights for a security may vary from mandate to mandate and allocations will normally reflect these varying target weights. Participating accounts that have a specialized investment strategy may be given priority in the allocation process, which is reflected in their target weights, with respect to some securities that are included in their investment mandate. Tactical (or opportunistic) trades, which result from the identification of an attractive bid or offer, are allocated pro rata based on assets (for purchases) and pro rata based on holdings (for sales) across appropriate portfolios, rather than to a specific target weight.

There may be times when some accounts do not participate in trades due to guideline constraints, account or transaction size, risk tolerance, or cash flow considerations. A portfolio manager may allocate a security only to clients in one investment mandate if the portfolio manager believes that, as an investment matter, the security should only be allocated to clients in that mandate. In addition, if the allocation process results in a very small allocation to one or more accounts, in order to save administrative expense and avoid charges for tiny positions, these small amounts can be reallocated to other clients. Typically, all client accounts participating in a particular aggregated trade order for a security will receive the average price for all trades related to that order. Derivative instruments and their underlying securities may be used to manage target weights for portfolio characteristics such as duration, for hedging strategies, as a substitute for cash investments, or for other investment purposes.

Currency Allocation Policies

To ensure that all accounts with an active currency management strategy are treated fairly, all trades that share a common currency and direction are traded as a block regardless of account strategy or base currency of the account. Typically, allocations are based on the initial client order. A general exception to block trading occurs in the instance of particular accounts that have restrictions in place limiting trading activity to specific counterparties. In general, the largest trading block, which is comprised of accounts with no counterparty restrictions, is traded first. Smaller blocks which are comprised of accounts that cannot trade with the large block counterparty but are allowed to trade with multiple counterparties, are traded second. The final accounts to be traded are those restricted to a single counterparty. These single counterparty accounts are rotated in order of execution on a best efforts basis.

Futures Allocation Policies

Under the rules of the CFTC, Putnam maintains procedures and policies on allocation of bunched orders for futures. When Putnam wishes to place parallel futures transactions for multiple clients, Putnam normally submits combined or "bunched" orders instead of separate orders on behalf of each client. Doing so generally increases the efficiency and timeliness of order placement, thereby facilitating best execution.

Putnam's procedures are designed to ensure that no eligible client account is favored over any other client. Each client account that is involved in a bunched transaction will participate at the average price for all of our transactions, on that business day, with respect to that bunched order. Putnam allocates any purchases or sales in a bunched order on a pro-rata basis to the client accounts in proportion to the size of the order placed for each account. If more than one execution is required, the fills are average priced, with each account participating in the order receiving the same price for the day.

Trades are allocated at Putnam at the time of execution. Putnam submits the specific allocation to the futures commission merchant clearing trades by the end of the day.

In accordance with applicable CFTC regulations permitting post execution notification to the futures commission merchant of allocation of bunched orders, clients whose accounts use futures are entitled to review summary or composite data to compare a client's results on bunched order transactions with those of other clients participating in such transactions. This information is available to clients upon request.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Putnam's portfolio managers generally review client portfolios daily with the assistance of portfolio associates who review and coordinate portfolio trading. These investment professionals use computer analyses which are prepared daily to monitor portfolio composition. Any material issues identified during the portfolio review are addressed by the portfolio manager and escalated to their group head or the Chief Investment Officer, as appropriate. The number of accounts that each portfolio manager is responsible for varies from portfolio manager to portfolio manager. For most accounts, analysis of portfolio risk and attribution is also run daily. In addition, the Putnam Compliance Department tests each portfolio daily for compliance with various investment guidelines and restrictions.

In addition to internal reviews, Putnam also reviews portfolios with its clients. Formal client meetings generally are held on a face-to-face basis or by telephone annually, or more frequently at client request; in addition, informal meetings and telephone discussions take place throughout the year. The portfolio manager, the account manager and/or other senior investment or management personnel, as appropriate, attend client review meetings.

In addition, Putnam client service managers are assigned to meet the individual reporting and administration requirements of each client. Client service managers work with account managers and relevant internal experts to provide additional attention and responsiveness to day-to-day client requests.

Each PIL client typically receives a comprehensive client communication package, which is generally mailed by the 15th business day after quarter-end. Client communication packages typically include the following information:

- ◆ **Portfolio Commentary** for each portfolio managed, discussing market events during the quarter, investment strategy, performance highlights, and portfolio outlook and positioning.
- ◆ **Account Appraisal**, including quarterly portfolio performance, portfolio holdings at quarter-end, and transactions booked during the period. Cost and market values of quarter-end holdings as well as the period's accrued income are also reported, and gains or losses are detailed for each portfolio transaction.
- ◆ **Capital Markets Outlook**, a quarterly market commentary from our Global Asset Allocation team.

Specific preliminary information, such as performance returns and portfolio holdings, is also available via a client-specific (secure) website within the first five days after month-end. Other reporting requests are discussed with the client during the funding process.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

As noted in Item 10, some Putnam Investments sales personnel are eligible to receive a bonus reward for referrals which result in new business. The bonus rewards are generally a specified percentage of revenues received by Putnam from a new account or from additional capital contributed to an existing account. Commission payments are generally spread out over several years.

Putnam employees, including portfolio managers, may receive limited gifts and entertainment from third parties. Under Putnam's policies and procedures, any gifts and entertainment must be of a reasonable value so they do not influence the nature of the investment advice given to clients, the selection of broker-dealers to execute portfolio trades, or other business decisions.

PIL does not currently have in place any third party solicitation arrangements under Rule 206(4)-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

See also "Other Products and Services" in Item 12 regarding other services received from broker-dealers.

Item 15: Custody

The overwhelming majority of Putnam's separate account clients and investment funds maintain custody arrangements with independent qualified custodians to safeguard their funds and securities. However, PIL may sometimes have "custody" (as defined in Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940) of client funds and securities, even though it does not actually maintain them.

For example, PIL or another Putnam company or affiliate acts as the general partner, managing member or trustee for some Putnam investment funds that PIL advises, and PIL has "custody" of those funds, as Rule 206(4)-2 uses that term, as a result. In addition, PFTC, an affiliated trust company, serves as the named custodian to a small number of existing Putnam clients. PIL may also have custody when it bills an account's custodian and management fees are automatically withdrawn from the client account without the need for client approval.

To help ensure the safekeeping of clients' assets for these accounts, Putnam or the client retains independent, qualified custodians or sub-custodians to hold client funds and securities.

Where Putnam has "custody" of a separate account (based, for example, on automatic billing practices or the use of PFTC as custodian), it will seek to confirm that the client receives required account statements at least quarterly directly from its qualified custodian. As described in Item 13, Putnam itself also sends clients an account appraisal, which includes quarterly portfolio performance, portfolio holdings, and transactions booked during the period. Cost and market values of quarter-end holdings as well as the period's accrued income are also reported, and gains or losses are detailed for each portfolio transaction. Clients should carefully review and compare the account statement from the custodian and the Putnam account appraisal.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Putnam typically has discretionary authority to manage client accounts on a continuous basis. As described in Item 4, a separate account client may impose any reasonable limitations or restrictions regarding the management of its portfolio by agreeing on specific requirements with Putnam in writing. In contrast, the investment program of a pooled investment fund cannot be tailored to the individual needs of any particular investor.

In order to trade and manage a client's separate account at an outside custodian, Putnam must be granted written authorization by the client. This authorization is included in the investment management agreement, and Putnam does not typically require that clients enter into a separate power of attorney in order for Putnam to manage their assets. For accounts that include some kinds of derivative instruments, Putnam generally requests that clients execute some investment documentation directly (for instance, when the documents require specific confirmations about the client's tax status or other detailed information). In addition, Putnam may occasionally request that clients execute a limited power of attorney or trading authorization when additional evidence of Putnam's authority to act on behalf of the client is required (for example, in dealing with the bankruptcy of the issuer of a portfolio security or a counterparty or when trading in derivative instruments under the client's investment documentation). For more information, please contact Putnam.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Summary of Proxy Voting Guidelines and Procedures

Many of Putnam's investment management clients have delegated to Putnam the authority to vote proxies for shares held in the client accounts Putnam manages. Putnam believes that the voting of proxies can be an important tool for institutional investors to promote best practices in corporate governance and votes all proxies in the best interests of its clients as investors. In Putnam's view, strong corporate governance policies, most notably oversight of management by an independent board of qualified directors, best serve investors' interests. Putnam will vote proxies and maintain records of voting of shares for which Putnam has proxy-voting authority in accordance with its fiduciary obligations and applicable law.

In order to implement these objectives, Putnam has adopted a set of procedures and guidelines which are summarized below. The guidelines and procedures cover all accounts for which Putnam has proxy voting authority except the Putnam Funds, which maintain their own separate proxy procedures and guidelines.

Procedures

Putnam has a Proxy Committee composed of senior investment professionals. The Proxy Committee is responsible for setting general policy as to proxy voting. The Committee reviews procedures and the guidelines annually, approves any amendments considered to be advisable and considers special proxy issues as they may from time to time arise. The proxy guidelines and procedures are administered through a proxy-voting manager in Putnam's Legal and Compliance Department. Under the supervision of senior members of the Legal and Compliance Department, the Proxy Manager:

- coordinates the Proxy Committee's review of any new or unusual proxy issues,
- manages the process of referring issues to portfolio managers for voting instructions,
- oversees the work of any third party vendor hired to process proxy votes,
- coordinates responses to investment professionals' questions on proxy issues and proxy policies,
- maintains required records of proxy votes on behalf of the appropriate Putnam client accounts, and
- prepares and distributes reports required by Putnam clients.

Putnam has engaged a third party service, Glass Lewis & Co. ("Glass Lewis"), to process proxy votes for its client accounts. Although Glass Lewis may supply proxy related research to Putnam, Glass Lewis does not make any decisions on how to vote client proxies.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

Putnam maintains written voting guidelines ("Guidelines") setting forth voting positions determined by the Proxy Committee on those issues believed most likely to arise day to day. The Guidelines may call for votes normally to be cast in favor of or opposed to a matter or may deem the matter an item to be referred to investment professionals on a case by case basis. The Guidelines are summarized below.

Putnam will normally vote all proxies in accordance with the Guidelines except in limited circumstances, such as when client securities are on loan under a securities lending arrangement. However, if the portfolio managers of client accounts holding the relevant stock believe that following the Guidelines in a specific case would not be in clients' best interests, they may request that the Proxy Manager not follow the Guidelines in that case. The request must be in writing and include an explanation of the rationale for doing so. The Proxy Manager will review the request with a senior member of the Legal and Compliance Department prior to implementing it.

Some clients wish to have Putnam vote proxies under proxy guidelines which vary from the Guidelines or may wish to direct Putnam's vote in a particular solicitation. There may be legal limits on a client's ability to direct Putnam as to proxy voting and on Putnam's ability to follow such instructions. Putnam may accept instructions to vote proxies under client specific guidelines subject to review and acceptance by the portfolio management team involved and the Legal and Compliance Department.

Conflicts of Interest

A potential conflict of interest may arise when voting proxies of an issuer which has a significant business relationship with Putnam. Putnam's policy is to vote proxies based solely on the investment merits of the proposal. In order to guard against conflicts Putnam has adopted a number of procedures designed to ensure that the proxy voting process is insulated from these conflicts. For example, the Proxy Committee is composed solely of professionals in Putnam's Investment Division, while proxy administration is in the Legal and Compliance Department. Neither the Investment Division nor the Legal and Compliance Department report to Putnam's marketing businesses. In addition, there are limits on the ability of non-investment professionals to contact portfolio managers voting proxies. Investment professionals responding to referral requests must disclose any contacts with third parties other than normal contact with proxy solicitation firms. The Guidelines may only be overridden with the written recommendation of the Investment Division and concurrence of the Legal and Compliance Department.

Summary of Proxy Voting Guidelines

The Guidelines below summarize Putnam's positions on various issues of concern to investors and indicate how client portfolio securities will be voted on proposals dealing with a particular issue. The summary is qualified by reference to the actual procedures and Guidelines, which are available to clients from Putnam on request.

The Guidelines focus on board governance issues. Normally, if a board meets current best practices such as the maintenance of a majority of independent directors and the independence of key committees such as audit, compensation and nomination, Putnam will support the board's proposals. Boards which do not meet these standards will have their proposals subjected to higher scrutiny. There are a number of exceptions to this approach. With respect to some major business transactions such as mergers, proposals will be reviewed on a case by case basis. In a number of areas, such as the introduction of anti-takeover devices, the Guidelines will normally provide for voting against the introduction of anti-takeover devices whether or not supported by an independent board. The central provisions of the Guidelines are set forth below:

Board of Directors

Proxies will normally be voted for the election of the company's nominees for directors and for board-approved proposals on other matters relating to the board of directors (provided that such nominees and other matters have been approved by an independent nominating committee), except that Putnam will withhold votes for the entire board of directors if

- The board does not have a majority of independent directors;
- The board does not have nominating, audit and compensation committees composed solely of independent directors; or
- The board has more than nineteen members or fewer than five members, absent special circumstances.

Putnam will withhold votes from incumbent nominees to the board if

- The board has not acted to implement a policy requested in a shareholder proposal that received the support of a majority of the shares of the votes actually cast on the matter at its previous two annual meetings, or
- The board adopted or renewed a shareholder rights plan (commonly referred to as a “poison pill”) without shareholder approval during the current or prior calendar year.

If the board does not meet these standards Putnam may refer items that would normally be supported for case by case review. Putnam may withhold votes for directors under other circumstances such as when a director who is considered an independent director by the company receives compensation from the company other than for service as a director (such as investment banking, consulting, legal or financial advisory fees) or when a director attends less than 75% of board and committee meetings without valid reasons for the absences (that is, illness, personal emergency, etc.). In addition, Putnam will withhold votes

- for any nominee for director of a public company (Company A) who is employed as a senior executive of another public company (Company B) if a director of Company B serves as a senior executive of Company A (these arrangements are commonly referred to as “interlocking directorates”); and
- for any nominee who is actively employed and serves on more than five (5) unaffiliated public company boards (boards of affiliated registered investment companies are counted as one board).

Board independence depends not only on its members’ individual relationships, but also the board’s overall attitude toward management. Putnam believes that independent boards generally are committed to good corporate governance practices and, by providing objective independent judgment, enhance shareholder value. Putnam may withhold votes on a case by case basis from some or all directors that, through their lack of independence, have failed to observe good corporate governance practices or, through specific corporate action, have demonstrated a disregard for the interest of shareholders.

Executive Compensation

Putnam will normally vote on a case by case basis on proposals relating to executive compensation. However, where the board of directors meets appropriate independence standards, Putnam will vote for stock option and restricted stock plans that will result in an average annual dilution of 1.67% or less (based on the disclosed term of the plan and including all equity-based plans). Putnam will vote against stock option and restricted stock plans that will result in an average annual dilution of greater than 1.67% (based on the disclosed term of the plan and including all equity plans). Putnam will vote against any stock option or restricted stock plan where the company's actual grants of stock options and restricted stock under all equity-based compensation plans during the prior three (3) fiscal years have resulted in an average annual dilution of greater than 1.67%. However, whatever the composition of the board, Putnam will review proposals to reprice options on a case by case basis if specific criteria are met. Putnam will vote against stock option plans that permit replacing or repricing of underwater options, and will vote against stock option plans that permit issuance of options with an exercise price below the stock’s current market price. Putnam may vote against executive compensation proposals on a case by case basis where compensation is excessive by reasonable corporate standards, or where a company fails to provide transparent disclosure of executive compensation, or where Putnam would otherwise be withholding votes for the entire board of directors. In voting on proposals relating to executive compensation, Putnam will consider whether the proposal has been approved by an independent compensation committee of the board. Additionally, Putnam will generally vote in favor of the annual presentation of advisory votes on executive compensation and will generally vote for advisory votes on executive compensation. However, Putnam will vote against an advisory vote if the company fails to effectively link executive compensation to company performance according to benchmarking performed by the independent proxy voting service.

Acquisitions, Mergers and Similar Transactions

Putnam will normally evaluate business transactions such as acquisitions, mergers, reorganizations involving business combinations, liquidations and sale of all or substantially all of a company's assets, on a case by case basis. Putnam will vote on a case by case basis on proposals seeking to change a company's state of incorporation.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Putnam will normally vote against proposals to adopt anti-takeover measures such as supermajority voting provisions, issuance of blank check preferred stock and the creation of a separate class of stock with disparate voting rights. However, Putnam will vote on a case by case basis on proposals to ratify or approve shareholder rights plans (commonly referred to as "poison pills") and on proposals to adopt fair price provisions. Putnam will normally oppose classified boards except in special circumstances where having such a board would be in shareholders' best interests.

Shareholder Proposals

As noted above, the focus of Putnam's proxy voting policies is to encourage and support good corporate governance practices rather than to dictate to boards on specific business management issues. Although many shareholder proposals are intended to foster such practices others are intended more to further a larger political or social aim rather than to directly serve shareholder interests. Accordingly, Putnam will normally vote in accordance with the recommendation of the company's board of directors on all shareholder proposals unless the proposal reflects specific policies enumerated in the Guidelines.

Non-US Companies

Putnam recognizes that the laws governing non-US issuers will vary significantly from US law and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. It may not be possible or even advisable to apply the Guidelines mechanically to non-US issuers. However, Putnam believes that shareholders of all companies are protected by the existence of a sound corporate governance and disclosure framework. Accordingly, Putnam will seek to vote proxies of non-US issuers in accordance with the Guidelines where applicable.

Many non-US jurisdictions impose significant burdens on voting proxies. For example, some jurisdictions require that shares must be frozen for specified periods of time to vote via proxy ('share blocking') or that shares must be reregistered out of the name of the local custodian or nominee into the name of the client for the meeting and then reregistered back.

Putnam's policy is to weigh the benefits to clients from voting in these jurisdictions against the detriments of doing so. For example, in a share blocking jurisdiction, it will normally not be in a client's interest to freeze shares simply to participate in a non-contested routine meeting. More specifically, Putnam will normally not vote shares in non-US jurisdictions imposing burdensome proxy voting requirements, except in significant votes (such as contested elections and major corporate transactions) where directed by portfolio managers. Putnam maintains additional policies for specific non-U.S. markets such as Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, the U.K. and Canada.

More Information

Putnam will make its best efforts to vote all proxies except when impeded by circumstances that are reasonably beyond its control and responsibility. This may happen when the custodian makes an error or the client has not established robust custodial proxy voting services. Putnam also does not recall shares on loan to vote proxies.

Clients who want more information about Putnam's proxy voting policies, including a copy of the Guidelines and related policies or a statement of how proxies were voted for the client's account, should contact their Putnam account executive or client service manager.

Item 18: Financial Information

Not applicable.