



Form ADV Part 2A – Disclosure Brochure
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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-314-5051. 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 AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Summary of Material Changes

The following is a brief summary of the changes we made to our Firm Brochure since the annual update on March 30, 2018. We updated Item 8 to reflect updated information regarding the risks involved in the Registrant's investment strategies and methods of analysis. We also updated Item 9 to reflect updated information on pending legal actions involving the Registrant, EQ Advisors Trust and/or AXA Premier VIP Trust. We also updated Appendix A as it relates to Item 5, for new and existing Portfolios of AXA Premier VIP Trust, EQ Advisors Trust and 1290 Funds. We also updated Items 4 and 8 to include information relevant to both new and existing Portfolios managed by the Registrant, including assets under management. In addition, we updated Item 10 to reflect updated information on conflicts of interest. Changes to Registrant's ownership structure were reflected in the applicable sections. This brochure will be updated at least annually. We will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent brochures within 120 days of the close of our business's fiscal year. We may further provide other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

The Registrant currently serves as the investment adviser to three investment companies that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and two private investment trusts established in the Cayman Islands. Each of such investment companies and private investment trusts is a “series” type of trust with multiple portfolios (each, a “Portfolio,” and together, the “Portfolios”). The Registrant provides discretionary investment management services to the Portfolios, including, among other things, (1) portfolio management services for the Portfolios; (2) selecting investment sub-advisers for sub-advised Portfolios, and (3) developing and executing asset allocation strategies for multi-advised Portfolios and Portfolios structured as funds-of-funds. In its role as investment adviser, the Registrant has a variety of responsibilities for the general management and administration of its investment company clients. One of the Registrant’s primary responsibilities is to provide clients with portfolio management and investment advisory evaluation services, principally by reviewing whether to appoint, dismiss or replace sub-advisers to each Portfolio, and thereafter monitoring and reviewing each sub-adviser’s performance through qualitative and quantitative analysis, as well as periodic in-person, telephonic and written consultations with the sub-advisers. Currently, the Registrant has entered into sub-advisory agreements with numerous different sub-advisers, including AllianceBernstein L.P. (“AB”), AXA Investment Managers, Inc. (“AXA IM”) and AXA Rosenberg Investment Management LLC (“AXA Rosenberg”), each an affiliate of the Registrant. Another primary responsibility of the Registrant is to develop and monitor the investment program of each Portfolio, including Portfolio investment objectives, policies and asset allocations for the Portfolios, select investments for Portfolios (or portions thereof) for which it provides direct investment selection services, and ensure that investments and asset allocations are consistent with the guidelines that have been approved by clients.

The Registrant may tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of its clients and, as a result, the Registrant may be instructed by clients to limit or restrict certain investments for a particular client. Any such limitations or restrictions are generally set forth in the applicable investment management agreement, registration statement, or prospectus for that client.

The Registrant is a Delaware limited liability company that commenced operations effective as of May 1, 2011. The Registrant is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company (“AXA Equitable”), which is a New York life insurance company and one of the largest life insurance companies in the U.S. AXA Equitable is an indirect subsidiary of AXA Equitable Holdings, Inc. (“AEH”). The Registrant was organized in April 2011.

EQ Advisors Trust

The Registrant is the investment adviser to EQ Advisors Trust, an investment company that is formed as a Delaware statutory trust and that is registered under the 1940 Act. EQ Advisors Trust currently consists of 109 Portfolios which are listed in Appendix A.

AXA Premier VIP Trust

The Registrant is the investment adviser to AXA Premier VIP Trust, an investment company that is formed as a Delaware statutory trust and that is registered under the 1940 Act. AXA Premier VIP Trust currently consists of 18 Portfolios, which are listed in Appendix A.

1290 Funds

The Registrant is the investment adviser to 1290 Funds, an investment company that is formed as a Delaware statutory trust and that is registered under the 1940 Act. 1290 Funds currently consists of 18 Portfolios, which are listed in Appendix A. The Registrant does business as “1290 Asset Managers” in providing services to 1290 Funds.

AXA Allocation Funds Trust

The Registrant is the investment adviser to the AXA Allocation Funds Trust, an investment trust established under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The three Portfolios of the AXA Allocation Funds Trust include: (i) Allocation Fund 20; (ii) Allocation Fund 50; and (iii) Allocation Fund 80 (each an “AXA Cayman Fund,” and together, the “AXA Cayman Funds”).

AXA Offshore Multimanager Funds Trust (“AXA Offshore Trust”)

The Registrant is the investment adviser to the AXA Offshore Trust, an investment trust established under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The three Portfolios of the AXA Offshore Trust include: (i) AXA Offshore Conservative Multimanager Fund; (ii) AXA Offshore Moderate Multimanager Fund; and (iii) AXA Offshore Aggressive Multimanager Fund (each, an “AXA Offshore Fund,” and together, the “AXA Offshore Funds”).

As of December 31, 2018, the Registrant had approximately \$145.396 billion in assets under management (includes amounts cross-invested through fund-of-fund investments). All of the assets were discretionary assets.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

EQ Advisors Trust, AXA Premier VIP Trust, 1290 Funds and AXA Offshore Trust

Each Portfolio of EQ Advisors Trust, AXA Premier VIP Trust, 1290 Funds and AXA Offshore Trust pays the Registrant an advisory fee for its advisory services that is computed daily and paid monthly at the annual rate indicated in the applicable prospectuses (which are incorporated herein by reference) and based on the value of the average daily net assets of each Portfolio. The investment advisory fee schedules for the Portfolios that comprise EQ Advisors Trust, AXA Premier VIP Trust and 1290 Funds are set forth in Appendix A. The effective annual rate of the investment advisory fee for each AXA Offshore Fund (as a percentage of each AXA Offshore Fund’s average daily net assets) is 1.00%. Investment advisory fees are deducted directly from each Portfolio’s assets.

The Registrant pays each sub-adviser to a Portfolio (or portion thereof) a subadvisory fee based on the average daily net assets allocated to the sub-adviser. No Portfolio is responsible for the subadvisory fees paid to any of its sub-advisers. The Registrant may enter into an Expense Limitation Agreement with a Portfolio whereby the Registrant may waive or limit its fees or assume certain expenses of the Portfolio. Fees payable by each Portfolio may be negotiated from time to time, but any changes to such fees are subject to compliance with applicable law.

Certain Portfolios of EQ Advisors Trust and AXA Premier VIP Trust are structured as funds-of-funds that invest in Portfolios of EQ Advisors Trust (such investee Portfolios of EQ Advisors Trust referred to herein as affiliated “Underlying Portfolios”) and/or in investment companies managed by investment managers other than the Registrant (unaffiliated “Underlying Portfolios”) and/or in exchange-traded securities of investment companies or investment vehicles (“ETFs”) (“Underlying

ETFS”), subject to applicable law. Additionally, certain Portfolios of 1290 Funds are structured as funds-of-funds that invest in Underlying ETFs.

In addition to the fees and expenses directly associated with the Portfolios, including as described below under “Other Fees or Expenses,” an investor in a Portfolio that is structured as a fund-of-funds also indirectly bears the fees of the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs in which the Portfolio invests. In managing a fund-of-funds Portfolio, the Registrant will have the authority to select and substitute the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs. The Registrant is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating a Portfolio’s assets among Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs because it (and in certain cases its affiliates) earn fees for managing and administering the affiliated Underlying Portfolios, but not the unaffiliated Underlying Portfolios or Underlying ETFs. In addition, the Registrant is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating a Portfolio’s assets among various affiliated Underlying Portfolios because its profitability with respect to and/or the fees payable to it by some of the affiliated Underlying Portfolios are higher than its profitability with respect to and/or the fees payable to it by other affiliated Underlying Portfolios and because the Registrant is also responsible for managing, administering, and with respect to certain affiliated Underlying Portfolios, certain of its affiliates are responsible for sub-advising, the affiliated Underlying Portfolios. However, as a fiduciary to each Portfolio, the Registrant is required to act in each fund-of-funds Portfolio’s best interest when selecting the underlying investments for that fund-of-funds Portfolio.

AXA Allocation Funds Trust

No compensation is paid to the Registrant by AXA Allocation Funds Trust for the services provided under the Investment Management Agreement with respect to the AXA Cayman Funds. In addition, the Registrant may enter into an Expense Limitation Agreement with AXA Allocation Funds Trust with respect to an AXA Cayman Fund whereby the Registrant may waive or limit its fees or assume certain expenses of the AXA Cayman Fund.

In addition to the fees and expenses directly associated with the AXA Cayman Funds as described below under “Other Fees or Expenses,” an investor in an AXA Cayman Fund also indirectly bears the fees of the underlying funds in which the AXA Cayman Fund invests, which may include advisory and administration fees paid to the Registrant by an AXA Offshore Fund in which the AXA Cayman Fund is invested (such AXA Offshore Fund in which the AXA Cayman Fund is invested referred to herein as an affiliated “Underlying Portfolio”) and, in certain instances, subadvisory fees paid by the Registrant to its affiliates. Since the Registrant has the ability to select and substitute the underlying funds in which each AXA Cayman Fund invests, including investments in an affiliated Underlying Portfolio, the Registrant may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting such affiliated Underlying Portfolios because its profitability with respect to these underlying funds may be higher than others; however, as a fiduciary of the AXA Allocation Funds Trust, the Registrant is required to act in each AXA Cayman Fund’s best interest when selecting the underlying investments for that AXA Cayman Fund.

Other Fees or Expenses

Clients may pay other fees and expenses in addition to the fees paid to the Registrant. For example, clients may pay costs such as brokerage commissions, transaction fees, custodial fees, administration fees, sales charges, distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees, transfer agency and sub-transfer agency fees, professional fees, operating expenses, transfer taxes, transition manager fees and commissions, regulatory-related expenses and other fees and taxes charged to brokerage accounts and securities transactions, which are unrelated to the fees collected by the Registrant. Certain Portfolios pay 12b-1 fees to AXA Distributors, LLC, an affiliate of the Registrant, or ALPS

Distributors, Inc. (Item 10 provides more information about AXA Distributors, LLC and Item 12 provides more information on the Registrant's brokerage practices.)

Certain Conflicts Related to Fees and Compensation

The Registrant and certain of its affiliates provide services, including investment management, investment advisory, investment sub-advisory, administration, shareholder servicing, distribution, distribution support, and transfer agency services, to the Portfolios and earn fees from these relationships with the Portfolios. The Registrant and its affiliates face conflicts of interest when the Portfolios select affiliated service providers because the Registrant and its affiliates receive greater compensation when they are used. Although these fees are generally based on asset levels, the fees are not directly contingent on Portfolio performance and the Registrant and its affiliates would still receive significant compensation from the Portfolios even if shareholders lose money. In addition, the Registrant and certain of its affiliates manage or advise funds or accounts, including the Portfolios, with different fee rates and/or fee structures. Differences in fee arrangements may create an incentive for the Registrant and/or its affiliates to favor higher-fee funds or accounts.

The Registrant also may have a financial incentive to implement (or not to implement) certain changes to the Portfolios. For example, the Registrant may, from time to time, rebalance a Portfolio or recommend a Portfolio combination or other restructuring. The Registrant will benefit to the extent that a restructuring results in a Portfolio's having a higher net advisory fee and/or administration fee payable to the Registrant and/or a Portfolio's being sub-advised by an affiliate of the Registrant (or a greater allocation of a Portfolio's assets to an affiliated sub-adviser). In addition, the profits derived from the fees payable to the Registrant by a Portfolio after a restructuring may be higher than the profits derived from the fees payable to the Registrant by the Portfolio prior to the restructuring. The Registrant will further benefit to the extent that a Portfolio restructuring eliminates or reduces the Registrant's obligations under an Expense Limitation Agreement currently in effect for a Portfolio. In addition, in certain cases, the Registrant and/or its affiliates may own a significant amount of shares of a Portfolio representing the Registrant's and/or its affiliates' investment of seed money to facilitate the investment operations of the Portfolio. A Portfolio restructuring may increase the size of a Portfolio such that the Registrant and/or its affiliates could redeem shares held in the Portfolio representing such seed money investments. Redeeming seed money from a Portfolio may enable the Registrant or an affiliate to reduce its costs associated with providing seed money and/or use the proceeds to provide seed money for other funds and products that it manages or is developing or realize other benefits. In addition, since the Registrant pays fees to a sub-adviser from the advisory fee that it earns from a sub-advised Portfolio, the Registrant will benefit to the extent that a Portfolio restructuring leads to changes to a sub-advisory fee that result in an increase in the amount of the advisory fee retained by the Registrant. Any Portfolio rebalancing or recommendation to a Portfolio's board of trustees concerning a Portfolio combination or other restructuring is subject to the Registrant's fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of an affected Portfolio and its shareholders.

In addition, subject to applicable law, the Registrant or its affiliates may, from time to time and without notice to the Portfolios' shareholders, in-source or outsource certain processes or functions in connection with a variety of services that they provide to the Portfolios in various capacities. Such in-sourcing or outsourcing may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

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

The Registrant does not receive any performance-based fees from any client.

Item 7: Types of Clients

The Registrant provides investment advisory and administration services to investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act and to investment trusts that are exempt from such registration.

EQ Advisors Trust and AXA Premier VIP Trust

Shares of the Portfolios of EQ Advisors Trust and AXA Premier VIP Trust may be sold only to insurance company separate accounts in connection with variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity certificates and contracts ("Contracts") issued by AXA Equitable and other affiliated or unaffiliated insurance companies; tax-qualified retirement plans; other Portfolios of EQ Advisors Trust and AXA Premier VIP Trust that sell their shares to such accounts and plans; and other investors eligible under applicable tax regulations. The Portfolios of EQ Advisors Trust and AXA Premier VIP Trust do not have minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements.

1290 Funds

Shares of the Portfolios of 1290 Funds are available for investment by individual retail investors and certain institutional accounts. The minimum investment requirements for the Portfolios of 1290 Funds are described in the Portfolios' prospectuses.

AXA Allocation Funds Trust and AXA Offshore Trust

Units of the AXA Cayman Funds are issued in connection with a private offering to certain institutional investors made available through insurance products offered by AXA's Japan affiliate. Units of the AXA Offshore Funds are available only as investment options for the AXA Cayman Funds.

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

Portfolio Management. The Registrant is responsible for providing a continuous investment program for each Portfolio and has authority to determine what securities and other investments will be purchased, retained, sold or loaned by each Portfolio and what portion of such assets will be invested or held uninvested as cash in accordance with each Portfolio's investment objectives, policies and restrictions as stated in the registration statement or other disclosure document for the Portfolios. The Registrant has authority to exercise full discretion and act for each Portfolio with respect to purchases, sales, or other transactions, as well as with respect to all other things necessary or incidental to such purchases, sales or other transactions.

The Registrant also is responsible for monitoring the implementation of each Portfolio's investment program and assessing each Portfolio's investment objectives and policies, composition, investment style and investment process. From time to time, the Registrant will (i) develop and evaluate strategic initiatives with respect to the Portfolios; (ii) make recommendations to a client regarding the investment program of the Portfolio, including any changes to Portfolio investment objectives and policies; (iii) coordinate and/or implement strategic initiatives approved by the client; and (iv) prepare and provide reports to the client on the impact of such strategic initiatives on the Portfolio.

The Registrant generally may delegate its duties with respect to one or more Portfolios to an investment sub-adviser, including a sub-adviser affiliated with the Registrant, subject to compliance with applicable legal requirements. In these cases, the Registrant retains overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of each Portfolio's assets; full discretion to select new or additional sub-advisers for each Portfolio; full discretion to enter into and materially modify existing sub-advisory agreements with sub-advisers; and full discretion to terminate and replace any sub-adviser. In connection with the delegation of responsibilities to a sub-adviser, the Registrant will: (i) oversee the performance of delegated functions by each sub-adviser, assess each Portfolio's investment focus and furnish the client with periodic reports concerning the performance of delegated responsibilities by the sub-adviser; (ii) allocate and reallocate the assets of a Portfolio, or a portion thereof, to be managed by one or more sub-advisers for such Portfolio and coordinate the activities of all sub-advisers; (iii) monitor the sub-adviser's implementation of the investment program established by the Registrant with respect to any Portfolio (or portions of any Portfolio) under the management of such sub-adviser; (iv) cause the appropriate sub-adviser(s) to furnish to the client statistical information, with respect to the investments that a Portfolio (or portions of any Portfolio) may hold or contemplate purchasing, as the client may reasonably request; (v) cause the appropriate sub-adviser(s) to furnish to the client such periodic and special reports as the client may reasonably request; (vi) cause the appropriate sub-adviser(s) to apprise the client of important developments materially affecting each Portfolio (or any portion of a Portfolio) and furnish the client, from time to time, with such information as may be appropriate for this purpose; (vii) take reasonable steps to ensure that the appropriate sub-adviser(s) furnishes to third-party data reporting services all currently available standardized performance information and other customary data; and (viii) be responsible for compensating the sub-adviser in the manner specified by the sub-advisory agreement. As described in more detail below, the Registrant has delegated certain responsibilities with respect to certain Portfolios to sub-advisers.

The Registrant offers a suite of fund-of-funds investment options in its retirement, insurance and other products, the investment decisions for which are made directly by the Registrant. With respect to these Portfolios (or portions thereof), the Registrant formulates and implements a continuous investment program, manages the investment operations and composition of the Portfolios and renders investment advice, including among other things, the purchase, retention and disposition of the investments, securities and cash contained in the Portfolios, in accordance with the Portfolios' investment objectives, policies and restrictions. Each such Portfolio (or portion thereof) seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Underlying Portfolios and/or Underlying ETFs, in accordance with a pre-established asset allocation target. This target is the approximate percentage of a Portfolio's assets that is invested in either equity securities or fixed income securities or, where applicable, alternative investments. The Registrant's Investment Management Services Team ("IMS") provides the day-to-day portfolio management for these Portfolios (or portions thereof) and also is responsible for rebalancing the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs on a periodic basis to bring a Portfolio's asset allocation back into alignment with its asset allocation target. Similarly, IMS selects the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs for these Portfolios (or portions thereof). The Registrant establishes asset allocation ranges and specific percentage targets for each asset class and asset category and identifies the specific Underlying Portfolios and/or Underlying ETFs to be held by a Portfolio using its proprietary investment process, based on fundamental research regarding the investment characteristics of the asset classes, asset categories and Underlying Portfolios and/or Underlying ETFs. The Registrant will rebalance each Portfolio's holdings through its selection of Underlying Portfolios and/or Underlying ETFs as deemed necessary to maintain the desired level of exposure. The Registrant also may implement a variety of investment techniques with respect to a Portfolio that are intended to manage risk in the Portfolio by managing the Portfolio's equity or debt exposure. For example,

during periods when quantitative market indicators indicate that market volatility is high or is likely to increase above specific thresholds, the Registrant may implement strategies that are intended to reduce the Portfolio's equity exposure and, therefore, manage the risk of market losses from investing in such securities. The Registrant may use a variety of instruments, including derivatives, to implement these strategies.

More detailed information relating to the methods and strategies and their associated risks are set forth in each Portfolio's prospectus and registration statement filed with the SEC or other applicable offering document.

Investment Sub-Adviser Selection. In connection with the delegation of responsibilities to a sub-adviser, the Registrant is responsible for identifying suitable investment sub-advisers for the sub-advised Portfolios. The Registrant conducts due diligence reviews of both existing and prospective investment sub-advisers prior to selection and retention. The Registrant's due diligence reviews are designed to recognize, assess and mitigate risks associated with the selection and oversight of sub-advisers to such Portfolios. The Registrant's investment sub-adviser selection process is a comprehensive program that has been developed to identify investment management organizations that the Registrant believes will be capable of adding value to the Portfolios on a consistent basis. When a potential sub-adviser has been identified, the due diligence process examines the quality of the sub-adviser's organization, and its people, ownership structure, performance history, viability and the investment process that generated this performance and reputation. The potential sub-adviser must have an established reputation across several dimensions of firm performance. It is important that the potential sub-adviser has a demonstrated track record of consistent good performance in the asset class being considered. This performance should have been obtained through a well-developed and rigorously applied investment management process, including defined investment selection, portfolio construction and risk management techniques. Consistency of investment style also is an important element of the sub-adviser selection and retention process.

The Registrant seeks sub-advisers with a strong reputation, including a reputation for quality in operations, compliance and ethical matters. The Registrant seeks sub-advisers that make a serious commitment to their relationship of the relevant Portfolio, in particular, through a willingness to provide sufficient resources in both investment management and marketing, and at the same time offer a competitive sub-advisory fee. It should be noted that certain sub-advisers or affiliates of the sub-advisers provide distribution and marketing support and funding to the Registrant and its affiliates, and may reimburse the Registrant for certain operational expenses, and the ability of a potential sub-adviser to provide similar support may be considered as a factor in the selection process.

A Portfolio may have one or more sub-advisers that furnish an investment program for an allocated portion of the Portfolio pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement between the sub-adviser and the Registrant. Each sub-adviser is responsible for selecting portfolio investments on behalf of its allocated portion of the Portfolio, placing orders for the purchase and sale of investments for its allocated portion of the Portfolio's account with brokers or dealers selected by the sub-adviser, and performing certain limited related administrative functions.

Performance Monitoring and Review. The Registrant tracks portfolio performance and assesses results and strategy. The Registrant compares the results of each Portfolio to benchmarks and peer groups. The Portfolios are monitored on a monthly and quarterly cycle, and more regularly as the Registrant deems appropriate. In the case of newer Portfolios, the focus is on assessing the sub-adviser's progress toward developing a favorable three-year performance history. For Portfolios with longer-term track records, three- and five- year performance is the primary basis for

evaluation. The analysis and evaluation process will be based on a variety of considerations, including: (i) total returns of each Portfolio compared against appropriate market benchmarks, which are determined jointly by the Registrant and each sub-adviser, (ii) peer group rankings based on a universe of funds with similar investment parameters and styles, (iii) other style-oriented benchmarks, which may provide insight into a sub-adviser's performance against a benchmark more closely related to the sub-adviser's particular style of investment; and (iv) in cases where a sub-adviser manages one or more mutual funds (or separately managed accounts) in a similar manner to the Portfolio, the performance of the other funds or accounts. The Registrant's Portfolio Analytics team conducts ongoing reviews with key members of each sub-adviser's portfolio management team. Detailed performance profiles are prepared on a quarterly basis, including key statistical and qualitative data pertaining to each Portfolio. The Portfolio Analytics team also employs various analytical tools to provide performance attribution, to measure style consistency and risk adjusted returns and to prepare product risk profiles. These analyses serve as a basis of discussion with sub-advisers regarding their investment activities over selected reporting periods, and also serve as a means for evaluating the effectiveness of their overall investment process and discipline.

Ongoing Monitoring of Investment Sub-Advisers. The Registrant conducts periodic formal on-site due diligence meetings with its sub-advisers. These visits typically follow a prescribed agenda and include mandatory receipt of a completed questionnaire and delivery of relevant documents by the sub-advisers, as deemed necessary by the Registrant. The Registrant also conducts an ongoing monitoring and review process for each sub-adviser. In addition to the investment review, the Registrant looks at, among other things, (i) whether there have been key personnel or investment process changes or restructuring within the sub-adviser's organization, (ii) the sub-adviser's adherence to legal and compliance procedures; (iii) the sub-adviser's operations including controls and processes in place; and (iv) the success of the sub-adviser in attracting and maintaining assets under management.

Changes in Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies. The investment objective of each Portfolio may be changed without prior notice or shareholder approval. All investment policies and strategies that are not specifically designated as fundamental also may be changed without prior notice or shareholder approval. In addition, to the extent a Portfolio is new or is undergoing a transition (such as a merger, reorganization, conversion, rebalancing or experiencing large inflows or outflows) or takes a temporary defensive position, it may not be pursuing its investment objective or executing its principal investment strategies.

Risk of Loss. Investment in securities (as well as commodities, derivatives, investment contracts, bank loans and other similar instruments) involves risk of loss of the principal of such investments. Multiple factors contribute to investment risk for all investment strategies and additional factors contribute to investment risk for specific strategies. Risks of investing include, but are not limited to, the following:

General Investment Risks

Affiliated Underlying Portfolio Risk: In managing a Portfolio that invests in Underlying Portfolios, the Registrant will have the authority to select and substitute the Underlying Portfolios. The Registrant is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating a Portfolio's assets among the various Underlying Portfolios because the fees payable to it by some of the Underlying Portfolios are higher than the fees payable by other Underlying Portfolios and because the Registrant is also responsible for managing, administering, and with respect to certain Underlying Portfolios, its affiliates are responsible for sub-advising, the Underlying Portfolios. A Portfolio investing in Underlying Portfolios may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of an Underlying

Portfolio's shares. Accordingly, an Underlying Portfolio is subject to the potential for large-scale inflows and outflows as a result of purchases and redemptions of its shares by such a Portfolio. These inflows and outflows may be frequent and could negatively affect an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's net asset value ("NAV") and performance and could cause an Underlying Portfolio to purchase or sell securities at a time when it would not normally do so. It would be particularly disadvantageous for an Underlying Portfolio if it experiences outflows and needs to sell securities at a time of volatility in the markets, when values could be falling. These inflows and outflows also could negatively affect an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's ability to meet shareholder redemption requests or could limit an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in its prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. During periods of declining or illiquid markets, the Registrant also may be subject to conflicts of interest in selecting shares of Underlying Portfolios for redemption and in deciding whether and when to redeem such shares. In addition, these inflows and outflows could increase an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's brokerage or other transaction costs, and large-scale outflows could cause an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's, actual expenses to increase, or could result in an Underlying Portfolio's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, which, depending on any applicable expense caps, could lead to an increase in the Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's expense ratio. Consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Registrant seeks to implement each Portfolio's and each Underlying Portfolio's investment program in a manner that is in the best interest of that Portfolio and Underlying Portfolio and that is consistent with its investment objective, policies, and strategies.

Asset Class Risk: A Portfolio is subject to the risk that the returns from the asset classes, or types of securities, in which the Portfolio invests will underperform the general securities markets or different asset classes. Different asset classes tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to each other and to the general securities markets.

Asset Transfer Program: A Portfolio may be used in connection with certain benefit programs under Contracts issued by AXA Equitable.

The Contracts provide that AXA Equitable can automatically transfer Contract value to the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio from other portfolios managed by the Registrant through a non-discretionary, systematic mathematical process. The purpose of these transfers is to attempt to protect Contract value from declines due to market volatility and thereby limit AXA Equitable's exposure to risk on certain guaranteed benefits under the Contracts. The timing and amount of any transfer of Contract value under AXA Equitable's process will depend on several factors including market movements.

These asset reallocations may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio. These inflows and outflows could negatively affect the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio's net asset value and performance and could cause the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio to purchase or sell securities at a time when it would not normally do so. It would be particularly disadvantageous for the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio if it experiences outflows and needs to sell securities at a time when interest rates are rising and the prices of fixed income securities are declining. These inflows and outflows also could negatively affect the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio's ability to meet shareholder redemption requests or could limit the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in its prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. In addition, these inflows and outflows could increase the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio's brokerage or other transaction costs, and large-scale outflows could cause the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy

Portfolio's actual expenses to increase, or could result in the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio's expense ratio.

As a result of large-scale asset flows into and out of the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio, the Underlying Portfolios also may experience large-scale inflows and outflows. These inflows and outflows could negatively affect an Underlying Portfolio's net asset value and performance and could cause an Underlying Portfolio to purchase or sell securities at a time when it would not normally do so. It would be particularly disadvantageous for an Underlying Portfolio if it experiences outflows and needs to sell securities at a time of volatility in the markets, when values could be falling. These inflows, and outflows also could negatively affect an Underlying Portfolio's ability to meet shareholder redemption requests or could limit an Underlying Portfolio's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in its prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. During periods of declining or illiquid markets, the Registrant also may be subject to conflicts of interest in selecting shares of Underlying Portfolios for redemption and in deciding whether and when to redeem such shares. In addition, these inflows and outflows could increase an Underlying Portfolio's brokerage or other transaction costs, and large-scale outflows could cause an Underlying Portfolio's actual expenses to increase, or could result in an Underlying Portfolio's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, which, depending on any applicable expense caps, could lead to an increase in the Underlying Portfolio's expenses ratio. Because the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio bears its proportionate share of the transaction costs of an Underlying Portfolio, increased Underlying Portfolio expenses may indirectly negatively affect the performance of the AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy Portfolio.

Cash Management Risk: Upon entering into certain derivatives contracts, such as futures contracts, and to maintain open positions in certain derivatives contracts, a Portfolio may be required to post collateral for the contract, the amount of which may vary. In addition, a Portfolio may maintain cash and cash equivalent positions as part of the Portfolio's strategy in order to take advantage of investment opportunities as they arise, to manage the Portfolio's market exposure and for other portfolio management purposes. As such, a Portfolio may maintain cash balances, including foreign currency balances, which may be significant, with counterparties such as the Trust's custodian or its affiliates. Maintaining larger cash and cash equivalent positions could negatively affect a Portfolio's performance due to missed investment opportunities and may also subject a Portfolio to additional risks, such as increased credit risk with respect to the custodian bank holding the assets and the risk that a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to honor its obligations, and costs, such as any fees imposed for large cash balances.

Concentration Risk: If an Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF concentrates, or invests a higher percentage of its assets, in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers in a particular country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, that Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility, and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Counterparty Risk: A Portfolio may sustain a loss as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of, or other non-compliance or non-performance by, another party to a transaction.

Cybersecurity and Operational Risks: A Portfolio, its service providers, and third party fund distribution platforms, and shareholders' ability to transact with a Portfolio, may be negatively impacted due to operational risks arising from, among other problems, human errors, systems and

technology disruptions or failures, or cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a Portfolio or its service providers, as well as the securities trading venues and their service providers, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. A cybersecurity incident could, among other things, result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, customers or employees being unable to access electronic systems (“denial of services”), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or remediation costs associated with system repairs. Any of these results could have a substantial adverse impact on a Portfolio and its shareholders.

The occurrence of any of these problems could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage and other consequences, any of which could have a material adverse effect on a Portfolio or its shareholders. The Registrant, through its monitoring and oversight of Portfolio service providers, endeavors to determine that service providers take appropriate precautions to avoid and mitigate risks that could lead to such problems. However, it is not possible for the Registrant, Portfolio service providers, or third-party fund distribution platforms to identify all of the cybersecurity or other operational risks that may affect a Portfolio or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Most issuers in which a Portfolio invests are heavily dependent on computers for data storage and operations and require ready access to the internet to conduct their businesses. Thus, cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which a Portfolio invests, leading to significant loss of value.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk: A Portfolio’s shareholders will indirectly bear fees and expenses paid by the ETFs in which it invests, in addition to the Portfolio’s direct fees and expenses. The cost of investing in a Portfolio, therefore, may be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. In addition, a Portfolio’s net asset value will be subject to fluctuations in the market values of the ETFs in which it invests. A Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the securities or other investments in which the ETFs invest and the ability of the Portfolio to meet its investment objective will directly depend on the ability of the ETFs to meet their investment objectives. The extent to which the investment performance and risks associated with a Portfolio correlate to those of a particular ETF will depend upon the extent to which the Portfolio’s assets are allocated from time to time for investment in the ETF, which will vary. ETFs may change their investment objectives or policies without the approval of the Portfolio. If that were to occur, the Portfolio might be forced to sell its investment in an ETF at a time and price that is unfavorable to the Portfolio.

In addition, many ETFs invest in securities included in, or representative of, underlying indexes regardless of investment merit or market trends and, therefore, these ETFs do not change their investment strategies to respond to changes in the economy, which means that such an ETF may be particularly susceptible to a general decline in the market segment relating to the relevant index. Imperfect correlation between an ETF’s securities and those in the index it seeks to track, rounding of prices, changes to the indices and regulatory policies may cause an ETF’s performance not to match the performance of its index. An ETF’s use of a representative sampling approach will result in it holding a smaller number of securities than are in the index it seeks to track. As a result, an adverse development respecting an issuer of securities held by the ETF could result in a greater decline in net asset value than would be the case if the ETF held all of the securities in the index. To the extent the assets in the ETF are smaller, these risks will be greater. No ETF fully replicates its index and an ETF may hold securities not included in its index. Therefore, there is a risk that the investment strategy of the ETF manager may not produce the intended results.

Moreover, there is the risk that an ETF may value certain securities at a price higher than the price at which it can sell them. Secondary market trading in shares of ETFs may be halted by a national

securities exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in these shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In addition, although ETFs are listed for trading on national securities exchanges, certain foreign exchanges and in over-the-counter markets, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained, in which case the liquidity and value of a Portfolio’s investment in the ETFs could be substantially and adversely affected. In addition, because ETFs are traded on these exchanges and in these markets, the purchase and sale of their shares involve transaction fees and commissions. The market price of an ETF may be different from the net asset value of such ETF (i.e., an ETF may trade at a discount or premium to its net asset value). The performance of a Portfolio that invests in such an ETF could be adversely impacted.

Focused Portfolio Risk: A Portfolio that employs a strategy of investing in the securities of a limited number of companies, including a Portfolio that is classified as “non-diversified”, may incur more risk because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either positive or negative, on the Portfolio’s net asset value. To the extent that a Portfolio concentrates, or invests a higher percentage of its assets, in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers in a particular country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the Portfolio may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. A Portfolio using such a focused or concentrated investment strategy may experience greater performance volatility than a Portfolio that is more broadly invested.

Index Strategy Risk: A Portfolio that employs an index strategy generally invests in the securities included in its index or a representative sample of such securities regardless of market trends, to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, whereas an actively managed Portfolio typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. A Portfolio generally will not modify its index strategy to respond to changes in the economy, which means that it may be particularly susceptible to a general decline in the market segment relating to the relevant index. In addition, although the index strategy attempts to closely track its benchmark index, a Portfolio may not invest in all of the securities in the index. Also, a Portfolio’s fees and expenses will reduce the Portfolio’s returns, unlike those of the benchmark index. Cash flow into and out of a Portfolio, portfolio transaction costs, changes in the securities that comprise the index, and the Portfolio’s valuation procedures also may affect the Portfolio’s performance. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the performance of the index strategy will match that of the benchmark index.

Insurance Fund Risk: The Portfolios of the EQ Advisors Trust and the AXA Premier VIP Trust are available through Contracts offered by insurance company affiliates of the Registrant, and the Portfolios may be used to fund all or a portion of certain benefits and guarantees available under the Contracts. To the extent the assets in a Portfolio are insufficient to fund those benefits and guarantees, the Registrant’s insurance company affiliates might otherwise be obligated to fulfill them out of their own resources. The Registrant is subject to conflicts of interest in connection with providing advice to, or developing strategies and modeling tools used to manage, a Portfolio (e.g., with respect to the allocation of assets among Underlying Portfolios or between passively and actively managed portions of a Portfolio and the development and implementation of the modeling tools used to manage a Portfolio). The performance of a Portfolio may impact the obligations and financial exposure of the Registrant’s insurance company affiliates under any death benefit, income benefit and other guarantees provided through Contracts that offer the Portfolio as an investment option and the ability of an insurance company affiliate to manage (e.g., through the use of various hedging techniques) the risks associated with these benefits and guarantees. The Registrant’s

investment decisions and the design of the Portfolios may be influenced by these factors. For example, the Portfolios or modeling tools and strategies may be managed or designed in a manner (e.g., using more conservative or less volatile investment styles, including volatility management strategies) that could reduce potential losses and/or mitigate financial risks to insurance company affiliates that provide the benefits and guarantees and offer the Portfolios as investment options in their products, and also could facilitate such an insurance company's ability to provide benefits and guarantees under its Contracts, including by making more predictable the costs of the benefits and guarantees and by reducing the regulatory capital needed to provide them. The financial benefit to the Registrant's insurance company affiliates may be material. The performance of a Portfolio also may adversely impact the value of Contracts that offer the Portfolio as an investment option and could suppress the value of the benefits and guarantees offered under a Contract. Consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Registrant seeks to implement each Portfolio's investment program in a manner that is in the best interests of the Portfolio and that is consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective, policies and strategies described in detail in each Portfolio's prospectus.

Investment Strategy Risk: The market may reward certain investment characteristics for a period of time and not others. The returns for a specific investment characteristic may vary significantly relative to other characteristics and may increase or decrease significantly during different phases of a market cycle. A Portfolio comprised of stocks intended to reduce exposure to uncompensated risk may not necessarily be less sensitive to a change in the broad market price level and may not accurately estimate the risk/return outcome of stocks. Portfolio investments may exhibit higher volatility than expected or underperform the markets. A Portfolio's strategy may result in the Portfolio underperforming the general securities markets, particularly during periods of strong positive market performance.

Investment Style Risk: A Portfolio may use a particular style or set of styles, for example, growth and/or value investing styles to select investments. Those styles may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over short or longer time periods.

Growth investing generally focuses on companies that, due to their strong earnings and revenue potential, offer above-average prospects for capital growth, with less emphasis on dividend income. Earnings predictability and confidence in earnings forecasts are an important part of the selection process. As a result, the price of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the prices of other stocks. A Portfolio using this approach generally seeks out companies experiencing some or all of the following: high sales growth, high unit growth, high or improving returns on assets and equity, and a strong balance sheet. Such a Portfolio also prefers companies with a competitive advantage such as unique management, marketing or research and development. Growth investing also is subject to the risk that the stock price of one or more companies will fall or will fail to appreciate as anticipated by the Portfolio, regardless of movements in the securities market. Growth stocks tend to be more volatile than value stocks, so in a declining market their prices may decrease more than value stocks in general. Growth stocks also may increase the volatility of the Portfolio's share price.

Value investing attempts to identify strong companies selling at a discount from their perceived true worth. A Portfolio using this approach generally selects stocks at prices that, in its view, are temporarily low relative to the company's earnings, assets, cash flow and dividends. Value investing is subject to the risk that a stock's intrinsic value may never be fully recognized or realized by the market, or its price may go down. In addition, there is the risk that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually have been appropriately priced at the time of investment. Value investing generally emphasizes companies that, considering their assets and earnings history, are attractively priced and may provide dividend income.

Issuer-Specific Risk: The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets. A change in the financial condition of a single issuer may affect securities markets as a whole. Certain unanticipated events, such as litigation or natural disasters, can have a dramatic adverse effect on the value of an issuer's securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: A significant percentage of a Portfolio's shares may be owned or controlled by the Registrant and its affiliates, other Portfolios advised by the Registrant (including funds of funds), or other large shareholders, including primarily insurance company separate accounts. Accordingly, a Portfolio is subject to the potential for large-scale inflows and outflows as a result of purchases and redemptions of its shares by such shareholders, including in connection with substitution and other transactions by affiliates of the Registrant. These inflows and outflows may be frequent and could negatively affect a Portfolio's net asset value and performance and could cause a Portfolio to purchase or sell securities at a time when it would not normally do so. It would be particularly disadvantageous for a Portfolio if it experiences outflows and needs to sell securities at a time of volatility in the markets, when values could be falling. These inflows and outflows also could negatively affect a Portfolio's ability to meet shareholder redemption requests or could limit a Portfolio's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in its prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. During periods of declining or illiquid markets, the Registrant or its affiliates also may be subject to conflicts of interest in selecting shares of Portfolios for redemption and in deciding whether and when to redeem such shares. In addition, these inflows and outflows could increase a Portfolio's brokerage or other transaction costs, and large-scale outflows could cause a Portfolio's actual expenses to increase, or could result in a Portfolio's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, which, depending on any applicable expense caps, could lead to an increase in the Portfolio's expense ratio.

Leveraging Risk: When a Portfolio leverages its holdings, the value of an investment in that Portfolio will be more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. For example, a Portfolio may take on leveraging risk when it takes a short position, engages in derivatives transactions, invests collateral from securities loans or borrows money. In addition, the costs that a Portfolio pays to engage in these practices are additional costs borne by the Portfolio and could reduce or eliminate any net investment profits. Unless the profits from engaging in these practices exceed the costs of engaging in these practices, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of a Portfolio compared with what it would have been had the Portfolio not used leverage. There can be no assurance that a Portfolio's use of any leverage will be successful. When a Portfolio utilizes certain of these practices, it must comply with certain asset segregation requirements, which at times may require the Portfolio to dispose of some of its holdings at an unfavorable time or price. The need to segregate assets also could limit a Portfolio's ability to pursue its objectives or other opportunities as they arise.

A Portfolio may experience leveraging risk in connection with investments in derivatives because its investments in derivatives may be small relative to the investment exposure assumed, leaving more assets to be invested in other investments. Such investments may have the effect of leveraging a Portfolio because the Portfolio may experience gains or losses not only on its investments in derivatives, but also on the investments purchased with the remainder of the assets. If the value of a Portfolio's investments in derivatives is increasing, this could be offset by declining values of the Portfolio's other investments. Conversely, it is possible that a rise in the value of a Portfolio's non-derivative investments could be offset by a decline in the value of the Portfolio's

investments in derivatives. In either scenario, a Portfolio may experience losses. In a market where the value of a Portfolio's investments in derivatives is declining and the value of its other investments is declining, the Portfolio may experience substantial losses.

Liquidity Risk: The trading market for a particular investment in which a Portfolio invests, or a particular investment in which a Portfolio is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments may be difficult or impossible to sell or purchase at an advantageous time or price or in sufficient amounts to achieve a Portfolio's desired level of exposure. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, a Portfolio may be forced to dispose of investments at unfavorable times or prices and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing illiquid investments than investments with more active markets and there is a greater risk that the investments may not be sold for the price at which a Portfolio is carrying them. A Portfolio also may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period of time. Certain securities that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, particularly in times of overall economic distress or adverse investor perception. An inability to sell a portfolio position can prevent a Portfolio from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. During periods of market stress, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect a Portfolio's ability to limit losses. In addition, a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to make a market in certain securities may result in decreased liquidity in certain markets. Any of these events may result in losses to a Portfolio.

In October 2016, the SEC adopted Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act, which mandates certain liquidity risk management practices for open-end funds (excluding money market funds), including the Portfolios (other than EQ/Money Market Portfolio). Among other things, the rule requires open-end funds, including the Portfolios, to establish, and the Portfolios have established, a liquidity risk management program to assess, manage, and periodically review the Portfolios' liquidity risk, based on certain factors specified in the rule. The program is intended to reduce liquidity risk, but it may not work as intended. Analyses, judgments and decisions made in connection with implementing the program may be incorrect or otherwise may not produce the desired results. In addition, changes in market conditions, which may occur rapidly and unpredictably, may adversely affect the implementation of the program. Changes related to the rule may increase a Portfolio's expenses, may negatively affect a Portfolio's yield and return potential, and may not reduce a Portfolio's liquidity risk.

Market Risk: A Portfolio is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect Portfolio performance. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. The value of a security may decline due to factors that are specifically related to a particular company, as well as general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, inflation, changes in interest rates or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the markets, or adverse investment sentiment generally. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact a market as a whole. The value of a security may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as tariffs, labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. The increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events in a single country or events affecting a single or small number of issuers. Geo-political risks, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between

nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are major players on the world stage or major producers of oil, may lead to overall instability in world economies and markets generally and have led, and may in the future lead, to increased market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects. In addition, markets and market-participants are increasingly reliant on both publicly available and proprietary information data systems. Inaccurate data, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies, unauthorized use or access, and similar circumstances may impair the performance of these systems and may have an adverse impact upon a single issuer, a group of issuers, or the market at-large. In certain cases, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on either specific securities or even the entire market, which may result in a Portfolio being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or accurately price its investments.

Multiple Sub-Adviser Risk: The Registrant may allocate a Portfolio's assets among multiple sub-advisers, each of which is responsible for investing its allocated portion of the Portfolio's assets. To a significant extent, a Portfolio's performance will depend on the success of the Registrant in allocating the Portfolio's assets to sub-advisers and its selection and oversight of the sub-advisers. The sub-advisers' investment strategies may not work together as planned, which could adversely affect a Portfolio's performance. In addition, because each sub-adviser manages its allocated portion of a Portfolio independently from another sub-adviser, the same security may be held in different portions of the Portfolio, or may be acquired for one portion of the Portfolio at a time when a sub-adviser to another portion deems it appropriate to dispose of the security from that other portion, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net result in the Portfolio's holdings. Similarly, under some market conditions, one sub-adviser may believe that temporary, defensive investments in short-term instruments or cash are appropriate for its allocated portion of the Portfolio when another sub-adviser believes continued exposure to the equity or debt markets is appropriate for its allocated portion of the Portfolio. Because each sub-adviser directs the trading for its own portion of a Portfolio, and does not aggregate its transactions with those of the other sub-adviser, the Portfolio may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if a single sub-adviser were managing the entire Portfolio. In addition, while the Registrant seeks to allocate a Portfolio's assets among the Portfolio's sub-advisers in a manner that it believes is consistent with achieving the Portfolio's investment objective(s), the Registrant is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio's assets among sub-advisers, including affiliated sub-advisers, because the Registrant pays different fees to the sub-advisers and due to other factors that could impact the Registrant's revenues and profits.

New Portfolio Risk: Certain Portfolios may be relatively new and small with limited operating history. A new Portfolio's performance may not represent how the Portfolio is expected to or may perform in the long-term and a Portfolio may not be successful in implementing its respective investment strategies. Portfolio performance may be lower or higher during this "ramp-up" period, and may also be more volatile, than would be the case after the Portfolio is fully invested. In addition, investment positions may have a disproportionate impact (negative or positive) on performance in new Portfolios. There can be no assurance that such Portfolios will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, which could result in a Portfolio being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders.

Non-Diversification Risk: A non-diversified portfolio's greater investment in a single issuer or a few issuers makes the portfolio more susceptible to adverse events impacting those issuers. A decline in the value of or default by a single security in a non-diversified portfolio may have a greater negative effect than a similar decline or default by a single security in a diversified portfolio.

Non-Traditional (Alternative) Investment Risk: To the extent a Portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs that invest in non-traditional (alternative) investments, the

Portfolio will be subject to the risks associated with such investments. Non-traditional (alternative) investments use a different approach to investing than do traditional investments (stocks, bonds, and cash) and the performance of non-traditional (alternative) investments is not expected to correlate closely with more traditional investments; however, it is possible that non-traditional (alternative) investments will decline in value along with equity or fixed income markets, or both, or that they may not otherwise perform as expected. Non-traditional (alternative) investments can be highly volatile, are often less liquid, particularly in periods of stress, and are generally more complex and less transparent than traditional investments. Non-traditional (alternative) investments also may have more complicated tax considerations than traditional investments. In addition, the performance of non-traditional (alternative) investments may be more dependent on the Registrant's experience and skill than the performance of traditional investments. The use of non-traditional (alternative) investments may not achieve the desired effect and may result in losses to a Portfolio.

Portfolio Management Risk: A Portfolio is subject to the risk that strategies used by an investment manager and its securities selections fail to produce the intended results. An investment manager's judgments or decisions about the quality, relative yield or value of, or market trends affecting, a particular security or issuer, industry, sector, region or market segment, or about the economy or interest rates, may be incorrect or otherwise may not produce the intended results, which may result in losses to a Portfolio. In addition, many processes used in Portfolio management, including security selection, rely, in whole or in part, on the use of various technologies, some of which are created or maintained by an investment manager or its affiliates and some of which are created or maintained by third parties. A Portfolio may suffer losses if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the quantitative, analytic or other tools, resources, information and data used, or the analyses employed or relied on, by an investment manager, or if such tools, resources, information or data are used incorrectly, fail to produce the desired results, or otherwise do not work as intended. Imperfections, errors or limitations may go undetected, possibly for quite some time, which could adversely affect decision making for a Portfolio, as well as a Portfolio's operations or performance. There can be no assurance that the use of these technologies will result in effective investment decisions for a Portfolio.

Portfolio Turnover Risk: High portfolio turnover (generally, turnover in excess of 100% in any given fiscal year) may result in increased transaction costs to a Portfolio, which may result in higher fund expenses and lower total return.

Preferred Stock Risk: Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks associated with debt securities, including interest rate risk. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividends on preferred stock are generally payable at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors. Preferred shareholders may have certain rights if dividends are not paid but generally have no legal recourse against the issuer. Shareholders may suffer a loss of value if dividends are not paid. In certain situations, an issuer may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. The market prices of preferred stocks are generally more sensitive to actual or perceived changes in the issuer's financial condition or prospects than are the prices of debt securities. Preferred stock also may be less liquid than common stock. To the extent that a Portfolio invests a substantial portion of its assets in convertible preferred stocks, declining common stock values may also cause the value of the Portfolio's investments to decline.

Privately Placed and Other Restricted Securities Risk: Restricted securities, which include privately placed securities, are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. Before they are registered, such securities may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or pursuant to an exemption from registration. Difficulty in selling securities may

result in a loss or be costly to a Portfolio. The SEC has adopted Rule 144A, which is designed to facilitate efficient trading among institutional investors by permitting the sale of certain unregistered securities to qualified institutional buyers. To the extent restricted securities held by a Portfolio qualify under Rule 144A and an institutional market develops for those securities, the Portfolio likely will be able to dispose of the securities without registering them. To the extent that institutional buyers become, for a time, uninterested in purchasing these securities, investing in Rule 144A securities could increase the level of a Portfolio's illiquidity. The Registrant or sub-adviser may determine that certain securities qualified for trading under Rule 144A are liquid. Where registration of a security is required, a Portfolio may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses, and a considerable period may elapse between the time the Portfolio desires to sell (and therefore decides to seek registration of) the security, and the time the Portfolio may be permitted to sell the security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, a Portfolio might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it desired to sell. The risk that securities may not be sold for the price at which a Portfolio is carrying them is greater with respect to restricted securities than it is with respect to registered securities. The illiquidity of the market, as well as the lack of publicly available information regarding these securities, also may make it difficult to determine a fair value for certain securities for purposes of computing a Portfolio's net asset value.

Quantitative Investing Risk: A portfolio of securities selected using quantitative analysis may underperform the market as a whole or a portfolio of securities selected using a different investment approach, such as fundamental analysis. The factors used in quantitative analysis and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security's value. In addition, factors that affect a security's value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model. Data for some companies, particularly for non-U.S. companies, may be less available and/or less current than data for other companies. There may also be errors in the computer code for the quantitative model or in the model itself, or issues relating to the computer systems used to screen securities. A Portfolio's securities selection can be adversely affected if it relies on erroneous or outdated data or flawed models or computer systems. As a result, a Portfolio may have a lower return than if the Portfolio were managed using a fundamental analysis or an index-based strategy that did not incorporate quantitative analysis.

Recent Market Conditions Risk: Prices of many U.S. equity securities have increased substantially over several years, U.S. unemployment has declined, and many market participants reportedly expect the Federal Reserve to continue raising interest rates in an effort to limit inflation and/or believe the market may experience a "correction" to lower values. Higher interest rates may further strengthen the already strong U.S. dollar, which may harm U.S. companies that rely significantly on exports. Some market participants have expressed concern that with the large number of investments in passive products following certain indices, the securities that make up those indices have been artificially inflated in value.

Some countries, including the United States, are adopting more protectionist trade policies and moving away from the tighter financial industry regulations that followed the 2008 financial crisis. The United States is also said to be considering significant new investments in infrastructure and national defense which, coupled with lower federal taxes, could lead to sharply increased government borrowing and higher interest rates. The exact shape of these policies is still being worked out through the political process, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations, which could increase volatility, especially if the market's expectations for changes in government policies are not borne out.

High public debt in the United States and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the United States and abroad. Because there is little precedent for this situation, it is difficult to predict the

impact on various markets of a significant rate increase or other significant policy changes, whether brought about by U.S. policy makers or by dislocations in world markets. For example, because investors may buy equity securities or other investments with borrowed money, a significant increase in interest rates may cause a decline in the markets for those investments. There is a greater risk of rising interest rates than has historically been the case due to the current period of relatively low rates and the effect of government fiscal policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives.

In addition, national economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. The rise in protectionist trade policies, and changes to some major international trade agreements and the possibility of changes to others, could affect the economies of many countries in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

The precise details and the resulting impact of the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union (the "EU"), commonly referred to as "Brexit," are impossible to know for sure at this point. The effect on the economies of the United Kingdom and the EU will likely depend on the nature of trade relations between the United Kingdom and the EU and other major economies following Brexit, which are matters to be negotiated. The outcomes may cause increased volatility and have a significant adverse impact on world financial markets, other international trade agreements, and the United Kingdom and European economies, as well as the broader global economy for some time.

Some countries where economic conditions are still recovering from the 2008 crisis are perceived as still fragile. The crisis caused strains among countries in the euro-zone that have not been fully resolved, and it is not yet clear what measures, if any, EU or individual country officials may take in response. Withdrawal of government support, failure of efforts in response to the strains, or investor perception that such efforts are not succeeding could adversely impact the value and liquidity of certain securities and currencies.

Political and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad, such as the 2019 federal government shutdown or the threat of a future shutdown, may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. Equity markets in the United States and China seem very sensitive to the outlook for the current U.S.-China "trade war."

Redemption Risk: A Portfolio may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Portfolio to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Heavy redemptions could hurt a Portfolio's performance.

Market developments and other factors, including a general rise in interest rates, have the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities. The market-making capacity of dealers has been reduced in recent years, in part as a result of structural changes, such as fewer proprietary trading desks at broker-dealers and increased regulatory capital requirements. Increased redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities, coupled with a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to buy or hold fixed income securities, may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

Regulatory Risk: Each Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations that govern its

operations. Each Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and certain Portfolios are also subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). Each Portfolio is also subject to regulations imposed by other governmental regulatory authorities and self-regulatory organizations. Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which a Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. These laws and regulations are subject to change. A change in laws or regulations may materially impact a Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market. For example, a change in laws or regulations made by the government or a regulatory body may impact the ability of a Portfolio to achieve its investment objective, may impact the Portfolio's investment policies or strategies, or may reduce the attractiveness of an investment. A Portfolio also may incur additional costs to comply with any new requirements as well as to monitor for compliance with any new requirements going forward. A Portfolio also may be adversely affected by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws or regulations. The Registrant is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Registrant also is registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and with respect to Portfolios that employ derivatives investments to a greater extent, serves as a CPO. Being subject to dual regulation by the SEC and the CFTC may increase compliance costs, which may be borne by a Portfolio and may affect the Portfolio's returns.

Repurchase Agreements Risk: Repurchase agreements carry certain risks, including risks that are not associated with direct investments in securities. If a seller under a repurchase agreement were to default on the agreement and be unable to repurchase the security subject to the repurchase agreement, a Portfolio would look to the collateral underlying the seller's repurchase agreement, including the securities or other obligations subject to the repurchase agreement, for satisfaction of the seller's obligation to the Portfolio. A Portfolio's right to liquidate the securities or other obligations subject to the repurchase agreement in the event of a default by the seller could involve certain costs and delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase are less than the repurchase price (e.g., due to transactions costs or a decline in the value of the collateral), the Portfolio could suffer a loss. In addition, if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller, realization of the collateral may be delayed or limited and a loss may be incurred.

Risk Management: The Registrant and sub-advisers undertake certain analyses with the intention of identifying particular types of risks and reducing a Portfolio's exposure to them. However, risk is an essential part of investing, and the degree of return an investor might expect is often tied to the degree of risk the investor is willing to accept. By its very nature, risk involves exposure to the possibility of adverse events. Accordingly, no risk management program can eliminate a Portfolio's exposure to such events; at best, it can only reduce the possibility that the Portfolio will be affected by adverse events, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Portfolio's investment program. While a Portfolio's prospectus describes material risk factors associated with a Portfolio's investment program, there is no assurance that as a particular situation unfolds in the markets, the Registrant or sub-advisers will identify all of the risks that might affect the Portfolio, rate their probability or potential magnitude correctly, or be able to take appropriate measures to reduce the Portfolio's exposure to them. Measures taken with the intention of decreasing exposure to identified risks might have the unintended effect of increasing exposure to other risks.

Volatility Management Risk: Although the sub-adviser's risk management framework is intended to moderate the Portfolio's volatility and thereby reduce the overall risk of investing in the Portfolio, it may not work as intended and may result in losses by the Portfolio or periods of underperformance, including during periods when market values are increasing but market volatility is high or when the Portfolio has reduced its equity exposure but market changes do not

impact equity returns adversely to the extent predicted by the sub-adviser. Because the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the result of the risk management framework will be subject to the sub-adviser's ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute volatility management techniques (such as using futures to manage equity exposure) in an efficient manner. The result of the risk management framework also will be subject to the sub-adviser's ability to correctly assess future market conditions as indicated by momentum signals. In addition, market conditions change, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and the sub-adviser may be unable to execute the strategy in a timely manner or at all. The risk management framework incorporates quantitative models and signals. If those models or signals prove to be flawed or for other reasons do not produce the desired results, any decisions made in reliance thereon may expose the Portfolio to additional risks and losses. The use of models has inherent risks, and the success of relying on or otherwise using a model depends, among other things, on the accuracy and completeness of the model's development, implementation and maintenance; on the model's assumptions and methodologies; and on the accuracy and reliability of the inputs and output of the model. Moreover, volatility management strategies may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could cause or increase losses or reduce gains. In addition, it is not possible to manage volatility fully or perfectly. In addition, the use of derivatives in connection with the risk management framework may expose the Portfolio to different and potentially greater risks than if it had only invested in the underlying investments. Futures contracts and other instruments used in connection with the risk management framework are not necessarily held by the Portfolio to hedge the value of the Portfolio's other investments and, as a result, these futures contracts and other instruments may decline in value at the same time as the Portfolio's other investments. Any one or more of these factors may prevent the Portfolio from achieving the intended volatility management or could cause the Portfolio to underperform or experience losses (some of which may be sudden) or volatility for any particular period that may be higher or lower than intended. In addition, the use of volatility management techniques may not protect against market declines and may limit the Portfolio's participation in market gains, even during periods when the market is rising. The Portfolio's performance may be lower than the performance of similar funds where volatility management techniques are not used. In addition, volatility management techniques may reduce potential losses and/or mitigate financial risks to insurance companies that provide certain benefits or guarantees available under the Contracts and offer the Portfolio as an investment option in their products.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies: A Portfolio that invests in other investment companies will indirectly bear fees and expenses paid by those investment companies, in addition to the Portfolio's direct fees and expenses. The cost of investing in the Portfolio, therefore, may be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. In addition, the Portfolio's net asset value is subject to fluctuations in the net asset values of the other investment companies in which it invests. The Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the securities or other investments in which the other investment companies invest, and the ability of the Portfolio to meet its investment objective will depend, to a significant degree, on the ability of the other investment companies to meet their objectives. The extent to which the investment performance and risks associated with the Portfolio correlate to those of a particular investment company will depend upon the extent to which the Portfolio's assets are allocated from time to time for investment in the investment company, which will vary. The other investment companies may change their investment objectives or policies without the approval of the Portfolio. If that were to occur, the Portfolio might be forced to withdraw its investment from the investment company at a time and price that is unfavorable to the Portfolio. In December 2018, the SEC proposed a new rule, and proposed to rescind and amend certain other related rules, applicable to fund of fund arrangements under the Investment Company Act, which proposals, if adopted, would significantly reorder the rules applicable to such arrangements and may significantly affect many existing funds of funds. The precise impact that such proposals, if adopted,

would have on a Portfolio that invests in other investment companies cannot yet be determined.

Risks Related to Investments in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs: A Portfolio that invests in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs will indirectly bear fees and expenses paid by those Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, in addition to the Portfolio's direct fees and expenses. The cost of investing in a Portfolio, therefore, may be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. The Portfolio's performance depends upon a favorable allocation by the Registrant among the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, as well as the ability of the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs to generate favorable performance. In addition, the Portfolio's net asset value is subject to fluctuations in the net asset values of the Underlying Portfolios and the market values of the Underlying ETFs in which it invests. The Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the securities or other investments in which the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs invest, and the ability of the Portfolio to meet its investment objective will directly depend on the ability of the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs to meet their investment objectives. In addition, because each Underlying Portfolio and Underlying ETF is managed independently, the same security may be held by different Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, or may be acquired for one portfolio at a time when another portfolio deems it appropriate to dispose of the security, resulting in higher indirect expenses without accomplishing any net investment result. The extent to which the investment performance and risks associated with the Portfolio correlate to those of a particular Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF will depend upon the extent to which the Portfolio's assets are allocated from time to time for investment in the Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF, which will vary. The Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs may change their investment objectives or policies without the approval of the Portfolio. If that were to occur, the Portfolio might be forced to sell its investment in an Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF at a time and price that is unfavorable to the Portfolio.

In addition, many ETFs invest in securities included in, or representative of, underlying indexes regardless of investment merit or market trends and, therefore, these ETFs do not change their investment strategies to respond to changes in the economy, which means that such an Underlying ETF may be particularly susceptible to a general decline in the market segment relating to the relevant index. Imperfect correlation between an Underlying ETF's securities and those in the index it seeks to track, rounding of prices, changes to the indices and regulatory policies may cause an Underlying ETF's performance not to match the performance of its index. An Underlying ETF's use of a representative sampling approach will result in it holding a smaller number of securities than are in the index it seeks to track. As a result, an adverse development respecting an issuer of securities held by the Underlying ETF could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Underlying ETF held all of the securities in the index. To the extent the assets in the Underlying ETF are smaller, these risks will be greater. No ETF fully replicates its index and an Underlying ETF may hold securities not included in its index. Therefore, there is a risk that the investment strategy of the Underlying ETF manager may not produce the intended results.

Moreover, there is the risk that an Underlying ETF may value certain securities at a higher price than it can sell them for. Secondary market trading in shares of Underlying ETFs may be halted by a national securities exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in these shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In addition, although ETFs are listed for trading on national securities exchanges, certain foreign exchanges and in over-the-counter markets, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained, in which case the liquidity and value of a Portfolio's investment in the Underlying ETFs could be substantially and adversely affected. In addition, because Underlying

ETFs are traded on these exchanges and in these markets, the purchase and sale of their shares involve transaction fees and commissions. The market price of an Underlying ETF may be different from the NAV of such ETF (i.e., an Underlying ETF may trade at a discount or premium to its NAV). The performance of a Portfolio that invests in such an ETF could be adversely impacted.

In December 2018, the SEC proposed a new rule, and proposed to rescind and amend certain other related rules, applicable to fund of fund arrangements under the Investment Company Act, which proposals, if adopted, would significantly reorder the rules applicable to such arrangements and may significantly affect many existing funds of funds. The precise impact that such proposals, if adopted, would have on a Portfolio that invests in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs cannot yet be determined.

Sector Risk: To the extent a Portfolio invests more heavily in one sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect that sector, industry, or sub-sector. An individual sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. A Portfolio's performance could also be affected if the sector, industry, or sub-sector does not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance.

Securities Lending Risk: A Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers approved by the Portfolios' board of trustees to seek income. Generally, any such loan of portfolio securities will be continuously secured by collateral at least equal to the value of the security loaned. Such collateral will be in the form of cash, marketable securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies, or a standby letter of credit issued by qualified banks. The risks of lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of secured credit, consist of possible delay in receiving additional collateral or in the recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. Loans will be made only to firms deemed by the Registrant to be of good standing and will not be made unless, in the judgment of the Registrant (or the sub-adviser, as the case may be) the consideration to be earned from such loans would justify the risk.

Securities Selection Risk: The securities selected for a Portfolio may not perform as well as other securities that were not selected for a Portfolio. As a result, a Portfolio may underperform the markets, its benchmark index(es) or other funds with the same objective or in the same asset class.

Short Position Risk: A Portfolio may engage in short sales and may enter into derivative contracts that have a similar economic effect (e.g., taking a short position in a futures contract). A Portfolio will incur a loss as a result of a short position if the price of the asset sold short increases between the date of the short position sale and the date on which an offsetting position is purchased. Short positions may be considered speculative transactions and involve special risks that could cause or increase losses or reduce gains. Short sales involve greater reliance on an investment adviser's ability to accurately anticipate the future value of a security or instrument, potentially higher transaction costs, and imperfect correlation between the actual and desired level of exposure. Because a Portfolio's potential loss on a short position arises from increases in the value of the asset sold short, the extent of such loss, like the price of the asset sold short, is theoretically unlimited. By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, a Portfolio could be deemed to be employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. A Portfolio's long positions could decline in value at the same time that the value of the short positions increase, thereby increasing the Portfolio's overall potential for loss more than it would be without the use of leverage. Market factors may prevent a Portfolio from closing out a short position at the most desirable time or at a

favorable price. In addition, a lender of securities may request, or market conditions may dictate, that securities sold short be returned to the lender on short notice. If this happens, the Portfolio may have to buy the securities sold short at an unfavorable price, which will potentially reduce or eliminate any gain or cause a loss to the Portfolio. When a Portfolio is selling a security short, it must maintain a segregated account of cash or high-grade securities equal to the margin requirement. As a result, a Portfolio may maintain high levels of cash or other liquid assets (such as U.S. Treasury bills, money market accounts, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit, high quality commercial paper and long equity positions) or may utilize borrowings or the collateral obtained from securities lending for this cash. The need to maintain cash or other liquid assets in segregated accounts could limit a Portfolio's ability to pursue other opportunities as they arise.

Sub-Adviser Selection Risk: A Portfolio is subject to the risk that the Registrant's process for selecting or replacing a sub-adviser and its decision to select or replace a sub-adviser does not produce the intended results.

In addition, the Registrant is subject to certain conflicts of interest in connection with recommending the appointment and continued service of sub-advisers. The Registrant is affiliated with certain sub-advisers and, therefore, the Registrant will benefit not only from the net management fee the Registrant retains, but also from the advisory fees paid by the Registrant to an affiliated sub-adviser. Since the Registrant pays fees to the sub-advisers from the management fees that it earns from the Portfolios, any increase or decrease in the advisory fees negotiated with proposed or current sub-advisers will result in a corresponding decrease or increase, respectively, in the amount of the management fee retained by the Registrant. The Registrant or its affiliates also have distribution relationships with certain sub-advisers or their affiliates under which the sub-advisers or their affiliates distribute or support the distribution of investment products issued or sold by the Registrant or its affiliates (including those in which the Portfolios serve as investment options), which could financially benefit the Registrant and its affiliates or provide an incentive to the Registrant in selecting one sub-adviser over another. In addition, the Registrant's and/or its affiliates' other existing or potential business relationships, including with sub-advisers and/or their affiliates, or other financial or personal relationships, could influence the Registrant's selection and retention or termination of sub-advisers. When recommending the appointment or continued service of a sub-adviser, consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Registrant relies primarily on the qualitative and quantitative factors described in detail in the Portfolios' prospectuses.

Target Date Risk: A Portfolio that is managed to target a specific year of planned retirement (a "target year") does not provide guaranteed income or payouts to an investor at or after the target year. An investment in such a Portfolio may decline in value and will not ensure that an investor will have assets sufficient to cover retirement expenses or that an investor will have enough saved to be able to retire in, or within a few years of, the target year identified in the Portfolio's name. The adequacy of an investor's account at and after the target year will depend on a variety of factors, including the amount of money invested in a Portfolio, the length of time the investment was held, and the Portfolio's returns over time.

Valuation Risk: The price at which a Portfolio sells any particular investment may differ from the Portfolio's valuation of the investment. Such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market or other conditions make it difficult to value some investments, SEC rules and applicable accounting protocols may require a Portfolio to value these investments using more subjective methods, known as fair value methodologies. Using fair value methodologies to price investments may result in a value that is different from an investment's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their NAVs.

Investors who purchase or redeem Portfolio shares on days when the Portfolio is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the Portfolio had not held fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The value of foreign securities, certain futures and fixed income securities, and currencies, as applicable, may be materially affected by events after the close of the markets on which they are traded but before a Portfolio determines its net asset value. A Portfolio's ability to value its investments in an accurate and timely manner may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents.

Volatility Risk: The Underlying ETFs selected by the Registrant may be unsuccessful in maintaining portfolios of investments that minimize volatility, and there is a risk that a Portfolio may experience more than minimum volatility. Securities held by the Underlying ETFs may be subject to price volatility and the prices may not be any less volatile than the market as a whole and could be more volatile. In addition, the use of volatility management techniques may limit an Underlying ETF's and, in turn, a Portfolio's participation in market gains, particularly during periods when market values are increasing, but market volatility is high.

Volatility Management Risk: The Registrant (or a sub-adviser, as the case may be) from time to time may employ various volatility management techniques or make short-term adjustments to a Portfolio's asset mix (such as by using ETFs or futures and options to manage equity exposure) in managing certain Portfolios. Although these actions are intended to reduce the overall risk of investing in a Portfolio, they may not work as intended and may result in losses by a Portfolio or periods of underperformance, particularly during periods when market values are increasing but market volatility is high or when a Portfolio has reduced its equity exposure but market changes do not impact equity returns adversely to the extent predicted by the Registrant (or a sub-adviser). Volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of changes in a portfolio's returns. A higher volatility level generally indicates higher risk and often results in more frequent and sometimes significant changes in a portfolio's returns. The result of a Portfolio's volatility management strategy will be subject to the Registrant's (or a sub-adviser's) ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the relevant market index and the metrics used by the Registrant (or a sub-adviser) to measure market volatility. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the result of a Portfolio's volatility management strategy also will be subject to the Registrant's (or a sub-adviser's) ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute volatility management techniques in an efficient manner. In addition, market conditions change, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and the Registrant (or a sub-adviser) may be unable to execute the volatility management strategy in a timely manner or at all. The Registrant (or a sub-adviser) uses proprietary modeling tools to implement a Portfolio's volatility management strategy. If the proprietary modeling tools prove to be flawed or for other reasons do not produce the desired results, any decisions based on the modeling tools may expose a Portfolio to additional risks and losses. The use of modeling tools has inherent risks, and the success of using a modeling tool depends, among other things, on the accuracy and completeness of the tool's development, implementation and maintenance; on the tool's assumptions and methodologies; and on the accuracy and reliability of the inputs and output of the tool. The Registrant (or a sub-adviser) from time to time may make changes to its proprietary modeling tools that do not require shareholder notice. Moreover, volatility management strategies may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could cause or increase losses or reduce gains. In addition, it is not possible to manage volatility fully or perfectly. Futures contracts and other instruments used in connection with the volatility management strategy are not necessarily held by a Portfolio to hedge the value of the Portfolio's other investments and, as a result, these futures contracts and other instruments may decline in value at the same time as the Portfolio's other investments. Any one or more of these factors may prevent a Portfolio from achieving the intended volatility management or could cause a Portfolio to underperform or

experience losses (some of which may be sudden) or volatility for any particular period that may be higher or lower. In addition, the use of volatility management techniques may not protect against market declines and may limit a Portfolio's participation in market gains, even during periods when the market is rising. Volatility management techniques, when implemented effectively to reduce the overall risk of investing in a Portfolio, may result in underperformance by a Portfolio. For example, if a Portfolio has reduced its overall exposure to equities to avoid losses in certain market environments, the Portfolio may forgo some of the returns that can be associated with periods of rising equity values. A Portfolio's performance may be lower than the performance of similar funds where volatility management techniques are not used. In addition, volatility management techniques may reduce potential losses and/or mitigate financial risks to insurance companies that provide certain benefits and guarantees available under the Contracts and offer a Portfolio as an investment option in their products. The Registrant and its insurance company affiliates manage or advise other funds and accounts that engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities and instruments (such as futures contracts) as a Portfolio. Such transactions could affect the prices and availability of the securities and instruments in which a Portfolio invests, directly or indirectly, and could have an adverse impact on a Portfolio's performance. Consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Registrant seeks to implement each Portfolio's investment program in a manner that is in the best interests of the Portfolio and that is consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective, policies and strategies.

Volatility Management Risk (for Portfolios that invest in Underlying Portfolios that use a volatility management strategy): A Portfolio may invest from time to time in Underlying Portfolios or Underlying ETFs selected by the Registrant that may employ various volatility management techniques or short-term adjustments to their asset mix (such as by using futures and options to manage equity exposure). Although these actions are intended to reduce the overall risk of investing in an Underlying Portfolio, they may not work as intended and may result in losses by an Underlying Portfolio, and in turn, a Portfolio, or periods of underperformance, particularly during periods when market values are increasing but market volatility is high or when an Underlying Portfolio has reduced its equity exposure but market changes do not impact equity returns adversely to the extent predicted by the Registrant. Volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of changes in a portfolio's returns. A higher volatility level generally indicates higher risk and often results in more frequent and sometimes significant changes in a portfolio's returns. The result of any volatility management strategy will be subject to the Registrant's ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the relevant market index and the metrics used by the Registrant to measure market volatility. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the result of any volatility management strategy also will be subject to the Registrant's ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute volatility management techniques in an efficient manner. In addition, market conditions change, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and the Registrant may be unable to execute the volatility management strategy in a timely manner or at all. The Registrant uses proprietary modeling tools to implement the volatility management strategy. If the proprietary modeling tools prove to be flawed or for other reasons do not produce the desired results, any decisions based on the modeling tools may expose an Underlying Portfolio, and in turn, a Portfolio, to additional risks and losses. The use of modeling tools has inherent risks, and the success of using a modeling tool depends, among other things, on the accuracy and completeness of the tool's development, implementation and maintenance; on the tool's assumptions and methodologies; and on the accuracy and reliability of the inputs and output of the tool. The Registrant from time to time may make changes to its proprietary modeling tools that do not require shareholder notice. Moreover, volatility management strategies may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could cause or increase losses or reduce gains. In addition, it is not possible to manage volatility fully or perfectly. Futures contracts and other instruments used in connection with the volatility management strategy are not necessarily held by an Underlying Portfolio to hedge the value of the Underlying

Portfolio's other investments and, as a result, these futures contracts and other instruments may decline in value at the same time as the Underlying Portfolio's other investments. Any one or more of these factors may prevent an Underlying Portfolio from achieving the intended volatility management or could cause an Underlying Portfolio, and in turn, a Portfolio, to underperform or experience losses (some of which may be sudden) or volatility for any particular period that may be higher or lower. In addition, the use of volatility management techniques may not protect against market declines and may limit an Underlying Portfolio's, and thus a Portfolio's, participation in market gains, even during periods when the market is rising. Volatility management techniques, when implemented effectively to reduce the overall risk of investing in an Underlying Portfolio, may result in underperformance by an Underlying Portfolio. For example, if an Underlying Portfolio has reduced its overall exposure to equities to avoid losses in certain market environments, the Underlying Portfolio may forgo some of the returns that can be associated with periods of rising equity values. An Underlying Portfolio's performance, and therefore a Portfolio's performance, may be lower than similar funds where volatility management techniques are not used. In addition, volatility management techniques may reduce potential losses and/or mitigate financial risks to insurance companies that provide certain benefits and guarantees available under the Contracts and offer an Underlying Portfolio as an investment option in their products. The Registrant and its insurance company affiliates manage or advise other funds and accounts that engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities and instruments (such as futures contracts) as an Underlying Portfolio. Such transactions could affect the prices and availability of the securities and instruments in which an Underlying Portfolio invests, directly or indirectly, and could have an adverse impact on an Underlying Portfolio's performance. Consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Registrant seeks to implement each Underlying Portfolio's investment program in a manner that is in the best interests of the Underlying Portfolio and that is consistent with the Underlying Portfolio's investment objective, policies and strategies.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk: When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security a Portfolio buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, a Portfolio may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

Risks of Equity Investments

Dividend Risk: Dividends received on common stocks are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of an issuer's board of directors. There is no guarantee that the companies in which a Portfolio invests will declare dividends in the future or that dividends, if declared, will remain at current levels or increase over time. Securities that pay dividends may be sensitive to changes in interest rates, and as interest rates rise, the prices of such securities may fall. A sharp rise in interest rates, or other market downturn, could result in a decision to decrease or eliminate a dividend.

Equity Risk: In general, the values of stocks and other equity securities fluctuate, and sometimes widely fluctuate, in response to changes in a company's financial condition as well as general market, economic and political conditions and other factors. Stock markets tend to run in cycles, with periods when stock prices generally go up and periods when stock prices generally go down. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed-income securities.

ESG Considerations Risk: Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors in the investment process may limit the types and number of investment opportunities available to a Portfolio, and therefore carries the risk that, under certain market conditions, the Portfolio may

underperform funds that do not consider ESG factors. The integration of ESG considerations may affect the Portfolio's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments and may impact the Portfolio's relative investment performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market. A company's ESG performance or the sub-adviser's assessment of a company's ESG performance may change over time, which could cause the Portfolio to temporarily hold securities that do not comply with the Portfolio's responsible investment principles. In evaluating a company, the sub-adviser is dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could cause the sub-adviser to incorrectly assess a company's ESG performance. Successful application of a Portfolio's ESG considerations will depend on the sub-adviser's skill in properly identifying and analyzing material ESG issues.

Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Risk: Securities issued in IPOs are subject to many of the same risks as investing in companies with smaller market capitalizations. Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about the companies may be available for very limited periods. In addition, the prices of securities sold in IPOs may be highly volatile. Therefore, a Portfolio may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. At times, a Portfolio may not be able to invest in securities issued in IPOs, or invest to the extent desired, if, for example, only a small portion of the securities being offered in an IPO are made available to the Portfolio. In addition, under certain market conditions, a relatively small number of companies may issue securities in IPOs. Similarly, as the number of Portfolios to which IPO securities are allocated increases, the number of securities allocated to any one Portfolio may decrease. To the extent a Portfolio with a small asset base invests in IPOs, a significant portion of its returns may be attributable to its investments in IPOs, which have a magnified impact on Portfolios with small asset bases. The impact of IPOs on such a Portfolio's performance will likely decrease as the Portfolio's asset size increases, which could reduce the Portfolio's returns. There is no guarantee that as such a Portfolio's assets grow it will continue to experience substantially similar performance by investing in profitable IPOs.

Large-Cap Company Risk: Larger more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, which may lead to a decline in their market price. Many larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. Investing more heavily in one market capitalization category (large, medium or small) carries the risk that due to market conditions that category may be out of favor with investors.

Listed Private Equity Company Risk: Listed private equity companies include publicly traded vehicles whose purpose is to invest in privately held companies. Generally, little public information exists for privately held companies, and there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. Investing in less mature privately held companies involves greater risk than investing in well-established, publicly-traded companies.

Mid-Cap, Small-Cap and Micro-Cap Company Risk: A Portfolio's investments in mid-, small- and micro-cap companies may involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established issuers because they generally are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, which can negatively affect their value. Such companies generally have narrower product lines, more limited financial and management resources and more limited markets for their securities as compared with larger companies. Their securities may be less well-known and trade less frequently and in limited volume compared with the securities of larger, more established companies. As a result, the value of such securities may be more volatile than the value of securities of larger companies, and the Portfolio may experience difficulty in purchasing or selling such securities at the desired time and price or in the desired amount. Mid-, small- and micro-cap companies also are typically subject to greater changes in earnings and business prospects than larger companies. Consequently, the prices of mid-, small- and micro-cap company

securities tend to rise and fall in value more frequently than the prices of securities of larger companies. Although investing in mid-, small- and micro-cap companies offers potential for above-average returns, the companies may not succeed and the value of their securities could decline significantly. In general, these risks are greater for small- and micro-cap companies than for mid-cap companies. Investing more heavily in one market capitalization category (large, medium or small) carries the risk that due to market conditions that category may be out of favor with investors.

Real Estate Investing Risk: Real estate-related investments may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the overall real estate industry. Real estate is a cyclical business, highly sensitive to supply and demand, general and local economic developments and characterized by intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Real estate income and values also may be greatly affected by demographic trends, such as population shifts or changing tastes and values. Losses may occur from casualty or condemnation and government actions, such as tax law changes, zoning law changes, regulatory limitations on rents, or environmental regulations, also may have a major impact on real estate. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values. Changing interest rates and credit quality requirements also will affect the cash flow of real estate companies and their ability to meet capital needs. Real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) generally invest directly in real estate (equity REITs), in mortgages secured by interests in real estate (mortgage REITs) or in some combination of the two (hybrid REITs). Investing in REITs exposes investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way in which REITs are organized and operated. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REIT, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Equity and mortgage REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidations. The risk of defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages involving borrowers with blemished credit histories. Operating REITs requires specialized management skills, and a Portfolio that invests in REITs indirectly bears REIT management and administration expenses along with the direct expenses of the Portfolio. Individual REITs may own a limited number of properties and may concentrate in a particular region or property type. Domestic REITs also must satisfy specific Internal Revenue Code requirements in order to qualify for the tax-free pass-through of net investment income and net realized gains distributed to shareholders. Failure to meet these requirements may have adverse consequences on an investing Portfolio. Similar treatment may also apply to REIT-like entities under the laws of the countries in which they were formed. In addition, even the larger REITs in the industry tend to be small- to medium-sized companies in relation to the equity markets as a whole. Moreover, shares of REITs may trade less frequently and, therefore, are subject to more erratic price movements than securities of larger issuers.

Special Situations Risk: A Portfolio may seek to benefit from “special situations,” such as acquisitions, mergers, consolidations, bankruptcies, liquidations, reorganizations, restructurings, tender or exchange offers or other unusual events expected to affect a particular issuer. In general, securities of companies which are the subject of a tender or exchange offer or an acquisition, merger, consolidation, bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization or restructuring proposal sell at a premium to their historic market price immediately prior to the announcement of the transaction. However, it is possible that the value of securities of a company involved in such a transaction will not rise and in fact may fall, in which case a Portfolio would lose money. It is also possible that a sub-adviser’s assessment that a particular company is likely to be acquired or acquired during a specific time frame may be incorrect, in which case a Portfolio may not realize any premium on its investment and could lose money if the value of the securities declines during the Portfolio’s holding period. A Portfolio’s return also could be adversely impacted to the extent that a sub-adviser’s strategies fail to identify companies for investment by the Portfolio that become the subject of a merger or similar transaction that results in an increase in the value of the securities of

those companies. Moreover, publicly announced mergers and similar types of transactions may be renegotiated or terminated, in which case a Portfolio may lose money. In addition, if a transaction takes a longer time to close than a sub-adviser originally anticipated, a Portfolio may realize a lower-than-expected rate of return. In some circumstances, the securities purchased may be illiquid making it difficult for a Portfolio to dispose of them at an advantageous price.

Unseasoned Companies Risk: Unseasoned companies are companies that have been in operation less than three years, including operations of any predecessors. These securities may have limited liquidity and their prices may be very volatile.

Risks of Fixed Income Investments

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk: The risks of an investment in a collateralized debt obligation (“CDO”) depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the class or “tranche” of the CDO in which a Portfolio invests. Normally, collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations, and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by a Portfolio as illiquid securities; however, an active dealer market, or other relevant measures of liquidity, may exist for CDOs allowing a CDO potentially to be deemed liquid under a Portfolio’s liquidity policies approved by the board of trustees. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry risks which may cause a Portfolio’s investment to lose value, including, but not limited to: (a) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (b) the risk that the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (c) the possibility that a Portfolio may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (d) the risk that the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk: The risks of an investment in a collateralized loan obligation (“CLO”) depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the class or “tranche” of the CLO in which a Portfolio invests. Normally, CLOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CLOs may be characterized by a Portfolio as illiquid securities; however, an active dealer market, or other relevant measures of liquidity, may exist for CLOs allowing a CLO potentially to be deemed liquid under a Portfolio’s liquidity policies approved by the board of trustees. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CLOs carry risks which may cause a Portfolio’s investment to lose value, including, but not limited to: (a) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (b) the risk that the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (c) the possibility that a Portfolio may invest in CLOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (d) the risk that the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Credit Risk: A Portfolio is subject to the risk that the issuer or the guarantor (or other obligor, such as a party providing insurance or other credit enhancements) of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement, loan of portfolio securities or other transaction, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or otherwise honor its obligations, which may cause the Portfolio’s holdings to lose value. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in their credit ratings. However, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings in response to subsequent events and a credit rating may become stale in that it fails to reflect

changes in an issuer's financial condition. Credit ratings also may be influenced by conflicts of interest. Credit ratings represent a rating agency's opinion regarding the quality of a security and are not a guaranty of quality. The downgrade of the credit rating of a security may decrease its value. Lower credit quality also may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and may negatively affect a security's liquidity. When a fixed income security is not rated, an investment manager may have to assess the risk of the security itself. In addition, proposed legislation and regulations to reform rating agencies could adversely impact a Portfolio's investments or investment process.

Distressed Companies Risk: A Portfolio may invest in distressed debt securities, including loans, bonds and notes, many of which are not publicly traded and may involve a substantial degree of risk. Debt obligations of distressed companies typically are unrated, lower-rated or close to default. Distressed securities include securities of companies that are in financial distress and that may be in or about to enter bankruptcy. In certain periods, there may be little or no liquidity in the markets for these securities. In addition, the prices of such securities may be subject to periods of abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility. It may be difficult to obtain financial information regarding the financial condition of a borrower or issuer, and its financial condition may change rapidly. It may be more difficult to value such securities and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than expected. A Portfolio may lose a substantial portion or all of its investment in such securities or it may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Portfolio's original investment. Defaulted debt securities involve risks such as the possibility of complete loss of the investment where the issuer does not restructure to enable it to resume principal and interest payments. If the issuer of a security held by a Portfolio defaults, the Portfolio may experience a significant or complete loss on the security. Securities tend to lose much of their value before the issuer defaults. The Portfolio may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings.

Dollar Roll and Sale-Buyback Transactions: Dollar roll and sale-buyback transactions may increase a Portfolio's volatility and may be viewed as a form of leverage. There is also a risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled, which may result in losses to a Portfolio.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds Risk: Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to inflation. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. In general, inflation-indexed bonds, including Treasury inflation-indexed securities, decline in value when real interest rates rise. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed bonds may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations. Interest payments on inflation-linked debt securities may be difficult to predict and may vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation. In periods of deflation, a Portfolio may have no income at all from such investments.

Interest Rate Risk: Changes in interest rates may affect the yield, liquidity and value of investments in income producing or debt securities. Changes in interest rates also may affect the value of other securities. When interest rates rise, the value of a Portfolio's debt securities generally declines. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of a Portfolio's debt securities generally rises. Typically, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. Thus, the sensitivity of a Portfolio's debt securities to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the duration of those securities. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and are influenced by a

number of factors, including government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, perceptions of risk, and supply and demand of bonds. Changes in government monetary policy, including changes in federal tax policy or changes in a central bank's implementation of specific policy goals, may have a substantial impact on interest rates. However, there can be no guarantee that any particular government or central bank policy will be continued, discontinued or changed, or that any such policy will have the desired effect on interest rates. Short-term and long-term interest rates, and interest rates in different countries, do not necessarily move in the same direction or by the same amount.

There is a greater risk of rising interest rates than has historically been the case due to the current period of relatively low rates and the effect of government fiscal policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives. A significant or rapid rise in interest rates could result in losses to a Portfolio. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Portfolio performance to the extent a Portfolio is exposed to such interest rates.

Inverse Floaters Risk: Inverse floaters are fixed income securities with a floating or variable rate of interest (i.e., the rate of interest varies with changes in specified market rates or indices, such as the prime rate, or at specified intervals). Inverse floaters have interest rates that tend to move in the opposite direction as the specified market rates or indices and may exhibit substantially greater price volatility than fixed rate obligations having similar credit quality, redemption provisions and maturity. Any rise in the reference rate of an inverse floater (as a consequence of an increase in interest rates) causes a drop in the coupon rate while any drop in the reference rate of an inverse floater causes an increase in the coupon rate. Inverse floater collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") exhibit greater price volatility than the majority of mortgage-related securities. In addition, some inverse floater CMOs exhibit extreme sensitivity to changes in prepayments. As a result, the yield to maturity of an inverse floater CMO is sensitive not only to changes in interest rates but also to changes in prepayment rates on the related underlying mortgage assets.

Investment Grade Securities Risk: Debt securities generally are rated by national bond ratings agencies. A Portfolio considers securities to be investment grade if they are rated BBB or higher by S&P or Fitch, or Baa or higher by Moody's or, if unrated, determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality. Securities rated in the lower investment grade rating categories (e.g., BBB or Baa) are considered investment grade securities, but are somewhat riskier than higher rated obligations because they are regarded as having only an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest, are considered to lack outstanding investment characteristics and may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Loan Risk: Loan interests are subject to liquidity risk, prepayment risk (the risk that when interest rates fall, debt securities may be repaid more quickly than expected and a Portfolio may be required to reinvest in securities with a lower yield), extension risk (the risk that when interest rates rise, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected and the value of a Portfolio's holdings may decrease), the risk of subordination to other creditors, restrictions on resale, and the lack of a regular trading market and publicly available information. Loan interests may be difficult to value and may have extended trade settlement periods. Accordingly, the proceeds from the sale of a loan may not be available to make additional investments or to meet redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loan. The extended trade settlement periods could force a Portfolio to liquidate other securities to meet redemptions and may present a risk that the Portfolio may incur losses in order to timely honor redemptions.

A Portfolio's investments in loans are subject to the risk that the Portfolio will not receive payment of interest, principal and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend

primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. Fully secured loans offer a Portfolio more protection than unsecured loans in the event of nonpayment of scheduled interest or principal, although there is no assurance that the liquidation of a secured loan's collateral could satisfy the borrower's obligation or that the collateral could be readily liquidated. In addition, a Portfolio's access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. In the event of a default, a Portfolio may not recover its principal, may experience a substantial delay in recovering its investment and may not receive interest during the delay. Unsecured loans are subject to a greater risk of default than secured loans, especially during periods of deteriorating economic conditions. Unsecured loans also have a greater risk of nonpayment in the event of a default than secured loans since there is no recourse for the lender to collateral. Loans in which a Portfolio may invest may be made to finance highly leveraged corporate transactions. The highly leveraged capital structure of the borrowers in such transactions may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. In addition, loan interests may be unrated, and a Portfolio's sub-adviser may be required to rely exclusively on its own analysis of the borrower in determining whether to acquire, or to continue to hold, a loan. Loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as a Portfolio, therefore may not have the benefit of the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. To the extent that a Portfolio invests in loan participations and assignments, it is subject to the risk that the financial institution acting as agent for all interests in a loan might fail financially. It is also possible that a Portfolio could be held liable, or may be called upon to fulfill other obligations, as a co-lender.

Money Market Risk: Although a money market fund is designed to be a relatively low risk investment, it is not free of risk. Despite the short maturities and high credit quality of a money market fund's investments, increases in interest rates and deteriorations in the credit quality of the instruments the money market fund has purchased may reduce the money market fund's yield and can cause the price of a money market security to decrease. In addition, a money market fund is subject to the risk that the value of an investment may be eroded over time by inflation. As a money market fund, the Portfolio is subject to the specific rules governing money market funds. These rules affect the manner in which the Portfolio and other money market funds are structured and operated, and may significantly affect the money market fund industry generally and, therefore, may impact the Portfolio's expenses, operations, returns and liquidity.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk: Investments in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to credit risk, liquidity risk, the risk of default, interest rate risk, and prepayment and extension risk, sometimes to a greater extent than various other types of fixed income investments. Declines in the credit quality of and defaults by the issuers of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may decrease the value of such securities, which could result in losses to a Portfolio, and may reduce the liquidity of such securities and make such securities more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. In addition, borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities. The risk of defaults by borrowers generally is greater during times of rising interest rates and/or unemployment rates. The impairment (or loss) of the value of collateral or other assets underlying mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities will result in a reduction in the value of the securities. Certain collateral may be difficult to locate in the event of default, or lost, and recoveries of depreciated or damaged collateral may not fully cover payments due on such collateral. Asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to that of mortgage assets, resulting in additional credit risk. In addition, even when there is no default or threat of default, instability in the markets for mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may reduce the liquidity of such securities. As a result, the value of such securities may decrease and a Portfolio may incur greater losses on the sale of such securities than under more stable market conditions. Furthermore, instability and illiquidity in the market for lower-rated mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may affect the overall market for

such securities, thereby impacting the liquidity and value of higher-rated securities.

If a Portfolio purchases mortgage-related or other asset-backed securities that are “subordinated” to other interests in the same pool, the Portfolio as a holder of those securities, may receive payments only after the pool’s obligations to other investors have been satisfied. For example, an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool’s ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Portfolio as a holder of such subordinated securities, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. In addition, certain mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may include securities backed by pools of loans made to “subprime” borrowers or borrowers with blemished credit histories. The underwriting standards for subprime loans may be lower and more flexible than the standards generally used by lenders for borrowers with non-blemished credit histories with regard to the borrowers’ credit standing and repayment ability. Borrowers who qualify generally have impaired credit histories, which may include a record of major derogatory credit items such as outstanding judgments or prior bankruptcies. In addition, they may not have the documentation required to qualify for a standard loan. As a result, the loans in the pool are likely to experience rates of delinquency, foreclosure, and bankruptcy that are higher, and that may be substantially higher, than those experienced by loans underwritten in a more traditional manner. In addition, changes in the values of the assets underlying the loans (if any), as well as changes in interest rates, may have a greater effect on the delinquency, foreclosure, bankruptcy, and loss experience of the loans in the pool than on loans originated in a more traditional manner. The risk of defaults by borrowers is generally higher in the case of asset pools that include subprime assets. For example, the risk of defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages.

Payment of interest and repayment of principal, the schedule for which varies based on the terms of the loan, may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and, in certain cases, supported by letters of credit, surety bonds, or other credit or liquidity enhancements. Furthermore, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity. During periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to decrease because borrowers are less likely to prepay debt (such as mortgage debt or automobile loans). Slower than expected payments can extend the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, and this may lock in a below market interest rate and increase the security’s duration and interest rate sensitivity, which may increase the volatility of the security’s value and may lead to losses. During periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase because borrowers are more likely to pay off debt and refinance at the lower interest rates then available. Unscheduled prepayments shorten the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities and may result in the Portfolio’s having to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayments at lower interest rates. Unscheduled prepayments also would limit the potential for capital appreciation on these securities and may make them less effective than other fixed income securities as a means of “locking in” long-term interest rates, thereby reducing the Portfolio’s income. Prepayment rates are difficult to predict, and the potential impact of prepayments on the value of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security depends on the terms of the instrument and can result in significant volatility.

Mortgage-backed securities issued in the form of collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) are collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. In periods of supply and demand imbalances in the market for CMOs or in periods of sharp interest rate movements, the prices of CMOs may fluctuate to a greater extent than would be expected from interest rate movements alone. CMOs and other mortgage-backed securities may be structured similarly to collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”) and may be subject to similar risks.

Municipal Securities Risk: Municipal securities risks include the ability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities, and the possibility of future legislative changes which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities.

Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk: Bonds rated below investment grade (i.e., BB or lower by S&P or Fitch, or Ba or lower by Moody's or, if unrated, determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality) are speculative in nature, involve greater risk of default by the issuing entity and may be subject to greater market fluctuations than higher rated fixed income securities. Non-investment grade bonds, sometimes referred to as "junk bonds", are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. The creditworthiness of issuers of non-investment grade debt securities may be more complex to analyze than that of issuers of investment grade debt securities, and the reliance on credit ratings may present additional risks. The retail secondary market for these "junk bonds" may be less liquid than that of higher rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating a Portfolio's net asset value. A Portfolio investing in "junk bonds" may also be subject to greater credit risk because it may invest in debt securities issued in connection with corporate restructuring by highly leveraged issuers or in debt securities not current in the payment of interest or principal or in default. If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, a Portfolio may lose its entire investment. The credit rating of a below investment grade security does not necessarily address its market value risk and may not reflect its actual credit risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer. Because of the risks involved in investing in below investment grade securities, an investment in a Portfolio that invests substantially in such securities should be considered speculative.

Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk: Prepayment risk is the risk that the principal on securities held by a Portfolio may be paid off by the issuer more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Portfolio may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, may not benefit from any increase in value that might otherwise result from declining interest rates and may lose any premium it paid to acquire the security. If interest rates fall, the rate of prepayments tends to increase as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. Extension risk is the risk that the principal on securities held by a Portfolio may be paid off by the issuer more slowly than originally anticipated. Rising interest rates generally result in slower payoffs, which effectively increase the duration of certain debt securities, heighten interest rate risk, and increase the magnitude of any resulting price declines.

Structured Securities Risk: Because structured securities of the type in which a Portfolio may invest typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk generally will be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. A Portfolio may invest in a class of structured securities that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class. Subordinated structured securities typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated structured securities. Structured securities are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there currently is no active trading market for structured securities. Certain issuers of such structured securities may be deemed to be "investment companies" as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, a Portfolio's investment in such securities may be limited by certain investment restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

Unrated Debt Securities Risk: Unrated debt securities determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality to rated securities may be subject to a greater risk of illiquidity or price changes. Less public information is typically available about unrated securities or issuers.

U.S. Government and Government-Sponsored Enterprises (“GSE”) Securities Risk: Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) and GSEs (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)) are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal when held to maturity. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to a Portfolio. Securities issued or guaranteed by GSEs, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support. Therefore, GSEs may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. Further, any government guarantees on U.S. government securities that a Portfolio owns extend only to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal on the securities themselves and do not extend to the market value of the securities or to shares of the Portfolio.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk: The market prices of securities with variable and floating interest rates are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than are the market prices of securities with fixed interest rates. Variable and floating rate securities may decline in value if market interest rates or interest rates paid by such securities do not move as expected. Conversely, variable and floating rate securities will not generally rise in value if market interest rates decline. Certain types of floating rate securities, such as interests in bank loans, may be subject to greater liquidity risk than other debt securities.

Certain variable and floating rate securities have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate (the “reference rate”), such as LIBOR. Such a floor protects a Portfolio from losses resulting from a decrease in the reference rate below the specified level. However, if the reference rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the security, and a Portfolio may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant period of time. Rates on certain variable rate securities typically reset only periodically. As a result, changes in prevailing interest rates, particularly sudden and significant changes, can cause some fluctuations in a Portfolio’s value to the extent that it invests in variable rate securities.

Zero Coupon and Pay-in-Kind Securities Risk: A zero coupon or pay-in-kind security pays no interest in cash to its holder during its life. Accordingly, zero coupon securities usually trade at a deep discount from their face or par value and, together with pay-in-kind securities, will be subject to greater fluctuations in market value in response to changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities that make current distribution of interest in cash.

Risks of Foreign Securities Investments

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, involve risks not associated with, or more prevalent than those that may be associated with, investments in U.S. securities. The economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position. Over a given period of time, foreign securities may underperform U.S. securities — sometimes for years. A Portfolio could also underperform if it invests in countries or regions whose economic performance falls short. Foreign markets may be less liquid, more volatile and subject to less government supervision and

regulation than U.S. markets. Security values also may be negatively affected by changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. Differences between U.S. and foreign legal, political and economic systems, regulatory regimes and market practices also may impact security values and it may take more time to clear and settle trades involving foreign securities. Foreign securities are also subject to the risks associated with the potential imposition of economic or other sanctions against a particular foreign country, its nationals, businesses or industries. In addition, securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations or holdings can involve risks relating to conditions in foreign countries.

Currency Risk: Investments in foreign currencies and in securities that trade in, or receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Any such decline may erode or reverse any potential gains from an investment in securities denominated in foreign currency or may widen existing loss. In the case of hedging positions, there is the risk that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Depository Receipts Risk: Investments in depository receipts (including American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are generally subject to the same risks of investing directly in the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. In addition, issuers underlying unsponsored depository receipts may not provide as much information as U.S. issuers and issuers underlying sponsored depository receipts. Unsponsored depository receipts also may not carry the same voting privileges as sponsored depository receipts.

Emerging Markets Risk: Emerging market countries generally are located in Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Central and South America and Africa. There are greater risks involved in investing in emerging market countries and/or their securities markets, and investments in these countries and/or markets are more susceptible to loss than investments in developed countries and/or markets. Investments in these countries and/or markets may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed countries. For instance, these countries may be more likely than developed countries to experience rapid and significant adverse developments in their political or economic structures or intervene in the financial markets. Some emerging market countries restrict foreign investments, impose high withholding or other taxes on foreign investments, impose restrictive exchange control regulations, or may nationalize or expropriate the assets of private companies. Therefore, a Portfolio may be limited in its ability to make direct or additional investments in an emerging markets country or could lose the entire value of its investment in the affected market. Such restrictions also may have negative impacts on transaction costs, market price, investment returns and the legal rights and remedies of a Portfolio. In addition, the securities markets of emerging markets countries generally are smaller, less liquid and more volatile than those of developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and less reliable clearance and settlement, registration and custodial procedures which could result in ownership registration being completely lost. There are generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions, transfer taxes, and higher custodial costs. A Portfolio may not know the identity of trading counterparties, which may increase the possibility of the Portfolio not receiving payment or delivery of securities in a transaction. Emerging market countries also may be subject to high inflation and rapid currency devaluations and currency-hedging techniques may be unavailable in certain emerging market countries. In addition, some emerging market countries may be heavily dependent on international trade, which

can materially affect their securities markets. The risks associated with investing in a narrowly defined geographic area also are generally more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging market countries. Investments in frontier markets may be subject to greater levels of these risks than investments in more developed and traditional emerging markets. Investments in China A-shares are subject to trading restrictions, quota limitations, and clearing and settlement risks.

European Economic Risk: The European Union's (the "EU") Economic and Monetary Union (the "EMU") requires member countries to comply with restrictions on interest rates, deficits, debt levels, and inflation rates, and other factors, each of which may significantly impact every European country and their economic partners. The economies of EU member countries and their trading partners may be adversely affected by changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of the EU), changes in EU or governmental regulations on trade and other areas, and the threat of default or an actual default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, which could negatively impact a Portfolio's investments and cause it to lose money. In recent years, the European financial markets have been negatively impacted by concerns relating to rising government debt levels and national unemployment; possible default on or restructuring of sovereign debt in several European countries; and economic downturns. Responses to financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. A European country's default or debt restructuring would adversely affect the holders of the country's debt and sellers of credit default swaps linked to the country's creditworthiness and could negatively impact global markets more generally. Recent events in Europe may adversely affect the euro's exchange rate and value and may continue to impact the economies of every European country and their economic partners. In June 2016, the United Kingdom (the "UK") voted to withdraw from the EU, commonly referred to as "Brexit." There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes cannot be fully known. The negative impact on not only the UK and European economies but also the broader global economy could be significant, potentially resulting in increased volatility and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues, which could adversely affect the value of a Portfolio's investments. Any further withdrawals from the EU (or the possibility of such withdrawals or the dissolution of the EU) could cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties.

Frontier Markets Risk: Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid and, as a result, may be more likely to experience inflation risk, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed and traditional emerging markets. Investments in frontier markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed and traditional emerging markets. Frontier markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuation and greater risk associated with custody of securities. Economic, political, liquidity and currency risks may be more pronounced with respect to investments in frontier markets than in emerging markets.

Geographic Concentration Risk: A Portfolio that invests a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies domiciled, or exercising the predominant part of their economic activity, in one country or geographic region assumes the risk that economic, political, social and environmental conditions in that particular country or region will have a significant impact on the Portfolio's investment performance and that the Portfolio's performance will be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. The economies and financial markets of

certain regions can be highly interdependent and may decline all at the same time. In addition, certain areas are prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes, droughts or tsunamis and are economically sensitive to environmental events.

International Fair Value Pricing Risk: A Portfolio that invests in foreign securities is subject to the risk that its share price may be exposed to arbitrage attempts by investors seeking to capitalize on differences in the values of foreign securities trading on foreign exchanges that may close before the time the Portfolio's net asset value is determined. If such arbitrage attempts are successful, the Portfolio's net asset value might be diluted. A Portfolio's use of fair value pricing in certain circumstances (by adjusting the closing market prices of foreign securities to reflect what the Portfolio's board of trustees believes to be their fair value) may help deter such arbitrage activities. The effect of such fair value pricing is that foreign securities may not be priced on the basis of quotations from the primary foreign securities market in which they are traded, but rather may be priced by another method that the Portfolio's board of trustees believes reflects fair value. As such, fair value pricing is based on subjective judgment and it is possible that fair value may differ materially from the value realized on a sale of a foreign security. It is also possible that use of fair value pricing will limit an investment sub-adviser's ability to implement a Portfolio's investment strategy (e.g., reducing the volatility of the Portfolio's share price) or achieve its investment objective.

Political/Economic Risk: Changes in economic and tax policies, government instability, war or other political or economic actions or factors may have an adverse effect on a Portfolio's foreign investments.

Regulatory Risk: Less information may be available about foreign companies. In general, foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices and requirements as are U.S. companies. Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws. In addition, some countries may have legal systems that may make it difficult for a Portfolio to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments.

Settlement Risk: Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement and clearance procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically associated with the settlement of U.S. investments. At times, settlements in certain foreign countries have not kept pace with the number of securities transactions. These problems may make it difficult for a Portfolio to carry out transactions. If a Portfolio cannot settle or is delayed in settling a purchase of securities, it may miss attractive investment opportunities and certain of its assets may be uninvested with no return earned thereon for some period. If a Portfolio cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, it may lose money if the value of the security then declines or, if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Portfolio could be liable for any losses incurred.

Sovereign Debt Risk: Sovereign debt securities are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt for a variety of reasons including, for example, cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy, or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. In addition, there are generally no bankruptcy proceedings similar to those in the

U.S. by which defaulted sovereign debt obligations may be collected and there may be few or no effective legal remedies for collecting on such debt. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers. Certain emerging market or developing countries are among the largest debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. At times, certain emerging market countries have declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on external debt. Certain emerging market countries have experienced difficulties in servicing their sovereign debt on a timely basis, which has led to defaults and the restructuring of certain indebtedness.

Transaction Costs Risk: The costs of buying and selling foreign securities, including taxes, brokerage and custody costs, generally are higher than those involving domestic transactions.

Risks of Derivative Investments

Derivatives Risk: A derivative instrument is an investment contract the value of which is linked to (or is derived from), in whole or in part, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, index or event (e.g., stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies, interest rates and market indexes). Derivatives include futures, options, options on futures, forward contracts, swaps and structured securities. Investing in derivatives involves investment techniques and risks different from, and in some respects greater than, those associated with traditional securities and may involve increased transaction costs. The successful use of derivatives will usually depend on the Registrant's or a sub-adviser's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying asset, reference rate, index or event. If the Registrant or a sub-adviser does not predict correctly the direction of asset prices, interest rates and other economic factors, a Portfolio's derivatives position could lose value. A Portfolio's investments in derivatives may rise or fall in value more rapidly than other investments and may reduce the Portfolio's returns. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the underlying asset, reference rate or index, and a Portfolio could lose more than the principal amount invested. Derivatives also may be subject to certain other risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, the risk that a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to honor its obligations, management risk and the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Derivatives also may not behave as anticipated by a Portfolio, especially in abnormal market conditions. The use of derivatives may increase the volatility of a Portfolio's net asset value. Derivatives may be leveraged such that a small investment can have a significant impact on a Portfolio's exposure to stock market values, interest rates, currency exchange rates or other investments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a derivatives contract may cause an immediate and substantial loss or gain. It may be difficult or impossible for a Portfolio to purchase or sell certain derivatives in sufficient amounts to achieve the desired level of exposure, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. In addition, the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for certain derivatives and the resulting inability of a Portfolio to sell or otherwise close-out a derivatives position could expose the Portfolio to losses and could make such derivatives more difficult for the Portfolio to value accurately. Assets segregated to cover these transactions may decline in value, may become illiquid, and are not available to meet redemptions. The need to segregate assets could limit a Portfolio's ability to pursue other opportunities as they arise. Some derivatives are more sensitive to market price fluctuations and to interest rate changes than other investments. A Portfolio also could suffer unlimited losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements if, for example, the position is on the short (sell) side of a futures transaction or the Portfolio is acting as the grantor of an option. A Portfolio also may be exposed to losses if the counterparty in the transaction does not fulfill its contractual obligation. In addition, derivatives traded over-the-counter that are uncleared do not benefit from the protections provided by exchanges and central counterparties (derivatives clearing organizations and clearing corporations) in the event that a counterparty is unable to fulfill its contractual obligation. Such uncleared over-the-counter derivatives therefore involve greater counterparty and credit risk and may be more difficult to

value than exchange-traded derivatives that are cleared by a central counterparty. When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that a Portfolio holds, any loss generated by the derivative should generally be offset by gains on the hedged instrument, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it also can reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the hedged investment, and there can be no assurance that a Portfolio's hedging transactions will be effective. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances. There can be no assurance that a Portfolio will engage in derivative transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that might be beneficial.

The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income a Portfolio realizes from its investments. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The federal income tax treatment of certain derivatives, such as swaps, is unsettled and may be subject to future legislation, regulation or administrative pronouncements issued by the Internal Revenue Service. There have been numerous recent legislative and regulatory initiatives to implement a new regulatory framework for the derivatives markets. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act") substantially increased regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market and participants in that market, imposing various requirements on transactions involving instruments that fall within the Dodd-Frank Act's definition of "swap" and "security-based swap." In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act may limit the availability of certain derivatives, may make the use of derivatives by a Portfolio more costly, and may otherwise adversely impact the performance and value of derivatives. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, a Portfolio also may be subject to additional recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Other future regulatory developments may also impact a Portfolio's ability to invest or remain invested in certain derivatives. For example, future regulations may require a Portfolio to comply with specific exposure or position limitations and may impose additional requirements in the assets used to cover the Portfolio's derivatives transactions. The Registrant or a sub-adviser may also make trading decisions for other portfolios and clients that may restrict the amount of trading it may engage in on behalf of a Portfolio. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which a Portfolio itself is regulated. There can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect a Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Futures Contract Risk: The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which could result in a loss to a Portfolio are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by a Portfolio and the price of the futures contract; (b) liquidity risks, including the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses (potentially unlimited) caused by unanticipated market movements; (d) an investment manager's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that a counterparty, clearing member or clearinghouse will default in the performance of its obligations; (f) if a Portfolio has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Portfolio may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so; and (g) transaction costs associated with investments in futures contracts may be significant, which could cause or increase losses or reduce gains. Futures contracts are also subject to the same risks as the underlying investments to which they provide exposure. In addition, futures contracts may subject a Portfolio to leveraging risk.

Tax Risk: A Portfolio is subject to the risk that the tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivative instruments, such as commodity-linked derivative instruments, including commodity

index-linked notes, swap agreements and commodity options, futures, and options on futures, may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect whether income from such investments is “qualifying income” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, or otherwise affect the character, timing and/or amount of a Portfolio’s taxable income or gains and distributions.

Risks of Other Investments

Banking Industry Sector Risk: To the extent a Portfolio invests in the banking industry, it is exposed to the risks generally associated with such industry, including interest rate risk, credit risk and the risk that regulatory developments relating to the banking industry may affect its investment. The value of a Portfolio’s shares could experience significantly greater volatility than the value of shares of portfolios investing more broadly.

Commodity Price Volatility Risk: Because the value of the shares of an Underlying ETF that is based on a particular commodity depends on the price of that commodity, the value of those shares is subject to fluctuations similar to those affecting the commodity.

Commodity Risk: Exposure to the commodities markets may subject a Portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors including changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, trade policies and tariffs, war, acts of terrorism, changes in exchange rates, domestic or foreign interest rates or inflation rates and/or investor expectations concerning such rates, and trading activities in commodities. The frequency, duration and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted. The prices of various commodities may also be affected by factors such as drought, floods and weather, livestock disease and embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers. As a result, political, economic and supply related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. Securities of companies that are dependent on a single commodity, or are concentrated in a single commodity sector, may exhibit even higher volatility attributable to commodity prices. No active trading market may exist for certain commodities investments, which may impair the ability of a Portfolio to sell or realize the full value of such investments in the event of the need to liquidate such investments.

Because the value of a commodity-linked derivative instrument typically is based upon the price movements of a physical commodity, the value of a commodity-linked derivative instrument may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. The value of these instruments will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related index of investment. Some commodity-linked investments are issued by companies in the financial services sector, including the banking, brokerage and insurance sectors. As a result, events affecting issuers in the financial services sector may adversely affect a Portfolio’s performance. Although investments in commodities may move in different directions than traditional equity securities and debt instruments, when the value of those traditional investments is declining due to adverse economic conditions there is no guarantee that commodities will perform in that manner, and at certain times the price movements of commodity-linked investments have been parallel to those of traditional equity securities and debt instruments.

Convertible Securities Risk: A convertible security is a form of hybrid security; that is, a security with both debt and equity characteristics. The value of a convertible security fluctuates in relation

to changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer and, in addition, fluctuates in relation to the underlying common stock. A convertible security tends to perform more like a stock when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because more of the security's value resides in the option to convert) and more like a debt security when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the option to convert is less valuable). Because its value can be influenced by many different factors, a convertible security generally is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security, and generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument, which may be less than the current market price of the security. If a convertible security held by a Portfolio is called for redemption, the Portfolio will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into underlying common stock or sell it to a third party, Which could result in a loss to a Portfolio. Investments by a Portfolio in convertible debt securities may not be subject to any ratings restrictions, but a Portfolio's investment manager will consider ratings, and any changes to ratings, in its determination of whether the Portfolio should invest in and/or continue to hold the securities. Convertible securities are subject to equity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk and are often lower-quality securities. Lower quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and may negatively affect a security's liquidity. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer-specific risks that apply to the underlying common stock. In addition, because companies that issue convertible securities are often small- or mid-cap companies, to the extent a Portfolio invests in convertible securities, it will be subject to the risks of investing in these companies. The securities of small- and mid-cap companies are often more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies. Convertible securities are normally "junior" securities, which means an issuer usually must pay interest on its non-convertible debt securities before it can make payments on its convertible securities. If an issuer stops making interest or principal payments, these securities may become worthless and the Portfolio could lose its entire investment. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities may be paid before the company's common stock holders but after holders of any senior debt obligations of the company. To the extent a Portfolio invests in securities that may be considered "enhanced" convertible securities, some or all of these risks may be more pronounced.

Energy Sector Risk: The energy sector is cyclical and highly dependent on commodities prices. The market values of companies in the energy sector could be adversely affected by, among other factors, the levels and volatility of global energy prices, commodity price volatility, energy supply and demand, changes in exchange rates and interest rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, capital expenditures on and the success of exploration and production, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources and energy conservation efforts, technological developments, tax treatment and labor relations. Companies in this sector are subject to substantial government regulation and contractual fixed pricing, which may increase the cost of business and limit these companies' earnings, and a significant portion of their revenues depends on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. As a result, governmental budget constraints may have a material adverse effect on the stock prices of companies in this industry. Energy companies may also operate in or engage in transactions involving countries with less developed regulatory regimes or a history of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse policies. Energy companies also face a significant risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury or loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental mishaps, equipment malfunctions or mishandling of materials and a risk of loss from terrorism, political strife and natural disasters. Any such event could have serious consequences for the general population of the area affected and result in a material adverse impact to a Portfolio's holdings and the performance of a Portfolio. The value of a Portfolio's shares

could experience significantly greater volatility than the value of shares of portfolios investing more broadly.

Financial Services Sector Risk: To the extent a Portfolio invests in the financial services sector, the value of the Portfolio's shares may be particularly vulnerable to factors affecting that sector, such as the availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, extensive government regulation and price competition. The value of a Portfolio's shares could experience significantly greater volatility than the value of shares of portfolios investing more broadly.

Health Sciences Companies Risk: Health sciences companies can be adversely affected by, among other things, intense competitive challenges; the need for government approval to offer products and services; product obsolescence; the failure of the issuer to develop new products; the expiration of patent rights; product liability or other litigation; price controls imposed by governments; reductions in government funding; and changes in legislation or government regulations, including uncertainty regarding health care reform and how it will be implemented.

Increases in Hedging Activity Risk: An increase in hedging activity by producers of a commodity could cause a decline in world prices of that commodity, negatively impacting the price of a fund investing in that commodity.

Information Technology Sector Risk: Investment risks associated with investing in the information technology sector include, in addition to other risks, the intense competition to which information technology companies may be subject; the dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel among information technology companies; effects on profitability from being heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights and the loss or impairment of those rights; obsolescence of existing technology; general economic conditions; and government regulation. Any of these factors could result in a material adverse impact on a Portfolio's securities and the performance of a Portfolio.

Infrastructure Sector Risk: Companies in the infrastructure sector may be subject to a variety of factors that could adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high degrees of leverage, costs associated with governmental, environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdowns, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning costs, the level of government spending on infrastructure projects, and other factors. Infrastructure companies may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, import controls, depletion of resources, technological developments, and labor relations. There is also the risk that corruption may negatively affect publicly funded infrastructure projects, especially in emerging markets, resulting in delays and cost overruns.

Infrastructure issuers can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely to a significant extent on U.S. and other government demand for their products. In addition, infrastructure companies may be adversely affected by government regulation or world events (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social or labor unrest, or violence) in the regions in which the companies operate. Infrastructure companies may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks. In addition, the failure of an infrastructure company to carry adequate insurance or to operate its assets appropriately could lead to significant losses. Infrastructure companies may be adversely affected by environmental clean-up costs and catastrophic events such as earthquakes, hurricanes and terrorist acts.

Infrastructure-related securities may be issued by companies that are highly leveraged, less creditworthy or financially distressed. These investments are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater risk of loss, greater sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes, valuation difficulties, and potential illiquidity. The value of a Portfolio's shares could experience significantly greater volatility than the value of shares of portfolios investing more broadly.

Natural Resources Sector Risk: The profitability of companies in the natural resources sector can be adversely affected by worldwide energy prices and other world events, limits on and the success of exploration projects, and production spending. Companies in the natural resources sector also could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, interest rates or inflation rates and/or investor expectations concerning such rates, changes in the supply of, or the demand for, natural resources, imposition of import controls, government regulation and intervention, civil conflict, economic conditions, increased competition, technological developments, and labor relations. In addition, companies in the natural resources sector may be subject to the risks generally associated with extraction of natural resources, such as the risks of mining and oil drilling, and the risks of the hazards associated with natural resources, such as natural or man-made disasters, fire, drought, liability for environmental damage claims, and increased regulatory and environmental costs. Prices of precious metals and of precious metal related securities have historically been very volatile due to various economic, financial, social and political factors and may adversely affect the financial condition of companies involved with precious metals. The value of a Portfolio's shares could experience significantly greater volatility than the value of shares of portfolios investing more broadly.

Oil and Gas Sector Risk: The profitability of companies in the oil and gas sector is related to worldwide energy prices, exploration costs, and production spending. Companies in the oil and gas sector may be at risk for environmental damage claims and other types of litigation, as well as negative publicity and perception. Companies in the oil and gas sector may be adversely affected by natural disasters or other catastrophes, changes in exchange rates, interest rates, changes in prices for competitive energy services, economic conditions, tax treatment, government regulation and intervention, and unfavorable events in the regions where companies operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). As a result, the value of these companies may fluctuate widely. Companies in the oil and gas sector may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks. The value of a Portfolio's shares could experience significantly greater volatility than the value of shares of portfolios investing more broadly.

Precious Metals Risk: Precious metals, such as gold and silver, generate no interest or dividends, and the return from investments in such precious metals will be derived solely from the gains and losses realized upon sale. Prices of precious metals may fluctuate, sharply or gradually, and over short or long periods of time. The prices of precious metals may be significantly affected by factors such as changes in inflation or expectations regarding inflation in various countries, the availability of supplies and demand, changes in industrial and commercial demand, developments in the precious metals mining industries, precious metals sales by governments, central banks or international institutions, investment speculation, hedging activity by producers, currency exchange rates, interest rates, and monetary and other economic policies of various governments. In addition, because the majority of the world's supply of gold and silver is concentrated in a few countries, such investments may be particularly susceptible to political, economic and environmental conditions and events in those countries.

Sales of Gold by the Official Sector Risk: A significant portion of the aggregate world gold holdings is owned by governments, central banks and related institutions. If one or more of these

institutions decides to sell in amounts large enough to cause a decline in world gold prices, the price of an Underlying ETF that invests in gold will be adversely affected.

Science and Technology Industry Risk: Investment risks associated with investing in science and technology securities, which can negatively affect their value, include, in addition to other risks, operating in rapidly changing fields, abrupt or erratic market movements, limited product lines, markets or financial resources, management that is dependent on a limited number of people, short product cycles, aggressive pricing of products and services, new market entrants and obsolescence of existing technology. In addition, these securities may be impacted by commodity and energy prices, which can be volatile and may increase the volatility of these securities.

Technology Sector Risk: The value of the shares of a Portfolio that invests primarily in technology companies is particularly vulnerable to factors affecting the technology sector, such as dependency on consumer and business acceptance as new technology evolves, large and rapid price movements resulting from competition, rapid obsolescence of products and services and short product cycles. Many technology companies are small and at an earlier stage of development and, therefore, may be subject to risks such as those arising out of limited product lines, markets and financial and managerial resources. The value of a Portfolio's shares could experience significantly greater volatility than the value of shares of portfolios investing more broadly.

Utilities Sector Risk: The utilities sector in general is subject to significant governmental regulation and review, which may result in limitations or delays with regard to changes in the rates that companies in this sector charge their customers. Other risk factors that may affect utility companies include the risk of increases in fuel and other operating costs; the high cost of borrowing to finance capital construction during inflationary periods; restrictions on operations and increased costs and delays associated with compliance with environmental and safety regulations; the potential impact of natural or man-made disasters; difficulties in obtaining natural gas or other key inputs; risks related to the construction and operation of power plants; the effects of energy conservation and the effects of regulatory changes. Any of these factors could result in a material adverse impact on a Portfolio's securities and the performance of the Portfolio. The value of a Portfolio's shares could experience significantly greater volatility than the value of shares of portfolios investing more broadly.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

In November 2010, AXA Premier VIP Trust and EQ Advisors Trust, and several of their respective portfolios, were named as defendants and putative members of the proposed defendant class of shareholders in a lawsuit brought by The Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of Tribune Company (the "Committee") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware regarding Tribune Company's Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding (*In re Tribune Company*). The lawsuit relates to amounts paid to AXA Premier VIP Trust and EQ Advisors Trust, and several of their respective portfolios, as holders of publicly-traded shares of Tribune Company, which were components of certain broad-based securities market indices, for which there were public tender offers during 2007. The suit seeks return of the share price received by Tribune Company shareholders in the tender offers plus interest and attorneys' fees and expenses.

In July 2011, retiree participants in certain Tribune-defined compensation plans (the "Retirees") initiated a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and elsewhere against certain Tribune Company shareholders who sold their shares as part of the 2007 public tender offers (the "Retiree Suits"). This Retiree Suits also seeks return of the share price

received by Tribune Company shareholders in connection with the tender offers plus interest and attorneys' fees and expenses.

In August 2011, the trustees of certain trusts that hold notes issued by Tribune Company (the "Noteholders") initiated separate lawsuits in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and elsewhere against certain Tribune Company shareholders who sold their shares as part of the 2007 public tender offers (the "Noteholder Suits"). This Noteholder Suits also seek return of the share price received by Tribune Company shareholders in connection with the tender offers plus interest and attorneys' fees and expenses.

The Committee's suit, The Retiree Suits and the Noteholder Suits have each been consolidated with a number of related lawsuits filed by the Noteholders and Retirees around the United States into a single multi-district litigation proceeding now pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (*In re: Tribune Company Fraudulent Conveyance Litigation*).

With respect to EQ Advisors Trust, the EQ/Equity 500 Index Portfolio, the EQ/GAMCO Mergers and Acquisitions Portfolio (now called 1290 VT GAMCO Mergers & Acquisitions Portfolio) and the AXA Mid Cap Value Managed Volatility Portfolio are named as defendants in one of the Noteholder Suits and one of the Retiree Suits. The EQ/Equity 500 Index Portfolio, the EQ/GAMCO Mergers and Acquisitions Portfolio (now called 1290 VT GAMCO Mergers & Acquisitions Portfolio), the AXA Mid Cap Value Managed Volatility Portfolio, the AXA Large Cap Core Managed Volatility Portfolio, the Multimanager Large Cap Core Equity Portfolio (now called AXA Large Cap Core Managed Volatility Portfolio), the EQ/Small Company Index II Portfolio (now called EQ/Common Stock Index Portfolio), the EQ/Common Stock Index II Portfolio (now called EQ/Small Company Index Portfolio), and EQ Advisors Trust are all putative members of the proposed defendant class of shareholders in the Committee's suit. The EQ/Equity 500 Index Portfolio, the EQ/GAMCO Mergers and Acquisition Portfolio (now called 1290 VT GAMCO Mergers & Acquisitions Portfolio), the AXA Large Cap Core Managed Volatility Portfolio, and EQ Advisors Trust are also named separately in the Committee's suit, in the event it is not certified as a class action. The Multimanager Large Cap Value Portfolio (now called AXA Large Cap Value Managed Volatility Portfolio) is named as a defendant in the Noteholder Suit and is also named as a putative member of the proposed defendant class of shareholders in the Committee's suit. The amounts paid to the above seven Portfolios in connection with the public tender offers were approximately: (i) the EQ/Equity 500 Index Portfolio - \$1,740,800; (ii) the 1290 VT GAMCO Mergers & Acquisitions Portfolio - \$1,122,000; (iii) the AXA Mid Cap Value Managed Volatility Portfolio - \$3,655,000; (iv) the AXA Large Cap Core Managed Volatility Portfolio - \$1,832,600; (v) the EQ/Small Company Index Portfolio - \$61,200; (vi) the EQ/Common Stock Index Portfolio - \$18,360; and (vii) the AXA Large Cap Value Managed Volatility Portfolio - \$3,359,200.

The lawsuits do not allege any misconduct by AXA Premier VIP Trust, EQ Advisors Trust or their respective Portfolios. Certain of the Plaintiffs' claims have been dismissed and in March 2016 the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the "Second Circuit") affirmed the dismissal of those claims. In September 2016, Plaintiffs filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the United States Supreme Court. On May 15, 2018, the Second Circuit reclaimed jurisdiction over the Noteholder and Retiree Suits from the U.S. Supreme Court in anticipation of further review by the Second Circuit in light of the U.S. Supreme Court's February 2018 ruling in another case, *Merit Management Group, LP v FTI Consulting, Inc.* (the "Merit Management" case).

The Tribune bankruptcy estate is still pursuing its intentional fraudulent transfer claims in the outstanding Committee's Suit. In May 2014, defendants in the Committee's Suit filed a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim on the grounds that plaintiff failed to plead the intentional fraudulent transfer claim with specificity. In January 2017, the United States District Court for the

Southern District of New York dismissed the intentional fraudulent transfer claim against Tribune's former shareholders, such as the Trust and several of its Portfolios, who sold their shares as part of the public tender offers. No appeal has been taken from that decision, because the Court has not yet certified that decision for immediate appeal to the Second Circuit.

In March 2018, the plaintiff sought leave to amend its complaint in the Committee Suit to add a claim for constructive fraudulent transfer under federal law in light of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in the Merit Management case. That request is now stayed pending further rulings from the Second Circuit on the constructive fraudulent transfer claims being made in the Noteholder and Retiree Suits. The Portfolios cannot predict the outcome of these lawsuits. If the lawsuits were to be decided or settled in a manner adverse to the Portfolios, the payment of such judgments or settlements could have an adverse effect on each Portfolio's NAV. However, no liability for litigation relating to this matter has been accrued in the financial statements of the Portfolios, as the Adviser believes a loss is not probable.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As noted in Item 4, the Registrant is a Delaware limited liability company primarily engaged in providing investment advisory and administration services to SEC-registered investment companies and private funds. The Registrant is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AXA Equitable, which, in turn, is an indirect subsidiary of AEH. AXA Equitable is a New York life insurance company primarily engaged in the sale of traditional and variable insurance and fixed and variable annuity contracts.

Also as noted in Item 4, the Registrant has entered into sub-advisory agreements with numerous different sub-advisers, including AB, AXA IM, and AXA Rosenberg, each an affiliate of the Registrant.

The Registrant also is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and serves as a CPO with respect to the AXA 500 Managed Volatility Portfolio, ATM Large Cap Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA 400 Managed Volatility Portfolio, ATM Mid Cap Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA 2000 Managed Volatility Portfolio, ATM Small Cap Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA International Managed Volatility Portfolio, ATM International Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA/Franklin Small Cap Value Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA/Franklin Balanced Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA Global Equity Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA International Core Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA International Value Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA Large Cap Core Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA Large Cap Growth Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA Large Cap Value Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA Mid Cap Value Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA/Mutual Large Cap Equity Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA/Templeton Global Equity Managed Volatility Portfolio, AXA/Goldman Sachs Strategic Allocation Portfolio and AXA/Invesco Strategic Allocation Portfolio. The Registrant currently claims an exclusion or exemption from registration as a CPO (under CFTC Rule 4.5 or Rule 4.13(a)(3), as applicable) with respect to each of the other Portfolios. As further described below, as a subsidiary of a global financial services organization, the Registrant has business arrangements with related persons/companies that are material to the Registrant's advisory business or to its clients. In some cases, these business arrangements may create a potential conflict of interest, or appearance of a conflict of interest between the Registrant and a client.

AXA Distributors, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of AXA Equitable, is a Delaware limited liability company and a registered broker/dealer that provides statutory underwriting services to certain

SEC-registered investment companies managed by the Registrant. Shares of certain Portfolios managed by the Registrant are offered and sold to insurance company separate accounts and other investors as described in Item 7 above.

Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., LLC, a registered broker/dealer, is an affiliate of the Registrant and may, from time to time, receive brokerage commissions from certain SEC-registered investment companies managed by the Registrant in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities; provided, however, that those transactions, among other things, are consistent with seeking best execution.

The Registrant has proprietary investments in investment vehicles, such as private funds, that are managed by its Affiliates or related persons, and may make other proprietary investments, which may be managed by Affiliates or persons that are not Affiliates, including companies with which the Registrant or its Affiliates or its advisory clients may have business or other relationships. The Registrant may invest, through such investments, in the same securities or other instruments that the Registrant or an Affiliate may recommend to clients.

Conflicts of Interest

The Registrant and its affiliates (including AXA Equitable, AEH, AXA, AXA Distributors, LLC, AB, AXA IM, and AXA Rosenberg) and their respective managers, partners, directors, trustees, officers, and employees (collectively, "Affiliates") are part of an international group of insurance and related financial services companies engaged in life insurance, property and casualty insurance and reinsurance activities, as well as asset management, investment banking, securities trading, brokerage, real estate and other financial services activities, providing a broad range of services to a substantial and diverse client base. The broad range of activities, services, and interests of the Registrant and its Affiliates gives rise to actual, potential and/or perceived conflicts of interest, and may introduce certain investment or transactional restrictions, that could disadvantage the Portfolios and their shareholders.

Certain actual and potential conflicts of interest are discussed below and elsewhere in this Brochure. Investors should carefully review these discussions. These discussions are not, and are not intended to be, a complete discussion of all of the actual and potential conflicts of interest that may arise. Additional or unanticipated conflicts of interest may arise from time to time in the ordinary course of the Registrant's and its Affiliates' various businesses.

The Registrant has adopted practices, policies and procedures that are intended to identify, monitor, and mitigate conflicts of interest. These practices, policies and procedures include information barriers, codes of ethics, pre-clearance and reporting of securities transactions by certain persons, and the use of independent persons to review certain types of transactions. There is no assurance, however, that these practices, policies and procedures will be effective, and these practices, policies and procedures also may limit the Portfolios' investment activities and affect their performance.

Certain Conflicts Related to the Registrant and its Affiliates Acting in Multiple Commercial Capacities

The Registrant and/or one or more Affiliates act or may act in various commercial capacities, including as investment manager, investment adviser, administrator, investor, commodity pool operator, underwriter, distributor, transfer agent, investment banker, research provider, market maker, trader, lender, agent or principal, and may have direct and indirect interests in securities, commodities, currencies, derivatives and other instruments in which the Portfolios may directly or

indirectly invest. Thus, it is likely that the Portfolios will have business relationships with and will invest in, engage in transactions with, make voting decisions with respect to, or obtain services from entities with which the Registrant and/or an Affiliate has developed or is trying to develop business relationships or in which the Registrant and/or an Affiliate has significant investments or other interests. For example, the Registrant may have an incentive to hire as a sub-adviser or other service provider an entity with which the Registrant or one or more Affiliates have, or would like to have, significant or other business dealings or arrangements. In addition, the Registrant and/or its Affiliates may have business dealings or arrangements with entities that are significant investors in, or have business relationships with, or provide services to AEH, the Registrant's publicly traded indirect parent company, and these entities may try to influence the Registrant's and/or its Affiliates' existing or other business dealings or arrangements. Furthermore, when Affiliates act in various commercial capacities in relation to the Portfolios, the Affiliates may take commercial steps in their own interests, which may have an adverse effect on the Portfolios. The Registrant and/or an Affiliate will have an interest in obtaining fees or other compensation in connection with such activities that are favorable to it, and any fees or other compensation (which could include advisory fees, underwriting or placement fees, financing or commitment fees, and brokerage and other transaction fees) will not be shared with the Portfolios.

The Registrant and/or its Affiliates also derive ancillary benefits from providing investment management, investment advisory, investment sub-advisory, administration, shareholder servicing, distribution, distribution support, and transfer agency services to the Portfolios, and providing such services to the Portfolios may enhance the Registrant's and/or its Affiliates' relationships with various parties, facilitate additional business development, and enable the Registrant and/or its Affiliates to obtain additional business and generate additional revenue.

In addition, as a result of the Registrant's Affiliates acting in multiple commercial capacities, the Affiliates, from time to time, may come into possession of information about certain markets and investments that, if known to the Registrant or, as applicable, an affiliated sub-adviser, could cause the Registrant or, as applicable, the affiliated sub-adviser to seek to dispose of, retain, or increase interests in investments held by a Portfolio, acquire certain positions on behalf of a Portfolio, or take other actions. The Registrant or, as applicable, an affiliated sub-adviser generally will not have access, or will have limited access, to such information, even when it would be relevant to its management of a Portfolio. Such Affiliates can trade differently from the Portfolios potentially based on information not available to the Registrant or, as applicable, an affiliated sub-adviser. If the Registrant or, as applicable, an affiliated sub-adviser acquires or is deemed to acquire material non-public information regarding an issuer, it will be restricted from purchasing or selling securities of that issuer for its clients, including a Portfolio, until the information has been publicly disclosed or is no longer deemed material. (As discussed below, such an issuer could include an affiliated Underlying Portfolio.)

Certain Conflicts Related to the Use of Affiliated and Unaffiliated Sub-Advisers

The Registrant is subject to certain conflicts of interest in connection with recommending the appointment and continued service of sub-advisers. The Registrant is affiliated with certain sub-advisers and, therefore, the Registrant will benefit not only from the net advisory fee the Registrant retains, but also from the sub-advisory fees paid by the Registrant to an affiliated sub-adviser. Since the Registrant pays fees to the sub-advisers from the advisory fees that it earns from the sub-advised Portfolios, any increase or decrease in the sub-advisory fees negotiated with proposed or current sub-advisers will result in a corresponding decrease or increase, respectively, in the amount of the advisory fees retained by the Registrant. The Registrant or its Affiliates also have distribution relationships with certain sub-advisers or their affiliates under which the sub-advisers or their affiliates distribute or support the distribution of investment products issued or sold by the Registrant or its Affiliates (including those in which Portfolios serve as investment options), which could financially benefit the Registrant and its Affiliates or provide an incentive to the Registrant in selecting one sub-adviser over another or a disincentive for the Registrant to recommend the termination of such sub-advisers. In addition, the Registrant's and/or its Affiliates' other existing or potential business relationships (e.g., distribution, sub-administration, or custody arrangements), including with sub-advisers and/or their affiliates, or other financial or personal relationships, could influence the Registrant's selection and retention or termination of sub-advisers. Furthermore, trustees to the trusts may have personal investments in either publicly traded or private securities of existing or potential new sub-advisers or their affiliates, which may affect the Registrant's decisions regarding the selection and retention or termination of sub-advisers.

The Registrant may allocate a Portfolio's assets among multiple sub-advisers. While the Registrant seeks to allocate a Portfolio's assets among the Portfolio's sub-advisers in a manner that it believes is consistent with achieving the Portfolio's investment objective(s), the Registrant is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio's assets among sub-advisers, including affiliated sub-advisers, because the Registrant pays different fees to the sub-advisers and due to other factors that could impact the Registrant's revenues and profits.

The aggregation of assets of multiple Portfolios or other funds or accounts for purposes of calculating breakpoints in sub-advisory fees may create an incentive for the Registrant to select sub-advisers where the selection may serve to lower fees payable by the Registrant or its Affiliates and possibly increase the advisory fee retained by the Registrant or may provide a disincentive for the Registrant to recommend the termination of a sub-adviser from a Portfolio if the termination may cause the fees payable by the Registrant or its Affiliates to increase on a Portfolio or other fund or account that aggregates its assets with the Portfolio.

The Registrant is a fiduciary for the shareholders of the Portfolios and must put their interests ahead of its own interests (or the interests of its Affiliates). When recommending the appointment or continued service of a sub-adviser, consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Registrant relies primarily on the qualitative and quantitative factors described in detail in Item 8 above. In addition, the appointment and continued service of a sub-adviser for a Portfolio that is registered under the 1940 Act are subject to the approval of the Portfolio's board of trustees. Moreover, the Registrant may not enter into a sub-advisory agreement with an Affiliate, such as AB, AXA IM, or AXA Rosenberg, unless the sub-advisory agreement with the Affiliate, including compensation, is also approved by the affected Portfolio's shareholders (in the case of a new Portfolio, the initial sole shareholder of the Portfolio, typically the Registrant or an Affiliate, may provide this approval).

Furthermore, the range of activities, services, and interests of a sub-adviser may give rise to actual, potential and/or perceived conflicts of interest that could disadvantage the Portfolio that it sub-advises and the Portfolio's shareholders. In addition, a sub-adviser's portfolio managers may manage multiple funds and accounts for multiple clients. In addition to one or more Portfolios,

these funds and accounts may include, for example, other mutual funds, separate accounts, collective trusts, and offshore funds. Managing multiple funds and accounts may give rise to actual or potential conflicts of interest, including, for example, conflicts among investment strategies, conflicts in the allocation of limited investment opportunities, and conflicts in the aggregation and allocation of securities trades. In addition, a sub-adviser's portfolio managers may manage or advise funds or accounts with different fee rates and/or fee structures, including performance-based fee arrangements. Differences in fee arrangements may create an incentive for a portfolio manager to favor higher-fee funds or accounts. Each sub-adviser has adopted practices, policies and procedures that are intended to identify, monitor, and mitigate conflicts of interest. There is no assurance, however, that a sub-adviser's practices, policies and procedures will be effective, and a sub-adviser's practices, policies and procedures also may limit the investment activities of the Portfolio that it sub-advises and affect the Portfolio's performance. A sub-adviser and/or its affiliates also may derive ancillary benefits from providing investment sub-advisory services to a Portfolio, and providing such services to a Portfolio may enhance the sub-adviser's and/or its affiliates' relationships with various parties, facilitate additional business development, and enable the sub-adviser and/or its affiliates to obtain additional business and generate additional revenue.

Certain Conflicts Related to the Fund-of-Funds Structure

In managing a fund-of-funds Portfolio, the Registrant will have the authority to select and substitute the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs. The Registrant is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating a Portfolio's assets among Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs because it (and in certain cases its Affiliates) earn fees for managing and administering the affiliated Underlying Portfolios, but not the unaffiliated Underlying Portfolios or Underlying ETFs. In addition, the Registrant is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating a Portfolio's assets among various affiliated Underlying Portfolios because its profitability with respect to and/or the fees payable to it by some of the affiliated Underlying Portfolios are higher than its profitability with respect to and/or the fees payable by other affiliated Underlying Portfolios and because the Registrant is also responsible for managing, administering, and with respect to certain affiliated Underlying Portfolios, certain of its Affiliates are responsible for sub-advising, the affiliated Underlying Portfolios.

Because the Registrant's selection of Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs may have a positive or negative effect on its (or its Affiliates') revenues and/or profits, the Registrant has an incentive to select affiliated Underlying Portfolios for inclusion in a fund-of-funds, even though there may be other, unaffiliated Underlying Portfolios and/or Underlying ETFs that may be more appropriate for inclusion in the fund-of-funds or that have superior historical returns. In addition, the Registrant's and/or its Affiliates' other existing or potential business relationships (e.g., distribution, sub-administration, or custody arrangements), including with affiliated or unaffiliated sub-advisers to, or sponsors of, Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, or other financial or personal relationships, could influence the Registrant's selection of Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs. In addition, one or more Affiliates may invest (e.g., through its general account or separate accounts) in ETFs that are also held by the Portfolios, which may influence the Registrant's ETF investment decisions. The Registrant's selection of Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs also may positively or negatively impact its obligations under an Expense Limitation Agreement and its ability to recoup previous payments or waivers made under an Expense Limitation Agreement.

A Portfolio investing in Underlying Portfolios may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of an Underlying Portfolio's shares. Accordingly, an Underlying Portfolio is subject to the potential for large-scale inflows and outflows as a result of purchases and redemptions of its shares by such a Portfolio. These inflows and outflows may be frequent and could negatively affect an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's net asset value and performance and could cause an Underlying Portfolio to purchase or sell securities at a time when it would not normally do so. It

would be particularly disadvantageous for an Underlying Portfolio if it experiences outflows and needs to sell securities at a time of volatility in the markets, when values could be falling. These inflows and outflows also could negatively affect an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's ability to meet shareholder redemption requests or could limit an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in its prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. During periods of declining or illiquid markets, the Registrant also may be subject to conflicts of interest in selecting shares of Underlying Portfolios for redemption and in deciding whether and when to redeem such shares. In addition, these inflows and outflows could increase an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's brokerage or other transaction costs, and large-scale outflows could cause an Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's, actual expenses to increase, or could result in an Underlying Portfolio's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, which, depending on any applicable expense caps, could lead to an increase in the Underlying Portfolio's and, in turn, a Portfolio's expense ratio. In addition, the Registrant may have an incentive to continue to invest a Portfolio's assets in an underperforming Underlying Portfolio to protect the Underlying Portfolio from large-scale outflows, even when the portfolio managers believe that such an investment is not in the best interests of the Portfolio. The Registrant also may have an incentive not to invest a Portfolio's assets in certain affiliated Underlying Portfolios, even when the portfolio managers believe that doing so may be in the best interests of the Portfolio, to reserve potential limited capacity for other preferred investors.

In the ordinary course of business, the Registrant and/or its Affiliates may from time to time provide seed money to an affiliated Underlying Portfolio that is newly-formed or has a relatively small asset level to facilitate investment operations and/or maintain a competitive expense ratio. The Registrant could have an incentive to allocate a Portfolio's assets to an affiliated Underlying Portfolio to which the Registrant and/or its Affiliates have provided seed money to help increase the affiliated Underlying Portfolio's asset level. The Registrant also could have an incentive to allocate a Portfolio's assets to an affiliated Underlying Portfolio to reduce or eliminate the need for the Registrant and/or its Affiliates to provide seed money or reduce the length of time such seed money is needed. Redeeming seed money from an affiliated Underlying Portfolio may enable the Registrant or an Affiliate to reduce its costs associated with providing seed money and/or use the proceeds to provide seed money for other funds and products that it manages or is developing or realize other benefits.

The portfolio managers of a Portfolio that invests in affiliated Underlying Portfolios may have access to the holdings of, and may acquire non-public information (e.g., strategy changes, sub-adviser changes, or significant or anticipated redemptions) regarding, the affiliated Underlying Portfolios in connection with their official duties, including in connection with serving as portfolio managers of one or more affiliated Underlying Portfolios. The portfolio managers therefore face conflicts of interest in the timing and amount of allocations to affiliated Underlying Portfolios, as well as in the selection of affiliated Underlying Portfolios.

Consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Registrant seeks to implement each Portfolio's and each affiliated Underlying Portfolio's investment program in a manner that is in the best interest of that Portfolio and affiliated Underlying Portfolio and that is consistent with its investment objective, policies, and strategies.

Certain Conflicts Related to the Registrant's Insurance Company Affiliates

The Portfolios of EQ Advisors Trust and AXA Premier VIP Trust are available through Contracts offered by insurance company Affiliates of the Registrant and these Portfolios may be used to fund all or a portion of certain benefits and guarantees available under the Contracts. To the extent the assets in a Portfolio are insufficient to fund those benefits and guarantees, the Registrant's

insurance company Affiliates might otherwise be obligated to fulfill them out of their own resources. The Registrant is subject to conflicts of interest in connection with providing advice to, or developing strategies and models used to manage, a Portfolio (e.g., with respect to the allocation of assets among Underlying Portfolios or between passively and actively managed portions of a Portfolio and the development and implementation of the models used to manage a Portfolio). The performance of a Portfolio may impact the obligations and financial exposure of the Registrant's insurance company Affiliates under any death benefit, income benefit and other guarantees provided through Contracts that offer the Portfolio as an investment option, and the ability of an insurance company Affiliate to manage (e.g., through the use of various hedging techniques) the risks associated with these benefits and guarantees. The Registrant's investment decisions and the design of the Portfolios may be influenced by these factors. For example, the Portfolios or models and strategies may be managed or designed in a manner (e.g., using more conservative or less volatile investment styles, including volatility management strategies) that could reduce potential losses and/or mitigate financial risks to insurance company Affiliates that provide the benefits and guarantees and offer the Portfolios as investment options in their products, and also could facilitate such an insurance company's ability to provide benefits and guarantees under its Contracts, including by making more predictable the costs of the benefits and guarantees and by reducing the regulatory capital needed to provide them. The financial benefits to the Registrant's insurance company Affiliates may be material. The performance of a Portfolio also may adversely impact the value of Contracts that offer the Portfolio as an investment option and could suppress the value of the benefits and guarantees offered under a Contract.

In managing certain Portfolios, the Registrant from time to time employs various volatility management techniques, including the use of futures and options to manage equity exposure. In addition, certain other Portfolios may invest from time to time in affiliated Underlying Portfolios that employ such volatility management techniques. Although the Registrant's volatility management techniques are intended to reduce the overall risk of investing in a Portfolio, they may not work as intended and may result in losses by a Portfolio or periods of underperformance, particularly during periods when market values are increasing but market volatility is high. The success of any volatility management strategy will be subject to the Registrant's ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the relevant market index and the metrics used by the Registrant to measure market volatility. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of any volatility management strategy also will be subject to the Registrant's ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute volatility management techniques in an efficient manner. Market conditions change, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and the Registrant may be unable to execute a volatility management strategy in a timely manner or at all. In addition, the Registrant and its Affiliates manage or advise other funds and accounts that engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities and instruments (such as futures contracts) as a Portfolio (or an Underlying Portfolio, as the case may be). Such transactions could affect the prices and availability of the securities and instruments in which a Portfolio (or an Underlying Portfolio) invests, directly or indirectly, and could have an adverse impact on a Portfolio's (or an Underlying Portfolio's) performance.

A significant percentage of a Portfolio's shares may be owned or controlled by the Registrant and/or its Affiliates, other Portfolios advised by the Registrant (including funds-of-funds), or other large shareholders, including primarily insurance company separate accounts and qualified plans. Accordingly, a Portfolio is subject to the potential for large-scale inflows and outflows as a result of purchases and redemptions of its shares by such shareholders, including in connection with substitution and other transactions by Affiliates of the Registrant. These inflows and outflows may be frequent and could negatively affect a Portfolio's net asset value and performance, and could cause a Portfolio to purchase or sell securities at a time when it would not normally do so. It would

be particularly disadvantageous for a Portfolio if it experiences outflows and needs to sell securities at a time of volatility in the markets, when values could be falling. These inflows and outflows also could negatively affect a Portfolio's ability to meet shareholder redemption requests or could limit a Portfolio's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in its prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. During periods of declining or illiquid markets, the Registrant or its Affiliates also may be subject to conflicts of interest in selecting shares of Portfolios for redemption and in deciding whether and when to redeem such shares. In addition, these inflows and outflows could increase a Portfolio's brokerage or other transaction costs, and large-scale outflows could cause a Portfolio's actual expenses to increase, or could result in a Portfolio's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, which, depending on any applicable expense caps, could lead to an increase in the Portfolio's expense ratio.

The Portfolios may be used as variable insurance trusts for unaffiliated insurance companies' insurance products. These unaffiliated insurance companies have financial arrangements (which may include revenue sharing arrangements) or other business relationships with the Registrant's insurance company Affiliates. These financial arrangements or other business relationships could create an incentive for the Registrant, in its selection process, to favor Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs and sub-advisers that are affiliated with these unaffiliated insurance companies.

Consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Registrant seeks to implement each Portfolio's investment program in a manner that is in the best interests of the Portfolio and that is consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective, policies and strategies.

Sales Incentives and Certain Related Conflicts Arising from the Registrant's and its Affiliates' Financial and Other Relationships with Financial Intermediaries

A Portfolio and its related companies may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) or other financial intermediary for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary and financial advisers to recommend a Portfolio over another investment or by influencing an insurance company to include the Portfolio as an underlying investment option in a Contract. The prospectus or other offering documents for such Contracts may contain additional information about these payments.

Many Portfolios have adopted plans pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act that allow such Portfolios to pay distribution and shareholder servicing fees. The distribution fees may be used to pay an affiliate of the Registrant or others for distribution services and sales support and shareholder liaison services provided in connection with the sale of certain classes of shares of such Portfolios. Shareholder servicing fees payable pursuant to the plans are fees payable for shareholder liaison and other services and not costs which are primarily intended to result in the sale of Portfolio shares. The fees may also be used to pay an affiliate of the Registrant for related expenses such as payments made by an affiliate of the Registrant to compensate or reimburse brokers, dealers, financial institutions and industry professionals for sales support services and related expenses.

The Rule 12b-1 plans permit the Registrant and its affiliates to make payments relating to distribution and sales support activities out of their past profits or other sources available to them (and not as an additional charge to the Portfolios). The Registrant and its affiliates may pay affiliated and unaffiliated financial institutions, broker-dealers or other entities compensation for distribution and sales support activities, including participation in marketing activities, educational programs, conferences, and technology development and reporting, or sub-accounting, administrative, shareholder processing or other services related to shares or shareholders of

investment companies and other funds for which the Registrant provides investment advisory services, or for other services or activities that may facilitate investments by investors in such funds. These additional payments may be in addition to the Rule 12b-1 plan payments described in the Portfolio prospectuses and/or statement of additional information. The additional payments may include amounts that are sometimes referred to as “revenue sharing” payments. In some circumstances, these revenue sharing payments may create an incentive for the entity receiving such payments, its employees or associated persons, to recommend or sell shares of a Portfolio or other fund or product. The Registrant or an affiliate may also make payments for administrative and sub-transfer agency, operational and recordkeeping, networking and shareholder servicing with respect to the Portfolios (as disclosed in the fund prospectuses and statement of additional information).

AXA Distributors, LLC and its affiliates may make the payments described above in order to promote the sale of Portfolio shares and the retention of those investments by clients of insurance companies, and participants in retirement plans and other qualified investors. To the extent these financial intermediaries sell more shares of the Portfolios or retain shares of the Portfolios in their customers’ accounts, the Registrant, AXA Distributors, LLC and their affiliates may directly or indirectly benefit from the incremental management and other fees paid to the Registrant and AXA Distributors, LLC by the Portfolios with respect to those assets.

The Portfolios’ portfolio transactions are not used as a form of sales-related compensation to financial intermediaries that promote or sell shares of the Portfolios and the promotion or sale of such shares is not considered as a factor in the selection of broker-dealers to execute the Portfolios’ portfolio transactions. The Registrant places, and each sub-adviser is required to place, each Portfolio’s portfolio transactions with broker-dealer firms based on the firm’s ability to provide the best net results from the transaction to the Portfolio. To the extent that the Registrant or a sub-adviser determines that a financial intermediary can provide a Portfolio with the best net results, the Registrant or the sub-adviser may place the Portfolio’s portfolio transactions with the financial intermediary even though it sells or has sold shares of the Portfolio.

Certain Conflicts Related to the Registrant and its Affiliates Acting for Multiple Clients

The Registrant and certain of its Affiliates manage or advise other funds and accounts that have investment objectives and strategies that are similar to those of the Portfolios and/or that engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities and instruments as the Portfolios. Such transactions could affect the prices and availability of the securities and instruments in which a Portfolio invests, directly or indirectly, and could have an adverse impact on a Portfolio’s performance. For example, when another fund or account managed or advised by the Registrant or an Affiliate implements a portfolio decision or strategy ahead of, or at the same time as, similar portfolio decisions or strategies for one or more Portfolios, market impact, liquidity constraints, or other factors could result in a Portfolio receiving less favorable investment results, and the costs of implementing such portfolio decisions or strategies could be increased or a Portfolio could otherwise be disadvantaged. The Registrant and certain of its Affiliates also manage or advise other funds and accounts that have investment objectives and strategies that differ from, or may be contrary to, those of the Portfolios. Other funds and accounts may buy or sell positions while a Portfolio is undertaking the same or a different, including potentially opposite, strategy, which could disadvantage or adversely affect a Portfolio. A position taken by the Registrant and/or its Affiliates on behalf of one or more other funds or accounts may be contrary to a position taken on behalf of a Portfolio or may be adverse to a company or issuer in which a Portfolio has invested. For example, the Registrant and/or its Affiliates may advise other funds or accounts with respect to different parts of the capital structure of the same issuer, or with respect to classes of securities that are subordinate or senior to securities, in which a Portfolio invests. As a result, the Registrant

and/or its Affiliates may pursue or enforce rights or activities, or refrain from pursuing or enforcing rights or activities, on behalf of other funds and accounts with respect to a particular issuer in which one or more Portfolios have invested. In addition, the Registrant may pursue, or refrain from pursuing, on behalf of one or more of the Portfolios, class action litigation that may be adverse to the interests of certain of the Registrant's Affiliates.

A Portfolio's performance will usually differ from the performance of other funds or accounts that are also managed or advised by the Registrant or its Affiliates even in cases where the investment objectives and strategies of the relevant funds or accounts are similar. The Registrant and certain of its Affiliates may give advice to, or take actions with respect to, other funds or accounts that may compete or conflict with advice the Registrant may give to, or actions the Registrant may take with respect to, the Portfolios. In addition, when the Registrant and/or its Affiliates seek to buy or sell the same security or instrument on behalf of more than one fund or account, including a Portfolio, the Registrant and/or its Affiliates may have an incentive to allocate more favorable trades to certain funds or accounts, including a Portfolio. (For additional information about the Registrant's trade aggregation and allocation policies, please see Item 12.) It is possible that a Portfolio could sustain losses during periods in which one or more other funds or accounts that are managed or advised by the Registrant or its Affiliates achieve significant gains. The opposite result is also possible.

In addition, the Registrant or, as applicable, an affiliated sub-adviser may restrict the investment policies or the design of a Portfolio or its investment decisions and activities on behalf of a Portfolio in various circumstances, including as a result of regulatory or other restrictions applicable to one or more Affiliates, internal policies designed to comply with such restrictions, and/or potential reputational risk in connection with funds or accounts (including the Portfolios). For example, if the Registrant and/or its Affiliates come into possession of material non-public information regarding other funds or accounts that are also managed or advised by the Registrant or its Affiliates, they may be prohibited by legal and regulatory constraints, or internal policies and procedures, from using that information in connection with transactions made on behalf of the Portfolios. In addition, potential conflicts of interest exist when the Registrant and/or its Affiliates maintain certain overall limitations on investments in securities or other instruments due to, among other things, investment restrictions imposed on the Registrant and/or its Affiliates by law, regulation (for example, banking or insurance regulations), mechanisms imposed by certain issuers (for example, poison pills), or the Registrant's and/or its Affiliates' own internal policies (including, for example, for risk management purposes). Certain of these restrictions may impose limits on the aggregate amount of investments that may be made by affiliated investors. In these circumstances, the Registrant or, as applicable, an affiliated sub-adviser may be precluded from purchasing securities or other instruments (that it might otherwise purchase) for a Portfolio if the purchase would cause the Portfolio and its affiliated investors to exceed an applicable limit, or the Registrant or, as applicable, an affiliated sub-adviser may be required to sell securities or other instruments (that it might otherwise prefer that a Portfolio hold) in order to comply with such a limit. In addition, aggregate investment limitations could cause dispersion among funds and accounts managed or advised by the Registrant and/or its Affiliates with similar investment objectives and strategies.

In addition, the Registrant's Chief Executive Officer and other principal officers are also principals and/or employees of its Affiliates, and these principals and employees have obligations to such other entities and/or their clients that could give rise to a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and/or responsibilities, which could have an adverse effect on the Registrant's clients. For example, the Registrant's Chief Executive Officer serves (among other executive positions) as Chief Investment Officer for certain Affiliates, and certain of the Registrant's other principal officers hold executive positions, including in operations, legal, and compliance, with its Affiliates.

Certain Conflicts Related to the Joint Use of Vendors and Other Service Providers

Certain service providers to the Portfolios (including sub-advisers, accountants, custodians, attorneys, lenders, bankers, brokers, consultants and investment or commercial banking firms) provide goods and services to, or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with, the Registrant and/or its Affiliates. Such service providers may be clients of the Registrant and/or its Affiliates, sources of investment opportunities, co-investors or commercial counterparties or entities in which the Registrant and/or its Affiliates have an investment or other interest. In addition, certain employees of the Registrant and/or its Affiliates could have immediate family members or other relatives or friends employed by or serving as board members of such service providers. These relationships could have the appearance of affecting or potentially influencing the Registrant in deciding whether to select or recommend such service providers to perform services for the Portfolios.

Certain Conflicts Related to the Valuation of the Portfolios' Investments

There is an inherent conflict of interest where the Registrant or its Affiliates value, or provide any assistance in connection with the valuation, of the Portfolios' investments and the Registrant or its Affiliates are receiving a fee based on the value of such investments. Overvaluing certain positions held by the Portfolios will inflate the value of the investments as well as the performance record of the Portfolios, which would likely increase the fees payable to the Registrant and/or its Affiliates. As a result, there may be circumstances where the Registrant has an incentive to determine valuations that are higher than the actual fair value of investments.

Certain Conflicts Related to Distributions of Assets Other Than Cash

With respect to redemptions from the Portfolios, the Portfolios may, in certain circumstances, have discretion to decide whether to permit or limit redemptions and whether to make distributions in connection with redemptions in the form of securities or other assets, and in such case, the composition of such distributions. In making such decisions, the Registrant may have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities with respect to redeeming shareholders (which, in certain cases, could be funds-of-funds) and remaining shareholders.

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

The Registrant has adopted a Code of Ethics, which includes guidelines to ensure that personal transactions do not conflict with securities recommended to clients. The Registrant's Code of Ethics provides that its Access Persons (as such term is defined in the Registrant's Code of Ethics, which is incorporated by reference), in connection with the purchase or sale, directly or indirectly, of shares held or to be acquired by any account managed by the Registrant, shall not employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud any account managed by the Registrant. Further, no Investment Personnel (as such term is defined in the Registrant's Code of Ethics) shall purchase or sell, directly or indirectly, any "covered security" (i) over which any Investment Personnel exercised direct investment and trading authority (e.g., ETF trades, beta adjustments) and (ii) that the Investment Personnel had or by reason of such transaction acquires any Beneficial Ownership, within the Restricted Period (as such terms are defined in the Registrant's Code of Ethics), currently designated as seven (7) days before or after the time that the same (or a related) security is being purchased or sold by a Portfolio.

The Registrant also requires all Access Persons to submit initial and annual holdings reports and quarterly transaction reports in accordance with Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1

under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”). Additionally, the Registrant requires all Access Persons to certify on an annual basis that they have read, understand and have complied and will comply with the Code of Ethics and its contents to ensure that each Access Person strictly adheres to the highest standards of conduct and integrity in conducting business on behalf of the Registrant’s clients. The Registrant’s Code of Ethics complies with the requirements of Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. Copies of the Code of Ethics and each Access Person’s transaction and holdings reports are retained for the period required under applicable rules and regulations. The Registrant will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Certain Conflicts Related to Personal Securities Transactions

The Registrant and its Affiliates, including their respective managers, partners, directors, trustees, officers, and employees, face conflicts of interest when transacting in securities for their own accounts because they could benefit by trading in the same securities as a Portfolio, which could have an adverse effect on a Portfolio. In addition, the Registrant and its Affiliates, including their respective managers, partners, directors, trustees, officers, and employees, may acquire material non-public information regarding individual securities in connection with their official duties. The Registrant’s Code of Ethics imposes certain restrictions on securities transactions in the personal accounts of Access Persons to help avoid conflicts of interest.

Certain Conflicts Related to Gifts and Entertainment, Political Contributions, and Outside Business Activities

The Registrant’s Code of Ethics contains a policy to address the conflicts of interest related to the giving or receipt of gifts and/or entertainment to or from clients, intermediaries, current or potential sub-advisers, or current or potential service providers or third-party vendors to the Portfolios or the Registrant or its Affiliates, which could have the appearance of affecting or may potentially affect the judgment of Access Persons or the manner in which they conduct business. The policy requires the reporting and/or pre-clearance of gifts, meals and entertainment given or received that exceeds certain thresholds. The Registrant also has adopted a policy that prohibits certain employees from making any direct or indirect political contribution to any political party, elected official or candidate with the intention of soliciting or maintaining investment advisory business for the Registrant. Further, given the nature of the Registrant’s business, its duties to its clients and the role of investment advisory professionals generally, Access Persons who engage in outside business activities may face numerous conflicts of interest. Outside business activities include, but are not limited to, service as an officer, employee or member of the board of another organization that is not affiliated with the Registrant, consulting engagements, and public and charitable positions. To avoid such conflicts, Access Persons must receive pre-approval from the compliance department prior to pursuing any outside business activities. Actual and potential conflicts of interest are analyzed during the pre-clearance and pre-approval processes.

Certain Conflicts Related to Transactions with Affiliates

Subject to applicable law and regulations, a Portfolio may enter into transactions in which the Registrant and/or its Affiliates, or companies that are deemed to be affiliates of the Portfolio (including other Portfolios), may have an interest that potentially conflicts with the interests of the Portfolio. Such transactions create an opportunity for the Registrant and/or an Affiliate to engage in self-dealing. The Registrant and its Affiliates face a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities to the parties in such transactions, including with respect to a decision to enter into such transactions, as well as with respect to valuation, pricing, and other terms. For a Portfolio

that is registered under the 1940 Act, any such transactions are executed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 17a-7 and Rule 17e-1, as applicable, under the 1940 Act. Applicable law and regulations also may prevent a Portfolio from engaging in transactions with an affiliate of the Portfolio, which may include the Registrant and/or its Affiliates, or from participating in an investment opportunity in which an affiliate of the Portfolio participates.

The Registrant and/or an Affiliate also faces conflicts of interest if a Portfolio purchases securities during the existence of an underwriting syndicate of which an Affiliate is a member because the Affiliate typically receives fees for certain services that it provides to the syndicate and, in certain cases, will be relieved directly or indirectly of certain financial obligations as a result of the Portfolio's purchase of securities. For a Portfolio that is registered under the 1940 Act, any such purchases are executed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 10f-3 under the 1940 Act.

Related persons of the Registrant may recommend to clients that they buy securities issued by mutual funds or unit investment trusts that may be sponsored and/or advised by the Registrant or a related person of the Registrant for which such related person may receive compensation as sponsor, promoter and/or service provider as set forth in the prospectus or offering memorandum for the securities. Related persons of the Registrant also may recommend to clients the purchase of a life insurance policy or annuity product issued by the Registrant or a related person of the Registrant for which such related person may receive compensation or fees, including commissions.

In some cases, such insurance policy or annuity product may be funded through a fund managed and/or advised by the Registrant or a related person of the Registrant, for which such person may receive compensation or fees. The participation of such related persons in connection with such recommendation is disclosed in the prospectus for the product.

The Registrant has proprietary investments in investment vehicles, such as private funds, that are managed by its Affiliates or related persons, and may make other proprietary investments, which may be managed by Affiliates or persons that are not Affiliates, including companies with which the Registrant or its Affiliates or its advisory clients may have business or other relationships. The Registrant may invest, through such investments, in the same securities or other instruments that the Registrant or an Affiliate may recommend to clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

In many cases decisions concerning brokerage commissions and other transaction expenses are made by a Portfolio's sub-adviser, if applicable. The Registrant supervises the sub-advisers and monitors each sub-adviser's activities to assure compliance with the guidelines and directives of the Portfolios with respect to the selection of brokers, the payment of transaction expenses and soft dollar practices. In certain cases, the Registrant makes decisions regarding brokerage and transaction matters for a Portfolio.

Broker Selection and Best Practices

The Registrant retains sub-advisers (except, as noted above, for example in circumstances in which the Registrant is the sole provider of investment management services to a particular Portfolio) to make investment decisions on behalf of certain Portfolios (or portions thereof), place orders for the purchase and sale of investments for each such Portfolio with brokers or dealers selected by the Registrant and/or the sub-advisers and perform certain limited related administrative functions in connection therewith. The Registrant, on behalf of certain Portfolios (or allocated portions thereof) of EQ Advisors Trust, AXA Premier VIP Trust and 1290 Funds, invests and trades in a defined

universe of ETFs traded on an exchange in accordance with such Portfolios' investment objectives and strategies. Unless otherwise directed, the Registrant shall determine the brokers used and the commissions paid in connection with such trading on behalf of the Portfolios. In placing such securities transactions, the Registrant uses its best efforts to obtain prompt execution of transactions at favorable prices and at commissions that are reasonable in relation to the services received. Each sub-adviser has discretion, subject to oversight by the Registrant, to purchase and sell portfolio assets, consistent with each Portfolio's investment objectives, policies and restrictions and specific investment strategies developed by the Registrant. In its role as investment adviser for the Portfolios, the Registrant and the sub-advisers, as appropriate, seek to obtain the best net price and execution on all orders placed for the Portfolios, considering all circumstances.

Although decisions concerning brokerage commissions and other transaction expenses are made by each Portfolio's sub-adviser, if applicable, the Registrant supervises the sub-advisers and monitors each sub-adviser's activities to assure compliance with applicable law and with the guidelines and directives of the Portfolios with respect to the selection of brokers, the payment of transaction expenses, and soft dollar practices.

Shares of Underlying Portfolios generally are purchased directly from the Underlying Portfolio without any brokerage commissions.

Certain Conflicts Related to Brokerage Transactions, including with Affiliates

To the extent permitted by applicable law, a Portfolio may engage in brokerage transactions with brokers that are affiliates of the Registrant or its Affiliates, including Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., LLC, sub-advisers, brokers who are affiliates of such sub-advisers, or unaffiliated brokers who trade or clear through affiliates of the Registrant or the sub-advisers. A Portfolio's portfolio managers may be able to select or influence the selection of the brokers that are used to execute securities transactions for the Portfolio. The Registrant's and/or its Affiliates' other existing or potential business relationships, including with sub-advisers, or other financial or personal relationships, could create an incentive for a Portfolio's portfolio managers, in the selection process, to favor certain brokers, including affiliated brokers. As noted above, the Registrant and the Portfolios' sub-advisers, as appropriate, seek to obtain the best net price and execution on all orders placed for the Portfolios, considering all the circumstances. For a Portfolio that is registered under the 1940 Act, any such transactions with an affiliated broker are executed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act.

Trade Allocation

When the Registrant seeks to buy or sell the same security or other investment on behalf of one or more Portfolios, the purchase or sale will be carried out in a manner that is considered fair and equitable to all accounts. In general, the Registrant will make allocations among accounts with the same or similar investment objective based upon, among other things, the account's available cash, investment restrictions, permitted investment techniques, tolerance for risk, tax status, account size and other relevant considerations. The Registrant believes that such decisions are expected to result in a level of fairness over time. The Registrant will never make allocations based upon account performance or fee structure. Generally, if an open order has not been filled prior to the decision to place a new order in the same security, the Registrant may: (i) close the portion of the initial order that has already been filled, allocate the initial order and create a new order comprised of the new order and the remaining portion of the initial order, or (ii) aggregate the new order with the initial order or any unfilled portion thereof. The Registrant retains discretion to determine whether it would be more efficient to complete the initial order. In so doing, the Registrant may

consider such factors as the amount of the order remaining, the time elapsed since entering the prior order, and the overall liquidity of the security.

With respect to circumstances in which orders for the same security are aggregated, no order may be aggregated unless it has been determined that aggregation is consistent with the duty to seek best execution for the clients to whom the order relates. In addition, an order may not be aggregated if to do so would violate that client's sub-advisory contract. Executed orders that have been aggregated will be assigned the average price obtained and allocated to the appropriate accounts by the end of the day on which the order was executed. Generally, orders for the same security received within a reasonable period of time are aggregated. The Registrant retains discretion to determine the method of allocating orders.

Trade Errors

Trade errors and other operational mistakes occasionally occur in connection with the Registrant's or an Affiliate's management of funds and accounts, including the Portfolios. Trade errors and other operational mistakes can result from a variety of situations, including situations involving portfolio management (e.g., inadvertent violation of investment restrictions), trading, processing, or other functions (e.g., miscommunication of information, such as wrong number of shares, wrong price, wrong account, calling a transaction a buy rather than a sell and vice versa, etc.). The Registrant's policies and procedures generally do not require perfect implementation of investment management decisions or trading, processing, or other functions performed by the Registrant. Therefore, depending on the facts and circumstances, not all mistakes will be considered compensable to an impacted fund or account, including a Portfolio.

Certain Conflicts Related to Trade Errors and Other Operational Mistakes

The Registrant or an Affiliate, including an affiliated sub-adviser, could face a potential conflict of interest when the Registrant identifies a trade error or other operational mistake that is considered compensable to an impacted Portfolio and the Registrant or an Affiliate, including an affiliated sub-adviser, is responsible for compensating the Portfolio.

The Registrant's policies and procedures require that all trade errors affecting a Portfolio's account be resolved promptly and fairly. Further, any transaction relating to the disposition of a trading error in which the Registrant's own interests are placed before those of its clients is prohibited. The Registrant will not use client assets to correct a trading error.

Research and Other Soft Dollars

Commissions charged by brokers that provide research services may be somewhat higher than commissions charged by brokers that do not provide research services. To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Registrant and sub-advisers may cause each Portfolio to pay a broker-dealer that provides brokerage and research services to the Registrant and sub-advisers an amount of commission for effecting a securities transaction in excess of the commission that another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction.

In such cases, the Registrant or a sub-adviser must make a good faith determination that the commission paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or its overall responsibilities with respect to the accounts to which it exercises investment discretion and that the services provided by a broker provide the Registrant or the sub-adviser with lawful and appropriate assistance in the performance of its investment decision-making responsibilities.

Accordingly, the price to a Portfolio in any transaction may be less favorable than that available from another broker if other aspects of the portfolio execution services offered reasonably justify the difference.

The overall reasonableness of commissions paid will be evaluated by rating brokers on such general factors as execution capabilities, quality of research (i.e., quantity and quality of information provided, diversity of sources utilized, nature and frequency of communication, professional experience, analytical ability and professional stature of the broker) and financial standing, as well as the net results of specific transactions, taking into account such factors as price, promptness, confidentiality, size of order and difficulty of execution. The research services obtained will, in general, be used by sub-advisers for the benefit of all accounts for which the responsible party makes investment decisions. As such, research services paid for with a particular Portfolio's brokerage commissions may not benefit that particular Portfolio, while research services paid for with the brokerage commissions of other clients may benefit a different Portfolio. The receipt of research services from brokers will tend to reduce sub-adviser's expenses in managing the funds. The research services include economic, market, industry and company research material. Based upon an assessment of the value of research and other brokerage services provided, proposed allocations of brokerage for commission transactions are periodically prepared internally.

The Registrant and the sub-advisers do not engage brokers or dealers whose commissions are believed to be unreasonable in relation to brokerage and research services provided. Further, the Registrant has not, nor does it expect to, engage in any "soft dollar" transactions with respect to its own trading of ETFs.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

The Registrant tracks portfolio performance and assesses results and strategy. The Registrant compares the results of each Portfolio to benchmarks and peer groups. The Portfolios are monitored on a monthly and quarterly cycle. In the case of newer Portfolios, the focus is on assessing the progress toward developing a favorable three-year performance history. For Portfolios with longer-term track records, three- and five- year performance is the primary basis for evaluation. The analysis and evaluation process will be based on a variety of considerations, including: (i) total returns of each Portfolio compared against appropriate market benchmarks, which are determined by the Registrant and, where applicable, each sub-adviser, (ii) peer group rankings based on a universe of funds with similar investment parameters and styles, (iii) other style-oriented benchmarks, which may provide insight into performance against a benchmark more closely related to the particular style of investment; and (iv) in cases where a sub-adviser manages one or more mutual funds (or separately managed accounts) in a similar manner to the Portfolio, the performance of the other funds or accounts. The Registrant's Portfolio Analytics team conducts ongoing reviews with key members of each sub-adviser's portfolio management team. Detailed performance profiles are prepared on a quarterly basis, including key statistical and qualitative data pertaining to each Portfolio. The team also employs various analytical tools to provide performance attribution and to measure style consistency, risk adjusted returns and prepare product risk profiles. These analyses serve as a basis of discussion with sub-advisers regarding their investment activities over selected reporting periods, and also serve as a means for evaluating the effectiveness of their overall investment process and discipline. Client accounts also are monitored by the Registrant's compliance department daily for consistency with client objectives and restrictions.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Registrant does not have client referral arrangements.

Item 15: Custody

The Registrant does not have custody of client funds or securities.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

The Registrant accepts discretionary authority to manage the assets in a client's account. The Registrant observes investment limitations and restrictions. Prior to exercising such authority, the Registrant enters into an investment advisory agreement with such client in the manner required under applicable law.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

The Registrant, on behalf of each Portfolio, has been delegated the proxy voting responsibilities with respect to certain matters. With respect to each sub-advised Portfolio, the Registrant views proxy voting as a function that is incidental and integral to portfolio management, and it has in turn delegated the proxy voting responsibilities with respect to each sub-advised Portfolio (or portion thereof) to the applicable sub-advisers. The Registrant seeks to ensure that each sub-adviser has adequate proxy voting policies and procedures in place and to monitor each sub-adviser's proxy voting. Under certain circumstances, for example, when a sub-adviser notifies the Registrant that it is unable or unwilling to assume responsibility to vote a proxy for a sub-advised Portfolio (or portion thereof) due to a potential material conflict of interest of the sub-adviser or otherwise, the Registrant has deemed it appropriate to assume responsibility for voting the proxies for shares held by a sub-advised Portfolio instead of delegating that responsibility to the sub-adviser. Under these circumstances, the Registrant's Proxy Voting Committee will vote such proxies in the best interest of the relevant sub-advised Portfolio and its shareholders.

The Registrant is responsible for proxy voting with respect to any Portfolios (or portions thereof) that it manages directly, including those Portfolios that invest in Underlying Portfolios. The Registrant will vote a fund-of-funds Portfolio's shares in affiliated Underlying Portfolios either for or against approval of a proposal, or as an abstention, in the same proportion as the vote of all other security holders of the applicable affiliated Underlying Portfolio, whether or not the proposal presents an issue as to which the Registrant, AXA Distributors, LLC, or their affiliates could be deemed to have a conflict of interest. The Registrant's Proxy Voting Committee will vote a fund-of-funds Portfolio's shares in Underlying ETFs, as applicable, in the best interest of the relevant fund-of-funds Portfolio and its shareholders.

The Registrant may engage an independent proxy voting service to assist with the analysis of voting issues, provide voting recommendations or carry out the actual voting process as deemed necessary. If the Registrant becomes aware that a proposal may present an issue as to which the Registrant, AXA Distributors, LLC, or their affiliates could be deemed to have a material conflict of interest, the issue will be reviewed by a trust's Chief Compliance Officer or other member of the Registrant's Legal and Compliance Department, who may take actions deemed appropriate, such as excluding anyone at the Registrant who is subject to such a conflict from participating in the voting decision.

The Registrant and the sub-advisers have implemented policies and procedures designed to prevent conflicts of interest from influencing proxy voting decisions that they make on behalf of

their clients, including the Portfolios, and to help ensure that such decisions are made in accordance with their fiduciary obligations to their clients. Notwithstanding such proxy voting policies and procedures, actual proxy voting decisions made by the Registrant and/or the sub-advisers in respect of securities held by the Portfolios may have the effect of favoring the interests of the Registrant and/or its Affiliates and/or the sub-advisers and/or funds or accounts other than the Portfolios; provided, that the Registrant and/or the sub-advisers believe such voting decisions to be in accordance with their fiduciary obligations.

It is anticipated that there will be a limited set of circumstances under which proxy votes would occur, specifically proxy events related to mutual funds such as election of trustees, investment strategy changes and fund fee changes. It is possible that the Registrant's affiliates, may invest in the same unaffiliated mutual funds and ETFs also held in the Portfolios. The Registrants' affiliates may have different proxy voting guidelines and as a result, the Registrant may vote differently than its affiliates. For certain matters set forth in the AXA Offshore Trust's Master Trust Deed (including the appointment and removal of Trustee and removal of AXA Offshore Trust to another institution), Unitholders (i.e., holder of shares of AXA Offshore Trust) shall be entitled to vote in such circumstances. Clients may obtain a copy of the Registrant's proxy voting policies and procedures by writing to the Registrant at the following address: 1290 Avenue of the Americas, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10104.

Item 18: Financial Information

The Registrant does not solicit prepayment of client fees. Furthermore, there are no financial conditions that are reasonably likely to impair the Registrant's ability to meet any of its contractual commitments to its clients.

APPENDIX A

The Registrant's advisory fee schedules for the EQ Advisors Trust Portfolios are set forth below.

<u>(as a percentage of average daily net assets)</u>			
<u>Index Portfolios</u>	<u>First \$2 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$4 Billion</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
1290 VT Natural Resources	0.500%	0.450%	0.425%
1290 VT Real Estate	0.500%	0.450%	0.425%
1290 VT Socially Responsible	0.500%	0.450%	0.425%
EQ/Common Stock Index	0.350%	0.300%	0.275%
EQ/Core Bond Index	0.350%	0.300%	0.275%
EQ/Equity 500 Index	0.250%	0.200%	0.175%
EQ/Intermediate Government Bond	0.350%	0.300%	0.275%
EQ/International Equity Index	0.400%	0.350%	0.325%
EQ/Large Cap Growth Index	0.350%	0.300%	0.275%
EQ/Large Cap Value Index	0.350%	0.300%	0.275%
EQ/Mid Cap Index	0.350%	0.300%	0.275%
EQ/Small Company Index	0.250%	0.200%	0.175%

<u>(as a percentage of average daily net assets)</u>			
<u>ETF Portfolios</u>	<u>First \$2 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$4 Billion</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
1290 VT Energy	0.500%	0.450%	0.425%
1290 VT Low Volatility Global Equity	0.500%	0.450%	0.425%
1290 VT Multi-Alternative Strategies	0.500%	0.450%	0.425%

<u>(as a percentage of average daily net assets)</u>					
<u>Money Market Portfolio</u>	<u>First \$750 Million</u>	<u>Next \$750 Million</u>	<u>Next \$1 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$2.5 Billion</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
EQ/Money Market	0.350%	0.325%	0.280%	0.270%	0.250%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)					
Equity Portfolios	First \$1 Billion	Next \$1 Billion	Next \$3 Billion	Next \$5 Billion	Thereafter
1290 VT DoubleLine Dynamic Allocation	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
1290 VT Moderate Growth Allocation	0.700%	0.650%	0.625%	0.600%	0.575%
1290 VT SmartBeta Equity	0.700%	0.650%	0.625%	0.600%	0.575%
AXA/Franklin Balanced Managed Volatility	0.650%	0.600%	0.575%	0.550%	0.525%
AXA/Franklin Small Cap Value Managed Volatility	0.700%	0.650%	0.625%	0.600%	0.575%
AXA Global Equity Managed Volatility	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
AXA/AB Dynamic Growth	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
AXA/AB Dynamic Moderate Growth	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
AXA/AB Dynamic Aggressive Growth	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
EQ/Goldman Sachs Moderate Growth Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/Invesco Moderate Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/JPMorgan Growth Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/Legg Mason Moderate Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/ClearBridge Select Equity Managed Volatility	0.700%	0.650%	0.625%	0.600%	0.575%
AXA/Templeton Global Equity Managed Volatility	0.700%	0.650%	0.625%	0.600%	0.575%
EQ/BlackRock Basic Value Equity	0.600%	0.550%	0.525%	0.500%	0.475%
1290 VT Equity Income	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
EQ/Capital Guardian Research	0.650%	0.600%	0.575%	0.550%	0.525%
1290 VT GAMCO Mergers & Acquisitions	0.900%	0.850%	0.825%	0.800%	0.775%
1290 VT GAMCO Small Company Value	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
EQ/Invesco Comstock	0.650%	0.600%	0.575%	0.550%	0.525%
EQ/JPMorgan Value Opportunities	0.600%	0.550%	0.525%	0.500%	0.475%
EQ/MFS International Growth	0.850%	0.800%	0.775%	0.750%	0.725%
AXA/Loomis Sayles Growth	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
AXA/Janus Enterprise	0.700%	0.650%	0.625%	0.600%	0.575%
EQ/Oppenheimer Global	0.850%	0.800%	0.775%	0.750%	0.725%
EQ/American Century Moderate Growth Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/AXA Investment Managers Moderate Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/First Trust Moderate Growth Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/Goldman Sachs Growth Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/Invesco Moderate Growth Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/Legg Mason Growth Allocation	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/T. Rowe Price Growth Stock	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)					
Equity Portfolios	First \$1 Billion	Next \$1 Billion	Next \$3 Billion	Next \$5 Billion	Thereafter
EQ/UBS Growth & Income	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
AXA/ClearBridge Large Cap Growth	0.650%	0.600%	0.575%	0.550%	0.525%
EQ/American Century Mid Cap Value	0.900%	0.850%	0.825%	0.800%	0.775%
EQ/Fidelity Institutional AM SM Large Cap	0.540%	0.500%	0.475%	0.450%	0.425%
EQ/Franklin Rising Dividends	0.600%	0.550%	0.510%	0.490%	0.475%
EQ/Goldman Sachs Mid Cap Value	0.770%	0.750%	0.725%	0.680%	0.670%
EQ/Invesco Global Real Estate	0.735%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
EQ/Invesco International Growth	0.710%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
EQ/Ivy Energy	0.850%	0.800%	0.775%	0.750%	0.725%
EQ/Ivy Mid Cap Growth	0.850%	0.800%	0.775%	0.750%	0.725%
EQ/Ivy Science and Technology	0.850%	0.800%	0.775%	0.750%	0.725%
EQ/Lazard Emerging Markets Equity	1.000%	0.950%	0.925%	0.900%	0.875%
EQ/MFS International Value	0.860%	0.820%	0.700%	0.700%	0.700%
EQ/MFS Technology	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
EQ/MFS Utilities Series	0.730%	0.700%	0.670%	0.650%	0.625%
EQ/T. Rowe Price Health Sciences	0.950%	0.900%	0.875%	0.850%	0.825%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)					
Pactive Equity Portfolios	First \$1 Billion	Next \$1 Billion	Next \$3 Billion	Next \$5 Billion	Thereafter
AXA/AB Small Cap Growth	0.550%	0.500%	0.475%	0.450%	0.425%
1290 VT Small Cap Value	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
1290 VT Micro Cap	0.850%	0.800%	0.775%	0.750%	0.725%
AXA/Morgan Stanley Small Cap Growth	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
EQ/Emerging Markets Equity PLUS	0.700%	0.650%	0.625%	0.600%	0.575%
Multimanager Aggressive Equity	0.580%	0.550%	0.525%	0.500%	0.475%
Multimanager Mid Cap Growth	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
Multimanager Mid Cap Value	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%
Multimanager Technology	0.950%	0.900%	0.875%	0.850%	0.825%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)	
All Asset Growth-Alt 20	0.100%
AXA/Franklin Templeton Allocation Managed Volatility	0.050%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)					
Pactive Volatility Managed Equity Portfolios	First \$1 Billion	Next \$1 Billion	Next \$3 Billion	Next \$5 Billion	Thereafter
AXA International Core Managed Volatility	0.600%	0.575%	0.525%	0.500%	0.475%

AXA International Value Managed Volatility	0.600%	0.575%	0.525%	0.500%	0.475%
AXA Large Cap Core Managed Volatility	0.500%	0.475%	0.425%	0.400%	0.375%
AXA Large Cap Growth Managed Volatility	0.500%	0.475%	0.425%	0.400%	0.375%
AXA Large Cap Value Managed Volatility	0.500%	0.475%	0.425%	0.400%	0.375%
AXA Mid Cap Value Managed Volatility	0.550%	0.525%	0.475%	0.450%	0.425%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)					
<u>Pactive Fixed Income Portfolios</u>	<u>First \$1 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$1 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$3 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$5 Billion</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
EQ/Global Bond PLUS	0.550%	0.530%	0.510%	0.490%	0.480%
EQ/Quality Bond PLUS	0.400%	0.380%	0.360%	0.340%	0.330%
Multimanager Core Bond	0.550%	0.530%	0.510%	0.490%	0.480%
1290 VT High Yield Bond	0.600%	0.580%	0.560%	0.540%	0.530%
1290 VT Convertible Securities	0.700%	0.680%	0.660%	0.640%	0.630%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)					
<u>Fixed Income Portfolios</u>	<u>First \$750 Million</u>	<u>Next \$750 Million</u>	<u>Next \$1 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$2.5 Billion</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
AXA/AB Short Duration Government Bond	0.450%	0.430%	0.410%	0.390%	0.380%
EQ/PIMCO Global Real Return	0.600%	0.575%	0.550%	0.530%	0.520%
EQ/PIMCO Ultra Short Bond	0.500%	0.475%	0.450%	0.430%	0.420%
1290 VT DoubleLine Opportunistic Bond	0.600%	0.575%	0.550%	0.530%	0.520%
EQ/Franklin Strategic Income	0.590%	0.490%	0.440%	0.430%	0.370%
EQ/PIMCO Real Return	0.500%	0.475%	0.450%	0.430%	0.420%
EQ/PIMCO Total Return	0.500%	0.475%	0.450%	0.430%	0.420%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)				
<u>Strategic Allocation Portfolios</u>	<u>First \$2 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$4 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$3 Billion</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
AXA Aggressive Strategy	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Balanced Strategy	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Conservative Growth Strategy	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Conservative Strategy	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Growth Strategy	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Moderate Growth Strategy	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Ultra Conservative Strategy	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)				
<u>ATM Portfolios</u>	<u>First \$2 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$4 Billion</u>	<u>Next \$3 Billion</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
ATM International Managed Volatility	0.450%	0.425%	0.400%	0.350%
ATM Large Cap Managed Volatility	0.450%	0.425%	0.400%	0.350%
ATM Mid Cap Managed Volatility	0.450%	0.425%	0.400%	0.350%
ATM Small Cap Managed Volatility	0.450%	0.425%	0.400%	0.350%
AXA 400 Managed Volatility	0.450%	0.425%	0.400%	0.350%
AXA 500 Managed Volatility	0.450%	0.425%	0.400%	0.350%
AXA 2000 Managed Volatility	0.450%	0.425%	0.400%	0.350%
AXA International Managed Volatility	0.450%	0.425%	0.400%	0.350%

The Registrant's advisory fee schedules for the AXA Premier VIP Trust Portfolios are set forth below.

	(as percentage of daily net assets)			
<u>Allocation Portfolios</u>	First \$2 Billion	Next \$4 Billion	Next \$3 Billion	Thereafter
AXA Conservative Allocation	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Conservative-Plus Allocation	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Moderate Allocation	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Moderate-Plus Allocation	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%
AXA Aggressive Allocation	0.1000%	0.0925%	0.0900%	0.0875%

<u>Target Portfolios</u>	<u>Management Fee</u>
Target 2015 Allocation	0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Target 2025 Allocation	0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Target 2035 Allocation	0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Target 2045 Allocation	0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Target 2055 Allocation	0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets

<u>Charter Portfolios</u>	<u>Management Fee</u>
Charter SM Aggressive Growth	0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Charter SM Conservative	0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Charter SM Growth	0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Charter SM Moderate	0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Charter SM Moderate Growth	0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Charter SM Multi-Sector Bond	0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Charter SM Small Cap Growth	0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets
Charter SM Small Cap Value	0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets

The Registrant's advisory fee schedules for the 1290 Funds are set forth below

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)					
Fund	First \$1 Billion	Next \$1 Billion	Next \$3 Billion	Next \$5 Billion	Thereafter
1290 GAMCO Small/Mid Cap Value	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
1290 DoubleLine Dynamic Allocation	0.750%	0.700%	0.675%	0.650%	0.625%
1290 SmartBeta Equity	0.700%	0.650%	0.625%	0.600%	0.575%
1290 Global Talents	0.800%	0.750%	0.725%	0.700%	0.675%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)			
Fund	First \$4 Billion	Next \$4 Billion	Thereafter
1290 High Yield Bond	0.600%	0.580%	0.560%
1290 Convertible Securities	0.700%	0.680%	0.660%
1290 Diversified Bond	0.600%	0.580%	0.560%

(as a percentage of average daily net assets)				
Fund	First \$4 Billion	Next \$4 Billion	Next \$2 Billion	Thereafter
1290 Low Volatility Global Equity	0.500%	0.490%	0.480%	0.470%
1290 Multi-Alternative Strategies	0.500%	0.490%	0.480%	0.470%

Fund	(as a percentage of average daily net assets)
1290 Retirement 2020	0.500%
1290 Retirement 2025	0.500%
1290 Retirement 2030	0.500%
1290 Retirement 2035	0.500%
1290 Retirement 2040	0.500%
1290 Retirement 2045	0.500%
1290 Retirement 2050	0.500%
1290 Retirement 2055	0.500%
1290 Retirement 2060	0.500%