

FIRM BROCHURE

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Amundi Pioneer Institutional Asset Management, Inc. (“APIAM” or the “adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 800-821-1239 and/or US.InstitutionalWebRequest@AmundiPioneer.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about APIAM also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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Material Changes

The following material changes have been made to this Brochure since its last annual amendment dated March 29, 2019.

- Fees, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss sections have been revised to reflect current investment strategies and fee schedules offered to clients.

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Advisory Business

APIAM provides investment advisory services to various entities including unregistered pooled investment vehicles, collective investment trusts (“CIT”), pension and profit sharing plans and separate account clients such as charitable organizations, endowments, high net worth individuals, corporations and other businesses, and state and local retirement boards. APIAM is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) as a commodity pool operator (“CPO”) and a commodity trading advisor (“CTA”). APIAM’s Boston, MA office focuses on both equity and fixed income investments. APIAM’s Durham, NC office focuses on fixed income investments. APIAM’s U.S. investment management history dates back to 1982.

APIAM is a wholly owned subsidiary of Amundi Pioneer Asset Management USA, Inc. (“APAMUSA”), which in turn, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Amundi USA, Inc. (“Amundi USA”). Amundi USA is a wholly owned subsidiary of Amundi. Amundi is controlled by Credit Agricole S.A., a French credit institution. Credit Agricole S.A. currently holds 70% of Amundi’s share capital. The remaining shares of Amundi are held by institutional and retail investors.

Through each investment management agreement with APIAM, a client will provide APIAM with an investment objective and guidelines. In addition to this option, each client can choose whether to authorize APIAM to vote proxies for its respective account(s).

As of 1/31/2020, APIAM managed approximately \$ 17,940,000,000 in assets for approximately 69 clients. Approximately \$17,218,000,000 was managed on a discretionary basis, and \$723,000,000 was managed on a non-discretionary basis.

Fees and Compensation

Fees for advisory services generally are expressed as a percentage of assets under management of the client, and clients are billed monthly or quarterly and in arrears. The fees for providing investment management services are negotiated on an individual basis and vary among clients. The basic annual fee schedules for APIAM are:

The following fees represent management fees only. Defined Contribution plan fee schedule – Investment through a private CIT or unregistered pooled investment vehicle (LLC) are also included.

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Fixed Income	Separate Account	CIT	LLC
Multi-Sector Fixed Income	0.40% on First \$50M 0.35% on Next \$50M 0.30% on Next \$100M 0.20% Thereafter	0.35% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M 0.25% on Next \$100M 0.20% Thereafter	0.35% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M 0.25% on Next \$100M 0.20% Thereafter
Opportunistic Core	0.35% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M 0.25% on Next \$100M 0.20% Thereafter	0.30% on First \$50M 0.25% on Next \$50M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter	
Long Duration Credit-Higher Quality	0.30% on First \$50M 0.25% on Next \$50M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
Long Duration Credit	0.30% on First \$50M 0.25% on Next \$50M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
Multi-Asset Income	0.70% on First \$100M 0.60% on Next \$100M 0.50% Thereafter		
Multi-Asset Ultrashort Income	0.25% on First \$100M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
Short Term Income	0.25% on First \$100M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
Global High Yield	0.60% on First \$50M 0.50% on Next \$50M 0.45% on Next \$100M 0.340% Thereafter		

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Dynamic Credit	0.65% on First \$50M 0.55% on Next \$50M 0.45% on Next \$100M 0.40% Thereafter		
Bank Loans	0.60% on all assets		
Global Multi-Sector Fixed Income	0.45% on First \$50M 0.40% on Next \$50M 0.35% on Next \$100M 0.30% Thereafter		
U.S. Investment Grade Corporate	0.22% on First \$100M 0.18% Thereafter		
AMT Free Municipal Bond	0.50% on all assets		
High Yield Municipal Bond	0.30% on First \$50M 0.25% on Next \$50M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
High Quality Short Duration Core	0.20% on First \$100M 0.15% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
Investment Grade Constrained	0.30% on First \$50M 0.25% on Next \$50M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
Opportunistic Core – Investment Grade Constrained	0.25% on First \$25M 0.20% on Next \$25M 0.15% on Next \$50M 0.10% Thereafter		

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U.S. Corporate High Yield	0.40% on First \$50M 0.35% on Next \$50M 0.30% on Next \$100M 0.25% Thereafter		
U.S. High Yield – Total Return	0.45% on First \$50M 0.40% on Next \$50M 0.35% on Next \$100M 0.30% Thereafter		
Emerging Markets Blended	0.50% on First \$50M 0.36% on Next \$50M 0.31% on Next \$100M 0.26% Thereafter		0.60% on all assets
Emerging Markets Short-Term Bond	0.42% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M 0.26% on Next \$100M 0.22% Thereafter		
Emerging Markets Bond Local Currencies	0.44% on First \$50M 0.32% on Next \$50M 0.28% on Next \$100M 0.24% Thereafter		0.60% on all assets
Emerging Markets Hard Currency	0.42% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M 0.26% on Next \$100M 0.22% Thereafter		0.60% on all assets
Agency MBS	0.30% on First \$50M 0.25% on Next \$50M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
Aggregate Core	0.35% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M	0.30% on First \$50M 0.25% on Next \$50M	

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	0.25% on Next \$100M 0.20% Thereafter	0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter	
Expanded Core	0.35% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M 0.25% on Next \$100M 0.20% Thereafter		
Global Bonds Aggregate USA	0.75% on First \$50M 0.70% on Next \$50M 0.65% on Next \$100M 0.60% Thereafter		
Global High Yield (USD Hedged)	0.60% on First \$50M 0.50% on Next \$50M 0.45% on Next \$100M 0.40% Thereafter		
High Credit Quality Short Duration	0.35% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M 0.25% on Next \$100M 0.20% Thereafter		
Intermediate Core	0.35% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M 0.25% on Next \$100M 0.20% Thereafter		
Investment Grade Corporate Credit	0.25% on First \$100M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
Multi-Sector MBS	0.35% on First \$50M 0.30% on Next \$50M 0.25% on Next \$100M 0.20% Thereafter		
Securitized Credit Opportunities	0.65% on First \$50M 0.60% on Next \$50M 0.55% Thereafter		0.65% on First \$50M 0.60% on Next \$50M 0.55% Thereafter
U.S. Securitized	0.65% on First \$50M		

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	0.60% on Next \$50M 0.55% Thereafter		
Equity	Separate Account	CIT	LLC
U.S. Concentrated Growth Equity	0.65% on First \$25M 0.55% on Next \$25M 0.45% on Next \$50M 0.40% Thereafter	0.65% on First \$25M 0.55% on Next \$25M 0.45% on Next \$50M 0.40% Thereafter	
Global Equity	0.65% on First \$50M 0.55% on Next \$50M 0.50% on Next \$100M 0.45% Thereafter		
U.S. Large Cap Core Equity	0.50% on First \$50M 0.40% on Next \$50M 0.35% on Next \$100M 0.30% Thereafter	0.45% on First \$50M 0.35% on Next \$50M 0.30% on Next \$100M 0.25% Thereafter	
U.S. Dividend Equity	0.50% on First \$50M 0.40% on Next \$50M 0.35% on Next \$100M 0.30% Thereafter	0.45% on First \$50M 0.35% on Next \$50M 0.30% on Next \$100M 0.25% Thereafter	
U.S. Core Equity	0.50% on First \$50M 0.40% on Next \$50M 0.35% on Next \$100M 0.30% Thereafter		
U.S. Disciplined Growth Equity	0.55% on First \$50M 0.45% on Next \$50M 0.40% on Next \$100M 0.35% Thereafter		
U.S. Disciplined Value Equity	0.55% on First \$50M 0.45% on Next \$50M 0.40% on Next \$100M 0.35% Thereafter		

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U.S. Mid Cap Growth Equity	0.65% on First \$50M 0.60% on Next \$50M 0.50% on Next \$100M 0.45% Thereafter	0.60% on First \$50M 0.50% on Next \$50M 0.45% on Next \$100M 0.40% Thereafter	
U.S. Mid Cap Value Equity	0.65% on First \$50M 0.55% on Next \$50M 0.50% on Next \$100M 0.45% Thereafter		
International Equity	0.65% on First \$50M 0.55% on Next \$50M 0.50% on Next \$100M 0.45% Thereafter		
European Concentrated Equity	0.56% on First \$50M 0.44% on Next \$50M 0.38% on Next \$100M 0.33% Thereafter		
European Equity	0.66% on First \$50M 0.48% on Next \$50M 0.42% on Next \$100M 0.36% Thereafter		
Flexible/Balanced	Separate Account	CIT	LLC
Flexible Opportunities	0.70% on First \$100M 0.60% on Next \$100M 0.50% Thereafter		
Flexible Income Bond	0.30% on First \$50M 0.25% on Next \$50M 0.20% on Next \$100M 0.15% Thereafter		
U.S. Balanced	0.53% on the First \$50M 0.39% on the Next \$50M 0.33% on the Next 100M	0.45% on the First \$50M 0.35% on the Next \$50M 0.30% on the Next \$100M	

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	0.30% Thereafter		
Insurance-Linked Security	Separate Account	CIT	LLC
Insurance-Linked Security	1.75% on all assets		1.25% on the First \$50M 1.10% on the Next \$50M 1.0% Thereafter

Other Fees and Expenses

In addition to management fees, clients generally will incur and pay: (1) charges and expenses for accounting, pricing and appraisal services of any portfolio accounting and / or recordkeeping agent appointed by the client with respect to the portfolio; (2) the charges and expenses of any custodian appointed by the client with respect to the portfolio; (3) all brokerage commissions, dealer spreads, transfer fees and taxes; (4) reasonable legal expenses related to any investment of the portfolio (provided the client will be consulted prior to incurring legal expenses potentially exceeding \$5,000); and (5) all other reasonable expenses properly chargeable to the client. Clients also will incur transaction costs on their account. Any expenses allocated to an account relating to securities may be shared pro rata with any other of APIAM's accounts with the same expenses. The expenses and costs described above are not reflected in the fee schedules listed above, which only reflect management fees.

Accounts initiated or terminated during a calendar quarter will be charged a pro-rated fee. Upon termination of any account, any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable.

The Brokerage Practices section of this Brochure further describes the factors that APIAM considers in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation.

No standard advisory fee schedule exists for strategies managed from APIAM's Durham office. The fees for these customized strategies are negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

Certain clients pay APIAM performance-based fees. APIAM in general, and certain portfolio managers of APIAM, manage accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and accounts that are charged only an asset-based fee. Managing both types of accounts at the same time may create an incentive to favor performance-based fee accounts. In addition, as a result of such performance fees, APIAM may have an incentive to make riskier investment decisions on behalf of clients for which it may earn performance-based fees because such decisions could yield higher returns.

APIAM recognizes that conflicts may arise under these circumstances, and has adopted an investment allocation policy for APIAM that addresses the potential conflict of interest for a portfolio manager to favor performance-based fee accounts. This policy provides that no

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allocation shall be made to an account based on performance, the amount or structure of APIAM's fee for managing the account, the direct or indirect interests of APIAM or its employees in the account, or whether the account is public, private, proprietary or third party. In determining which securities to buy or sell for a client and in what amount, APIAM may consider a variety of factors, including the client's investment objectives and strategies, the client's diversification and liquidity requirements, the size of the client's account, tax implications, the marketability of the securities, the characteristics of the client's account and other relevant factors, such as the size of an available purchase or sale opportunity, the extent to which an available opportunity would represent a meaningful portion of the client's account, and the availability of comparable opportunities. Other factors considered include the amount of securities of the issuer then outstanding, the value of those securities and the market for them. APIAM may make purchase and sale decisions with respect to a particular client account that may be the same as, or differ from, the recommendations made, or the timing or nature of the action taken, with respect to other accounts.

Frequently, the same investment decision is made for more than one account and APIAM's portfolio managers may place orders to buy or sell the same security for a number of accounts. APIAM may aggregate orders to purchase or sell the same security for multiple accounts. In some cases, APIAM may not aggregate orders for accounts managed out of one APIAM office with orders for accounts managed out of another APIAM office. Whenever APIAM aggregates orders, all accounts that participate in the transaction will participate on a pro rata or other objective basis, as described below. To the extent that orders are not aggregated, including orders for accounts that are managed out of different APIAM offices, clients may not receive the same transaction price and transaction costs may be higher. APIAM will not aggregate investment transactions for accounts unless the transaction is consistent with its duties to the accounts, the terms of the applicable investment management agreement and each account's investment objectives, restrictions and policies.

Equity Trade Allocation: With the exception of transactions in limited investment opportunities such as Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs"), new issues or secondary offerings, executions of aggregated equity trades generally are allocated pro rata to the participating accounts based on order size (i.e., each client will be allocated that percentage of the executed order that its requested order size bears to the total size of the order). Allocated amounts may be rounded to reflect market practices for lot sizes. All accounts in a single aggregated trade receive the average price obtained and pay a pro rata portion of all transactions costs.

If new orders for the same security with the same terms are submitted at any time to an existing order where partial executions have already occurred with respect to the original order, the prior executions will be allocated pro rata among the original participating accounts at the average price obtained for such executions up to the time new orders are received. New orders will be added to the balance of the original unexecuted order, and each original participating account will receive a pro rata allocation based on the percentage that the balance of the original order plus the new orders relates to the balance of the original order. New orders will receive a pro rata allocation based on the percentage that each new order relates to the balance of the original order plus the new orders. All allocations to original participating and new accounts will be at the average price obtained for executions subsequent to the new orders being added to the original order.

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If a trade is only partially completed on a given day, that day's fill will be allocated on a pro rata basis among each participating account at the close of business that day at the average execution price.

Fixed Income Trade Allocations: APIAM allocates fixed-income trades prior to the end of the day the trade is executed ("trade date"). In determining the level of allocation to a particular account, portfolio managers and analysts review client guidelines and consider a variety of factors at the time of allocation.

Once a fixed income trade has been executed and participating accounts are identified as described above, all participating accounts receive the same purchase price and transaction costs, if any, are shared pro rata among participating accounts.

Initial Public Offerings, New Issues and Limited Opportunity Allocations: Client accounts acquiring securities in Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs"), new issue or limited investment opportunity will receive a pro rata allocation of such transaction based on the total net assets of all participating accounts, provided that variances of $\pm 15\%$ are permitted and that allocations to an account may not exceed the portfolio manager's indication of interest. The net assets of a closed-end fund shall not include the leverage derived from the issuance of preferred shares.

Allocations for IPOs, new issues or limited investment opportunities are determined immediately after confirmation of an allocation for shares/interests in the offering from the broker-dealer. Once an allocation is confirmed, if it is less than APIAM requested, APIAM may adjust its allocation on a pro rata basis to the original allocation as provided in APIAM's trade allocation procedures. Allocations of IPOs, new issues and limited investment opportunities are reviewed by the Trade Management Committee. The allocation and reporting procedures relating to IPOs, new issues and limited investment opportunities shall not apply to situations where an offering does not present a limited or unique opportunity based on the issue size or availability of substantially similar securities, such as in the case of government securities, certificates of deposit (CDs) and high quality, short-term investments.

APIAM maintains separate trading groups for APIAM's managed funds and accounts ("APIAM Trading Group") and any third-party model programs ("Model Portfolios Group"). The two groups operate independently of one another.

Model changes to similarly managed strategies will be communicated to both the APIAM Trading Group and the Model Portfolios Group simultaneously.

In cases where APIAM is participating in more than one model program for the same strategy, the Model Portfolios Group will disseminate the respective strategy's model changes to the applicable Firms using an equitable rotation methodology.

APIAM will not allocate trades for the purpose of benefitting APIAM or any of its officers or its employees; or for the accounts of business associates, friends or relatives while excluding other accounts from the allocation of any securities.

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Under no circumstances will APIAM delay allocation so that it can allocate the more favorable prices received during the day to one account and the less favorable prices to another account.

In general, to the extent particular trading activity relates both to APIAM accounts and those of its advisory affiliate, Amundi Pioneer Asset Management, Inc. (“Amundi Pioneer”), allocation methodologies will be administered jointly.

Post-execution allocations must comply with the same general guidelines set forth above for pre-execution allocations and must be consistent with treating all accounts fairly and equitably. All deviations from modifications to allocations for this reason must be documented.

Types of Clients

APIAM provides investment advisory services to various entities including unregistered pooled investment vehicles, CITs, pension and profit sharing plans and separate account clients such as charitable organizations, endowments, high net worth individuals, corporations and other businesses, central and supranational banks and state and local retirement boards. Advisory services are limited to portfolio management services for businesses or institutional clients. The foregoing entities may be organized in the United States or other countries.

Separately managed accounts require an initial investment of \$100,000. Additional investments into a separately managed account are not subject to a minimum requirement. The minimum account size for CIT’s and unregistered pool vehicles is typically \$3 million.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

APIAM offers a broad range of U.S., international, global, fixed income, and equity solutions – including our suite of multi-sector strategies – for institutional investors. The firm's commitment to original, fundamental research and solid investment opportunities, coupled with our global reach, allow us to meet the sophisticated needs of today's institutional investors.

At times, equity and fixed income investments may represent industries or industry sectors that are interrelated or have common risks, making it more susceptible to any economic, political, or regulatory developments or other risks affecting those industries and sectors. In addition, investing in foreign and/or emerging markets securities involves risks relating to interest rates, currency exchange rates, economic, and political conditions.

APIAM offers the following types of institutional investment solutions:

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Equity Strategies		
Disciplined Growth	The Disciplined Growth Strategy is an actively managed, US large-cap growth strategy. The Strategy combines bottom-up fundamental analysis with disciplined stock evaluation models, while relying on the expertise of Amundi Pioneer's seasoned Research team. Proprietary risk analysis can result in the disciplined execution of the investment philosophy and a strong return profile over time.	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Value style risk • Risk of non-US investments • Risk of investments in REITs • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Redemption risk
US Dividend Equity	The US Dividend Equity Strategy is an actively managed, value-oriented, large-cap equity strategy that seeks to limit risk and maximize returns by investing a diversified portfolio of high-quality companies that have consistently paid and/or increased dividends over time.	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Value style risk • Risk of non-US investments • High yield bond risk • Risk of investments in REITs • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Redemption risk
Disciplined Value	The Disciplined Value Strategy is an actively managed, US large-cap value strategy. Focused on proprietary fundamental and quantitative analysis, the Strategy seeks to leverage the expertise of Amundi Pioneer's seasoned Research team within a risk-constrained portfolio. Proprietary risk analysis can result in the disciplined execution of the investment philosophy and a strong return profile over time.	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Growth style risk • Risk of non-US investments • Small and mid-size companies risk • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Redemption risk
US Core Equity	The US Core Equity Strategy seeks long-term capital growth by investing primarily in US large-cap equity securities and diversifying across a broad range of market sectors. It employs a valuation conscious approach, one that focuses on the quality and price of individual securities, while following a research-based investment strategy to select stocks with above average growth potential.	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Mid-size companies risk • Portfolio selection risk • Value style risk • Preferred stocks risk • Risks of investment in other funds • Debt securities risk • Risks of non-US investments • Derivatives risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Expense risk • Redemption risk
US Large Cap Core	<p>The US Large Cap Core Strategy seeks reasonable income and capital growth by investing primarily in stocks of US companies. The Strategy's management integrates ESG analysis into its investment process by focusing on companies with sustainable business models and evaluating ESG-related risks as part of our research recommendations. The Strategy focuses on market leading companies with strong financial fundamentals that are trading below their intrinsic value.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • ESG Risk • Value style risk • Risk of non-US investments • Risks of investments in REITs • Debt securities risk • Preferred stocks risk • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Redemption risk
US Mid Cap Value	<p>The US Mid Cap Value Strategy seeks capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of mid-sized companies that offer the growth potential of small companies, yet the relative stability of larger ones. It is managed with a value orientation through fundamental research to find quality stocks that Amundi Pioneer believes are under-valued, but possess a catalyst for appreciation.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Value style risk • Small and mid-size companies risk • Risks of non-US investments • Risks of investments in REITs • Risks of convertible securities • Preferred stocks risk • Debt securities risk • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Redemption risk
US Mid Cap Growth	<p>The US Mid Cap Growth Equity Strategy pursues long-term capital growth by investing primarily in the equity securities of mid-size companies. The Strategy seeks to own higher-quality, sustainable growth companies that we believe have a competitive advantage and to buy them at the right price with a favorable risk/reward ratio.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Value style risk • Small and mid-size companies risk • Risks of non-US investments • Risks of investments in REITs • Risks of convertible securities • Preferred stocks risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt securities risk • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Redemption risk
US Concentrated Growth	The US Concentrated Growth Strategy is a concentrated, US large-cap growth strategy with a defensive bias. The philosophy of the Strategy is based on the belief that a focused portfolio of companies that have high returns on growth capital, sustainable competitive advantages, capitalize on secular growth opportunities and trade at a discount to intrinsic value, can generate attractive risk-adjusted returns over a full market cycle.	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Growth style risk • Risks of non-US investments • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Redemption risk
Global Equity	The Global Equity Strategy seeks strong risk adjusted returns, as the Strategy invests in companies globally where we believe the upside potential is significantly greater than the downside risk potential.	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Value style risk • Risks of non-US investments • Currency risk • Portfolio selection risk • Small and mid-size companies risk • Risks of warrants and rights • Preferred stocks risk • Risks of initial public offerings • Risks of investment in other funds • Debt securities risk • Forward foreign currency transactions risk • Leveraging risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Liquidity risk • Cash management risk • Expense risk • Redemption risk
International Equity	The International Equity Strategy combines in-depth top-down analysis of the world's economic prospects with rigorous bottom-up	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Value style risk

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	<p>fundamental research. This process enables us to select stocks of well-managed companies that we believe are undervalued relative to their peers and may outperform in the long term.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of non-US investments • Geographic focus risk • Currency risk • Portfolio selection risk • Small and mid-size companies risk • Risks of investments in real estate related securities • Risks of warrants and rights • Preferred stocks risk • Risks of initial public offerings • Risks of investment in other funds • Debt securities risk • Risks of convertible securities • Market segment risk • Derivatives risk • Forward foreign currency transactions risk • Leveraging risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Liquidity risk • Cash management risk • Expense risk • Redemption risk
Flexible Opportunities	<p>The Flexible Opportunities Strategy seeks to provide total return. The Strategy is a global macro world allocation portfolio. The Flexible Opportunities Strategy deploys a flexible top-down, global approach to analyze trends across a wide range of data, including leading economic indicators, as well as information related to social and monetary policies. The results of Amundi Pioneer's analysis are used to identify investment themes that serve as the foundation of our allocation decisions. Amundi Pioneer's investment views are primarily reflected through asset class, sector, country and currency allocation rather than</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Value style risk • Credit default swap risk • Risks of investing in inverse floating rate obligations • Risks of non-US investments • Credit risk • Currency risk • Interest rate risk • Portfolio selection risk

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	<p>bottom-up security selection. Adhering to a long-term view that corresponds with the duration of a full market cycle, the Strategy seeks to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities while mitigating the risk of permanent capital impairment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and mid-size companies risk • Risks of investments in real estate related securities • Risks of warrants and rights • Preferred stocks risk • Risks of initial public offerings • Risks of investment in other funds • Debt securities risk • Prepayment or call risk • Risks of convertible securities • Mortgage related and asset-backed securities risk • Derivatives risk • Forward foreign currency transactions risk • Leveraging risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Liquidity risk • Cash management risk • Expense risk • Extension risk • U.S. Treasury obligations risk • U.S. government agency obligations risk • High yield or “junk” bond risk • Risks of investing in floating rate loans • Risks of subordinated securities • Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent securities • Repurchase agreement risk • Valuation risk
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redemption risk
U.S Balanced	<p>The US Balanced Strategy invests for a balance of capital growth from common stocks and securities with common stock characteristics and current income from fixed-income securities.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Currency Risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Market segment risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of non-US investments • US government agency obligations risk
European Concentrated Equity	<p>The European Concentrated Equity Strategy seeks to overcome the performance of the MSCI Europe (dividend reinvested) benchmark, over a five-year investment horizon, while at the same time seeking to maintain the ups and downs of its assets over time (volatility) at levels below the reference indicator.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Value style risk • Risks of non-US investments • Geographic focus risk • Currency risk • Portfolio selection risk • Small and mid-size companies risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of investments in real estate related securities • Risks of warrants and rights • Market segment risk • Derivatives risk • Forward foreign currency transactions risk • Leveraging risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Liquidity risk • Cash management risk • Expense risk • Redemption risk
European Equity Value	<p>The European Equity Value Strategy invests mainly in a broad range of equities of companies that are based in, or do most of their business in Europe. At least 75% of its assets in equities are issued by companies headquartered in the EU. The Strategy makes use of derivatives in an effort to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure (long or short) to various assets, markets or other investment opportunities (including derivatives which focus on equities).</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Value style risk • Risks of non-US investments • Geographic focus risk • Currency risk • Portfolio selection risk • Small and mid-size companies risk • Risks of investments in real estate related securities • Market segment risk • Derivatives risk • Forward foreign currency transactions risk • Leveraging risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Liquidity risk • Cash management risk • Expense risk • Redemption risk
Emerging Markets Hard Currency	<p>The Emerging Markets Hard Currency Strategy seeks to achieve a combination of income and capital growth (total return). Specifically, the Strategy seeks to outperform</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit risk • Currency risk

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	<p>(after applicable fees) the JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Hedged Euro index over the recommended holding period. The Strategy invests at least 50% of net assets in bonds and convertible bonds that are issued or guaranteed by emerging country governments or issued by companies that are headquartered, or do substantial business, in emerging countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • Forward foreign currency transactions risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Liquidity risk • Market segment risk • Prepayment or call risk • Risk of non-US investments • Risks of convertible securities • Risks of investment in other funds • Risks of investments in REITs • Short position risk • US government agency obligations risk
<p>Emerging Markets Local Currency</p>	<p>The Emerging Markets Local Currency Strategy seeks to provide income and to increase the value of your investment over the recommended holding period. The Strategy invests mainly in bonds that are denominated in a local currency from emerging markets or where the bond's credit risk is linked to emerging markets. The Strategy may also invest in bonds from any country that are denominated in other currencies, and may invest up to 25% of its assets in bonds with attached warrants, up to 10% in contingent convertible bonds and up to 5% in equities. The Strategy makes use of derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure (long or short) to various assets, markets or other investment opportunities (including derivatives which focus on credit, interest rates and foreign exchange). The Strategy may use derivatives to gain exposure to loans up to a maximum of 20% of its assets.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit risk • Currency risk • Derivatives risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • Forward foreign currency transactions risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Liquidity risk • Market segment risk • Prepayment or call risk • Risk of non-US investments • Risks of convertible securities • Risks of investment in other funds

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of investments in REITs • Short position risk • US government agency obligations risk
Emerging Markets Blended	<p>The Emerging Markets Blended Strategy seeks to achieve a combination of income and capital growth (total return). Specifically, the Strategy seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) over the recommended holding period, a reference indicator that is structured as follows: 50% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Euro Hedged index and 50% JP Morgan ELMI+ index (denominated in local currencies and converted in EUR). The Sub-Fund invests at least 50% of net assets in debt instruments that are issued or guaranteed by emerging country governments or government agencies, or issued by companies that are headquartered, or do substantial business, in emerging countries.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit risk • Currency risk • Derivatives risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • Forward foreign currency transactions risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Liquidity risk • Market segment risk • Prepayment or call risk • Risk of non-US investments • Risks of convertible securities • Risks of investment in other funds • Risks of investments in REITs • Short position risk • US government agency obligations risk
Fixed Income Strategies		
Insurance-Linked Securities	<p>The Insurance-Linked Securities Strategy strives to provide attractive risk-adjusted total returns. The Strategy seeks to offer diversified exposure to the global reinsurance market across geographical regions and insurance perils.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives risk • Risk of non-US investments • Risks of investing in event-linked bonds • Risks of investing in structured insurance investments • ILS market and reinvestment risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Market risk• High yield of “junk” bond risk• Interest rate risk• Credit risk• Prepayment or call risk• Risk of illiquid investments• Risks of investing in floating rate loans• Collateral risk• Risk of disadvantaged access to confidential information• Risk of subordinated securities• US Treasury obligations risk• US government agency obligations risk• Credit default swap risk• Risks of investing in inverse floating rate obligations• Leveraging risk• Mortgage dollar roll transactions risk• Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent securities• Concentration risk• Valuation risk• Expense risk• Portfolio selection risk• Repurchase offers risk• Redemption risk
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Multi-Sector Fixed Income	<p>The Multi-Sector Fixed Income Strategy is an active, value-driven, multi-sector fixed income strategy that invests across a broad range of global fixed income asset classes. This approach can produce higher returns than a US core investment grade strategy while working to limit volatility, due to the diversification benefits of less correlated non-investment grade and global fixed income sectors. Asset allocation and security selection are primary alpha sources, with contributions from interest rate and currency factors.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk • Liquidity risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • High yield bond risk • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of non-US investments • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • US government agency obligations risk • Credit default swap risk • Redemption risk
Global Multi-Sector Fixed Income	<p>The Global Multi-Sector Fixed Income Strategy is a multi-sector fixed income strategy that invests across a wide range of global developed and emerging market fixed income sectors and currencies with the goal of achieving competitive returns, while working to limit volatility. A key element of the Strategy is long/short currency exposures, which have low correlation to fixed income markets and can add alpha, while diversifying risk.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Growth style risk • Risks of non-US investments • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Redemption risk
Opportunistic Core	<p>The Opportunistic Core Strategy is a multi-sector strategy that invests primarily in US dollar intermediate-term bonds with the ability to invest up to 20% in below-investment-grade debt. It allocates among three primary market sectors: mortgage-backed securities, investment-grade corporates and government bonds. The Strategy adds value primarily through asset allocation and security selection, as well as interest rate positioning.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk • Liquidity risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • High yield bond risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of non-US investments • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • US government agency obligations risk • Credit default swap risk • Redemption risk
Global High Yield	<p>The Global High Yield Strategy brings a flexible approach by investing in US high yield, international high yield and emerging market bonds, seeking to achieve competitive returns and lower undue risk as compared with an average high yield portfolio. Amundi Pioneer seeks to stay diversified across countries/regions, sectors/industries and currencies and is focused on a credit-driven, value-oriented approach to finding what we believe are the best investment opportunities.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • High yield bond risk • Risk of non-US investments • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk • Liquidity risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • US government agency obligations risk • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Credit default swap risk • Redemption risk

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Emerging Markets Bond Short-Term	<p>The Emerging Markets Bond Short-Term Strategy seeks to provide income and secondarily, to increase the value of your investment over the recommended holding period. The Strategy invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of short duration, typically 1-3 years, USD and other OECD denominated bonds from emerging markets. These bonds are issued by companies that either are incorporated, headquartered in or do their business mainly in emerging markets or their credit risk is linked to emerging markets. The overall emerging market currency exposure may not exceed 25% of the Strategy's assets. The Strategy makes use of derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure (long or short) to various assets, markets or other investment opportunities (including derivatives which focus on credit, interest rates and foreign exchange).</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Liquidity risk • Risk of non-US investments • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Redemption risk
Dynamic Credit	<p>The Dynamic Credit Strategy employs a flexible, focused and disciplined approach to global credit. The Strategy seeks performance consistent with high quality (BB-rated) high yield markets but with significantly less drawdown during times of market stress. We seek to capitalize on opportunities arising from market dislocations and volatility across global fixed income asset classes, and employ a scenario-based approach in an effort to uncover securities that offer the strongest risk-adjusted return potential. The Strategy integrates risk management throughout the entire investment process.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • High yield bond risk • Risk of non-US investments • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk • Liquidity risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • US government agency obligations risk • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Credit default swap risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redemption risk
Bank Loan	<p>The Bank Loan Strategy is a higher quality, value-oriented approach as compared to its benchmark, the S&P/LSTA Leveraged Performing Loan Index. The Strategy seeks to reduce the volatility of returns over time, offer increased downside risk protection, and shield against rising interest rates. APIAM's ability to be selective and opportunistic in changing market environments allows us to quickly modify our exposure to single credits or industries.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Liquidity risk • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of non-US investments • US government agency obligations risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • Credit default swap risk • Redemption risk
US Investment Grade Corporate Credit	<p>The US Investment Grade Corporate Credit Strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of indices such as the Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate Investment Grade Index by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of US corporate bonds.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Risk of non-US investments • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Currency risk • Liquidity risk • US government agency obligations risk • Derivatives risk • Redemption risk
Multi-Asset Ultrashort Income	<p>The Multi-Asset Ultrashort Income Strategy is a US multi-sector income strategy that utilizes a three-layered approach to investing with the</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk

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	<p>goal of achieving higher yields and lower volatility relative to its peer universe.</p> <p>The three layers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity: money market securities, US Treasuries and agency notes • Intermediate: corporate bonds, agency mortgage backed securities, asset-backed securities and limited use of municipal bonds • Core: holdings that generally offer lower liquidity, but afford the portfolio managers what we believe are the best opportunities to add yield and alpha to the portfolio, including non-agency asset-backed securities/mortgage backed securities, bank loans, corporate bonds and event-linked (catastrophe) bonds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepayment or call risk • Liquidity risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of non-US investments • US government agency obligations risk • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Redemption risk
Short Term Income	<p>The Short Term Income Strategy is a US short duration strategy that invests across a diversified portfolio of primarily US government, corporate, mortgage and asset-backed securities, with a 20% limit on non-investment grade exposure.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Market segment risk • Portfolio Selection Risk • Currency Risk • Extension risk • Liquidity risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk. • High yield bond risk • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of non-US investments • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • US government agency obligations risk • Credit default swap risk • Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind,

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		<p>deferred and payment securities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redemption risk
Long Duration Credit	<p>The Long Duration Credit Strategy employs flexibility to actively allocate to long duration US-dollar issues across countries, industries and quality sectors, strategically overweighting those we believe have competitive relative value, enhances returns. Our security selection process adds value by focusing on total return—not simply yield, price appreciation from mispriced securities and downside risk control and capital preservation. We integrate top-down views and risk controls with a bottom-up valuation process.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Risk of non-US investments • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Currency risk • Liquidity risk • US government agency obligations risk • Derivatives risk • Redemption risk
Long Duration Credit – Higher Quality	<p>The Long Duration Credit - Higher Quality Strategy invests across a broad range of credit securities, with a primary focus on corporate issues. We strive to achieve strong risk-adjusted returns primarily through security selection and active industry and quality allocation. We are able to customize portfolio parameters based on client-specific risk and return objectives. Our opportunity set includes BBB-rated issues, subordinated securities and off-the-run issues to increase the potential for higher return. The Strategy may also maintain modest noninvestment grade exposure if permitted within client-specific guidelines. These investments can help diversify portfolio risk, by reducing risk inherent in the highly concentrated benchmark, and broaden industry exposures. Duration and yield curve represent secondary alpha sources.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Risk of non-US investments • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Currency risk • Liquidity risk • US government agency obligations risk • Derivatives risk • Redemption risk
AMT-Free Municipal Bond	<p>The strategy seeks as high a level of current interest income exempt from federal income tax as is consistent with the relative stability of capital. The Fund invests in a nationally diversified portfolio of municipal bonds.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk • Liquidity risk • Portfolio selection risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal securities risk • High yield or “junk” bond risk • Risks of investing in inverse floating rate obligations • Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent securities • Leveraging risk • Repurchase agreement risk • Market segment risk • Valuation risk • Expense risk • Taxable investment risk • Redemption risk • Cybersecurity risk
High Income Municipal Bond	<p>The High Income Municipal Bond Strategy seeks to maximize total return through a combination of income that is exempt from federal income tax, and capital appreciation. The Fund invests primarily in high yield municipal securities.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk • Liquidity risk • High yield or “junk” bond risk • Portfolio selection risk • Municipal securities risk • Taxable investment risk • Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent securities • Credit default swap risk • Leveraging risk • Market segment risk • Valuation risk • Expense risk • Redemption risk • Cybersecurity risk

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Multi-Asset Income	<p>The Multi-Asset Income strategy seeks to provide high current monthly income relative to the broad market through a diversified portfolio of income producing stocks and bonds. In an effort to enhance income potential, the Strategy also diversifies geographically—investing in domestic, international and emerging markets.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • High yield or “junk” bond risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk • Liquidity risk • Portfolio selection risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Risks of investing in floating rate loans • Risks of investing in insurance-linked securities • Equity securities risk • Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent securities • Risks of warrants and rights • Preferred stocks risk • Derivatives risk • Equity-linked notes risk • Credit default swap risk • Leveraging risk • Market segment risk • Valuation risk • Expense risk • Redemption risk • Cybersecurity risk
U.S. Corporate High Yield	<p>The U.S Corporate High Yield strategy seeks a high level of current income and long-term capital appreciation. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings, if any, for investment purposes) in below investment grade (high yield) debt of corporate issuers.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • High yield or “junk” bond risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity risk • Portfolio selection risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Risks of investing in floating rate loans • Risks of investing in insurance-linked securities • Risks of subordinated securities • Municipal securities risk • Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent securities • Risks of non-U.S. investments • Risks of convertible securities • Derivatives risk • Credit default swap risk • Risks of investing in inverse floating rate obligations • Leveraging risk • Market segment risk • Risks of subordinated securities • Equity securities risk • Preferred stocks risk • Taxable investment risk • Valuation risk • Expense risk • Redemption risk • Cybersecurity risk
U.S. High Yield – Total Return	The US High Yield Total Return Strategy utilizes a value approach to selecting investments focusing on securities selling at reasonable prices or substantial discounts to their underlying values. The management team evaluates a security's potential value, including the attractiveness of its market	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • High yield or “junk” bond risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk

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	<p>valuation, based on the company's assets and prospects for earnings growth. In assessing the appropriate maturity, rating and sector weighting, we consider the rates of economic growth and inflation, Federal Reserve monetary policy and the relative value of the US dollar. We adjust sector weighting to reflect our outlook of the market for high yield securities rather than using a fixed sector allocation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk • Liquidity risk • Portfolio selection risk • U.S. treasury obligations risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Risks of investing in insurance-linked securities • Risks of subordinated securities • Municipal securities risk • Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent securities • Risks of non-U.S. investments • Equity securities risk • Risks of convertible securities • Preferred stocks risk • Derivatives risk • Credit default swap risk • Risks of investing in inverse floating rate obligations • Leveraging risk • Market segment risk • Valuation risk • Expense risk • Taxable investment risk • Redemption risk • Cybersecurity risk
<p>High Quality Short Duration Core</p>	<p>The High Quality Short Duration Core Strategy seeks The Investment Grade-Constrained Strategy actively invests in USD-denominated corporate bonds. The investment is intended to be actively managed, but benchmark oriented, as the</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Extension risk

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	target is to achieve an excess return, relative to the benchmark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Credit default swap risk • Leveraging risk • Derivatives risk • US government agency obligations risk • Risk of non-US Investments • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in floating rate loans. • Market segment risk • Valuation risk • Expense risk • Redemption risk • Cybersecurity risk
Investment Grade - Constrained	The Investment Grade-Constrained Strategy actively invests in USD-denominated corporate bonds. The investment is intended to be actively managed, but benchmark oriented, as the target is to achieve an excess return, relative to the benchmark.	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Liquidity risk • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of non-US investments • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • US government agency obligations risk • Credit default swap risk • Redemption risk • Cybersecurity risk

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Opportunistic Core – Investment Grade Constrained	<p>The Opportunistic Core – Investment Grade Constrained Strategy actively invests in USD-denominated investment grade corporate debt instruments. The strategy engages in active security selection and industry sector rotation.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Interest rate risk • Credit risk • Prepayment or call risk • Liquidity risk • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of non-US investments • Derivatives risk • Leveraging risk • US government agency obligations risk • Credit default swap risk • Redemption risk • Cybersecurity risk • U.S. Treasury obligations risk. • Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent payment securities. • Risks of convertible securities • Risks of non-U.S. investments. • Market segment risk. • Preferred stocks risk. • Derivatives risk. • Credit default swap risk.
<p>The following strategies are managed from APIAM's Durham office.</p>		
Agency MBS	<p>The Agency MBS Strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of intermediate duration indices by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of agency mortgage-backed securities as well as collateralized mortgage obligations backed by Agency MBS collateral.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • Interest rate risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • US government agency obligations risk
Aggregate Core	<p>The Aggregate Core Strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of indices, such as Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index, by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade fixed income securities.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • US government agency obligations risk

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Expanded Core	<p>The Expanded Core Strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of core bond indices by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of US-dollar denominated investment grade fixed income securities.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • US government agency obligations risk
Flexible Income Bond	<p>The Flexible Income Bond Strategy seeks to produce absolute returns through active management of flexible fixed income exposures across credit ratings and maturities with a particular focus on the corporate and securitized credit markets.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Currency Risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Market segment risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of non-US investments • US government agency obligations risk
Global Bonds Aggregate USA	<p>The Global Bonds Aggregate USA strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of Global bond indices by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of fixed income securities and FX instruments.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Currency risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of non-US investments • US government agency obligations risk

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Global Corporate High Yield (USD Hedged)	<p>The Global Corporate High Yield (USD Hedged) Strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of high yield indices, in particular the ICE BofA Global High Yield Index, by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of below investment grade corporate bonds issued in the US, European and emerging markets. The investment process utilizes a value-driven approach to top-down sector allocation and bottom-up bond selection with an emphasis on managing downside risk. Amundi Pioneer seeks to vary rating risk and sector exposure over the credit cycle to protect principal and generate potential return.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Currency Risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of non-US investments • US government agency obligations risk
High Credit Quality Short Duration	<p>The High Credit Quality Short Duration Strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of short duration indices such as the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US Dollar 1-Month LIBOR Index, by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of investment grade fixed income securities and interest rate hedging instruments.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • US government agency obligations risk
Intermediate Core	The Intermediate Core Strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of intermediate-duration indices by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of US-dollar denominated investment grade fixed income securities.	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • US government agency obligations risk
Investment Grade Corporate Credit	The Investment Grade Corporate Credit Strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of indices such as the Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate Investment Grade Index by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of US corporate bonds.	Principal Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit risk • Currency risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Interest rate risk • Liquidity risk

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk • Redemption risk • Risk of non-US investments • US government agency obligations risk
Multi-Sector MBS	<p>The Multi-Sector MBS strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of intermediate duration indices by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of agency mortgage-backed securities as well as collateralized mortgage obligations, and non-agency mortgage-backed securities.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • US government agency obligations risk
Securitized Credit Opportunities	<p>The Securitized Credit Opportunities Strategy is an alternative credit strategy that seeks attractive total returns by investing in high yielding mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. Though the strategy lacks a correlated benchmark, our credit focus creates a risk-return profile that serves as a complement or substitute to conventional credit sectors such as US high yield. However, the Strategy's bottom-up approach to finding value across securitized sectors results in low</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk

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	<p>correlations to traditional asset classes. The Strategy minimizes interest rate risk and does not employ financial leverage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans • Risk of non-US investments • US government agency obligations risk
U.S. Securitized	<p>The US Securitized Strategy seeks to produce returns in excess of securitized credit indices by actively managing a portfolio consisting primarily of investment grade ABS, MBS, and CMBS.</p>	<p>Principal Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty risk • Credit default swap risk • Credit risk • Cybersecurity risk • Derivatives risk • Extension risk • High yield bond risk • Interest rate risk • Leveraging risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk • Portfolio selection risk • Portfolio turnover risk • Prepayment or call risk • Redemption risk • Risk of inverse floating rate obligations • Risk of investing in event-linked bonds • Risk of investing in floating rate loans

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		• US government agency obligations risk
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Material Risks

The following is a description of the material risks of APIAM's significant investment strategies.

Material risks of equity and fixed income investments

- **Market risk.** The market prices of securities held may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, recessions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment.
- **Expense risk.** Your actual costs of investing may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual fund operating expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if overall net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.
- **Portfolio selection risk.** APIAM's judgment about a particular security or issuer, about the economy or a particular sector, region or market segment, or about an investment strategy, or APIAM's allocation of fund assets to the various asset classes, may prove to be incorrect.
- **Portfolio turnover risk.** If a client account does a lot of trading, it may incur additional operating expenses, which would reduce performance. A higher level of account turnover may also cause shareholders to incur a higher level of taxable income or capital gains.
- **Market segment risk.** To the extent a client account may, from time to time, emphasize investments in a market segment, the account will be subject to a greater degree of risks particular to that segment, and may experience greater market fluctuation than an account without the same focus.
- **ESG risk.** APIAM generally does not invest in corporate issuers that do not meet or exceed minimum ESG standards. Excluding specific issuers limits the universe of investments available to the fund as compared with other funds that do not apply minimum ESG standards, which may mean forgoing some investment opportunities available to funds without similar ESG standards. However, the strategy of seeking to identify companies with sustainable business models is believed to provide potential return and risk benefits, including the selection of issuers with fewer ESG-related risks. Further, in implementing its ESG approach, APIAM focuses on investment considerations

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that relate to potential return and risk, without sacrificing these considerations for non-economic purposes.

- **Risks of non-U.S. investments.** Investing in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers. These risks are more pronounced for issuers in emerging markets or to the extent that the clients account invest significantly in one region or country. These risks may include different financial reporting practices and regulatory standards, less liquid trading markets, currency risks, changes in economic, political, regulatory and social conditions, sustained economic downturns, tax burdens, and investment and repatriation restrictions. Lack of information and less market regulation also may affect the value of these securities. Withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the fund's return. Non-U.S. issuers may be located in parts of the world that have historically been prone to natural disasters. Investing in depositary receipts is subject to many of the same risks as investing directly in non-U.S. issuers. Depositary receipts may involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security.
- **Derivatives risk.** Using derivatives exposes a client account to additional risks, may increase the volatility of the net asset value and may not provide the result intended. Derivatives may have a leveraging effect on the client's portfolio. APIAM may have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy the client account's obligations. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the client.
- **Leveraging risk.** The value of a client's investment portfolio may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if the client account borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have embedded leverage. Leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the client account's underlying assets or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the client account would otherwise have. Engaging in such transactions may cause the client account to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or meet segregation requirements.
- **Liquidity risk.** Some securities and derivatives held by the strategy may be impossible or difficult to purchase, sell or unwind, particularly during times of market turmoil. An instrument's liquidity may be affected by reduced trading volume, a relative lack of market makers or legal restrictions, and illiquid securities and derivatives also may be difficult to value.
- **Credit default swap risk.** Credit default swap contracts, a type of derivative instrument, involve special risks and may result in losses to the client's investment portfolio. Credit default swaps may in some cases be illiquid, and they increase credit risk since the client account has exposure to both the issuer of the referenced obligation and the counterparty to the credit default swap.

Swaps may be difficult to unwind or terminate. The absence of a central exchange or market for swap transactions led, in some instances, to difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. Recent legislation will require most swaps to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. The swap market could be disrupted or limited because of this legislation, which could adversely affect a client's account. Moreover, the establishment of a centralized exchange or market for swap transactions may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value.

- **Risks of convertible securities.** The market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. A downturn in equity markets may cause the price of convertible securities to decrease relative to other fixed income securities.
- **Preferred stocks risk.** Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred stocks are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred stocks generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Thus, the value of preferred stocks will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. The market value of preferred stocks generally decreases when interest rates rise. Preferred stocks of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stocks of larger companies.
- **Risks of investing in structured insurance investments (Insurance – Linked Securities Strategy).** The strategy may invest in special purpose vehicles ("SPVs") or similar instruments structured to comprise a portion of a reinsurer's catastrophe-oriented business, known as quota share instruments (sometimes referred to as reinsurance sidecars), or to provide reinsurance relating to specific risks to insurance or reinsurance companies through a collateralized instrument, known as collateralized reinsurance. Quota shares instruments and other structured reinsurance investments generally will be considered illiquid securities by the strategy. Structured reinsurance investments are typically more customizable but less liquid investments than event-linked bonds. Like event-linked bonds, an investor in structured reinsurance investments participates in the premiums and losses associated with underlying reinsurance contracts. Structured reinsurance investments are subject to the same risks as event-linked bonds. In addition, because quota share instruments represent an interest in a basket of underlying reinsurance contracts, the strategy has limited transparency into the individual underlying contracts and therefore must rely upon the risk assessment and sound underwriting practices of the issuer. Structured reinsurance investments may be difficult to value.

- **ILS market and reinvestment risk (Insurance – Linked Securities Strategy).** The size of the ILS market may change over time, which may limit the availability of ILS for investment by the strategy. The original issuance of ILS in general, including ILS with desired instrument or risk characteristics, may fluctuate depending on the capital and capacity needs of reinsurers as well as the demand for ILS by institutional investors. The availability of ILS in the secondary market also may be limited by supply and demand dynamics and prevailing economic conditions. To the extent ILS held by the fund mature, or the strategy must sell securities in connection with share repurchases, the strategy may be required to hold more cash or short-term instruments than it normally would until attractive ILS becomes available. Holding excess cash and/or reinvestment in securities that are lower yielding or less desirable than securities sold may negatively affect performance.
- **Mortgage dollar roll transactions risk.** The benefits from mortgage dollar roll transactions depend upon the Adviser's ability to forecast mortgage prepayment patterns on different mortgage pools. The strategy may lose money if, during the period between the time it agrees to the forward purchase of the mortgage securities and the settlement date, these securities decline in value due to market conditions or prepayments on the underlying mortgages.
- **Concentration risk (Insurance – Linked Securities Strategy).** A strategy that invests a significant percentage of its assets in a single industry may be particularly susceptible to adverse economic, regulatory or other events affecting that industry and may be more risky than a strategy that does not concentrate in an industry.
- **Valuation risk.** The sales price the strategy could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the last valuation of the investment, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem shares on days when the strategy is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the strategy had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology.
- **Redemption Risk.** The strategy may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the strategy to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value particularly during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that the strategy has investors with large shareholdings, short investment horizons, or unpredictable cash flow needs. The redemption by one or more large shareholders of their holdings in the strategy could cause the remaining shareholders in the strategy to lose money. In addition, the strategy may suspend redemptions when permitted by applicable regulations.

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- **Repurchase offers risk (Insurance – Linked Securities Strategy).** The risk that repurchases of shares may hurt investment performance by forcing the strategy to maintain a higher percentage of its assets in liquid investments or to liquidate certain investments when it is not desirable to do so. Repurchases may be oversubscribed, preventing shareholders from selling some or all of their shares back.
- **Cash management risk.** The value of the investments held by the strategy for cash management or temporary defensive purposes may be affected by market risks, changing interest rates and by changes in credit ratings of the investments. To the extent that the strategy has any uninvested cash, the strategy would be subject to credit risk with respect to the depository institution holding the cash. If the strategy holds cash uninvested, the strategy will not earn income on the cash and the yield will go down. During such periods, it may be more difficult for the strategy to achieve its investment objective.
- **Risks of warrants and rights.** If the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price before the warrant expires, the warrant generally expires without any value and the strategy loses any amount it paid for the warrant. The failure to exercise subscription rights to purchase common shares would result in the dilution of interest in the issuing company.
- **Forward foreign currency transactions risk.** The strategy may not fully benefit from or may lose money on forward foreign currency transactions if changes in currency rates do not occur as anticipated or do not correspond accurately to changes in the value of the client account's holdings, or if the counterparty defaults. Such transactions may also prevent the strategy from realizing profits on favorable movements in exchange rates. Risk of counterparty default is greater for counterparties located in emerging markets.
- **Short position risk.** Taking short positions involves leverage of the client account's assets and presents various risks. If the price of the instrument or market on which the strategy has taken a short position increases, then the strategy will incur a loss. Because of leverage, taking short positions involves the risk that losses may be exaggerated, potentially more than the actual cost of the investment. Unlike purchasing a financial instrument like a stock, where potential losses are limited to the purchase price and there is no upside limit on potential gain, short sales involve no cap on maximum losses. Also, there is the risk that a counterparty may fail to perform the terms of the arrangement, causing a loss to the strategy.
- **Commodity investments risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the client to greater volatility than investments in other securities. The value of commodity-linked derivatives may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as

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drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture and livestock sector commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies. Commodity-related investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodities, instruments or measures, are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. As a result, returns of commodity-linked investments may deviate significantly from the return of the underlying commodity, instruments or measures.

- **Counterparty risk.** The strategy is subject to the risk that the other party to a transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy of a broker, strategies could be subject to significant losses with respect to both their open positions and their assets on deposit with such broker as margin.

Material risks of equity investments

- **Growth style risk.** The client account's investments do not have the growth potential originally expected. Growth stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the overall equity market.
- **Value style risk.** The prices of securities APIAM believes to be undervalued, may not appreciate as expected or may go down. Value stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the overall equity market.
- **Small and mid-size companies risk.** Compared to large companies, small and mid-size companies, and the market for their equity securities, may be more sensitive to changes in earnings results and investor expectations. They have more limited product lines and capital resources, experience sharper swings in market values, may be harder to sell at the appropriate times and prices, and offer greater potential for market fluctuation.
- **Risks of investments in REITs.** Investing in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") involves unique risks. They are significantly affected by the market for real estate and are dependent upon management skills and cash flow. REITs may have lower trading volumes and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than the overall securities markets. In addition to its own expenses, the client account will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses paid by REITs in which it invests. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage.
- **Currency risk.** Investments could experience losses based on changes in the exchange rate between non-U.S. currencies and the U.S. dollar. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general

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economic conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation.

- **Debt securities risk.** Factors that could contribute to a decline in the market value of debt securities in the strategy include rising interest rates, if the issuer or other obligor of a security held by the strategy fails to pay principal and/or interest, otherwise defaults or has its credit rating downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines. Junk bonds have a higher risk of default or are already in default and are considered speculative.
- **Risks of investment in other funds.** Investing in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs), subjects the fund to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or assets held by those funds. When investing in another fund, the fund will bear a pro rata portion of the underlying fund's expense, in addition to its own expenses.
- **Risks of initial public offerings.** Companies involved in initial public offerings (IPOs) generally have limited operating histories, and prospects for future profitability are uncertain. The market for IPO issuers has been volatile, and share prices of newly public companies have fluctuated significantly over short periods of time. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs.

Material risks of fixed income investments

- **Interest rate risk.** Interest rates may go up, causing the value of an account's investments to decline (this risk may be greater for securities with longer maturities).
- **Collateral risk.** The value of collateral, if any, securing a floating rate loan can decline, and may be insufficient to meet the issuer's obligations or may be difficult to liquidate. In addition, access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. Uncollateralized loans involve a greater risk of loss.
- **Credit risk.** If an issuer or guarantor of a security held or a counterparty to a financial contract with the client account defaults on its obligation to pay principal and/or interest, has its credit rating downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of your investment will decline.
- **Credit risk transfer securities risk.** Credit risk transfer securities are unguaranteed and unsecured debt securities issued by government sponsored enterprises and therefore are not directly linked to or backed by the underlying mortgage loans. As a result, in the event that a government sponsored enterprise fails to pay principal or interest on its credit risk transfer securities or

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goes through a bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding, holders of such credit risk transfer securities have no direct recourse to the underlying mortgage loans and will generally receive recovery on par with other unsecured note holders in such a scenario. The risks associated with an investment in credit risk transfer securities are different than the risks associated with an investment in mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, or other government sponsored enterprise or issued by a private issuer, because some or all of the mortgage default or credit risk associated with the underlying mortgage loans is transferred to investors. As a result, investors in these securities could lose some or all of their investment in these securities if the underlying mortgage loans default.

- **Prepayment or call risk.** Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the client account will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The client account also may lose any premium it paid on the security.
- **Extension risk.** During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments.
- **Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk.** The value of mortgage-related and asset-backed securities will be influenced by factors affecting the real estate market and the assets underlying such securities. As a result, during periods of declining asset value, difficult or frozen credit markets, swings in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid.
- **High yield or “junk” bond risk.** Debt securities that are below investment grade, “junk bonds,” are speculative, have a higher risk of default or are already in default, tend to be less liquid and are more difficult to value than higher grade securities. Junk bonds tend to be volatile and more susceptible to adverse events and negative sentiments.
- **Risks of subordinated securities.** A holder of securities that are subordinated or “junior” to more senior securities of an issuer is entitled to payment after holders of more senior securities of the issuer. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer, any loss incurred by the subordinated securities is likely to be proportionately greater, and any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on them.
- **Repurchase agreement risk.** In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligations, the fund may encounter delay and

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incur costs before being able to sell the security. Such a delay may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the security. In addition, if the fund is characterized by a court as an unsecured creditor, it would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction.

- **Risks of investing in floating rate loans.** The value of collateral, if any, securing a floating rate loan can decline or may be insufficient to meet the issuer's obligations or may be difficult to liquidate. No active trading market may exist for many floating rate loans, and many loans are subject to restrictions on resale.
- **Risks of inverse floating rate obligations.** The interest rate on inverse floating obligations will generally decrease as short-term interest rates increase, and increase as short-term rates decrease. Due to their leveraged structure, the sensitivity of the market value of an inverse floating rate obligation to changes in interest rates is generally greater than a comparable long-term bond issued by the same issuer and with similar credit quality, redemption and maturity provisions. Inverse floating rate obligations may be volatile and involve leverage risk.
- **Risks of investing in event-linked bonds.** The return of principal and the payment of interest on "event-linked" bonds are contingent on the non-occurrence of a pre-defined "trigger" event, such as a hurricane or an earthquake of a specific magnitude. In addition to the specified trigger events, event-linked bonds may expose the client account to other risks, including but not limited to issuer (credit) default, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations and adverse tax consequences.
- **Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent payment securities.** These securities may be more speculative and may fluctuate more in value than securities which pay income periodically and in cash. In addition, although the fund receives no periodic cash payments on such securities, the fund is deemed for tax purposes to receive income from such securities, which applicable tax rules require the fund to distribute to shareholders. Such distributions may be taxable when distributed to shareholders.
- **U.S government agency obligations risk.** APIAM may invest in obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government. Government sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs), although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by congressional appropriations and the debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by them are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. government. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the past, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government sponsored entities in the future.

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- **U.S. Treasury obligations risk.** The market value of direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury may vary due to changes in interest rates. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the fund's investments in obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury to decline.
- **Risk of disadvantaged access to confidential information.** The adviser's decision not to receive material, non-public information about an issuer of a loan either held by, or considered for investment by, the fund, under normal circumstances could place it at a disadvantage, relative to other loan investors, in assessing a loan or the loan's issuer, and adversely affect the fund's investment performance.

This Brochure is not intended to, nor does it, provide any financial, investment or professional advice and nothing contained herein shall be regarded as an offer or provision of financial, investment or other professional advice in any way.

This Brochure is not intended to, nor does it, constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any advice or recommendation with respect to such securities.

Disciplinary Information

Neither APIAM nor any of its management persons has been subject to any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of APIAM's advisory business or the integrity of APIAM's management.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

APIAM has a number of relationships with related persons that are material to its advisory business or its clients.

Amundi Pioneer, a wholly owned subsidiary of Amundi USA and under common control with APIAM, is a registered investment adviser primarily engaged in providing investment advice to registered investment companies. Amundi Pioneer is registered with the CFTC as a CPO and a CTA.

Amundi Pioneer provides various support services to APIAM, including trade management and related services. Employees of APIAM who provide portfolio management, trade management and related services may also work for Amundi Pioneer. APIAM and Amundi Pioneer use various similar policies and procedures, including trading related policies and procedures. The orders to buy and/or sell securities or other financial instruments for APIAM's and Amundi Pioneer's clients may be handled through a central trading desk or by individuals working for both Amundi Pioneer and APIAM.

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APIAM's investment strategies are managed by management persons who also work for Amundi Pioneer and manage registered investment companies (Pioneer mutual funds) with investment strategies similar to those of client accounts managed by APIAM. Securities frequently meet the investment objectives of one or more investment strategies of APIAM clients and Pioneer mutual funds. In such cases, the decision to recommend a purchase to one client or fund rather than another is based on a number of factors. In determining which securities to buy or sell for a client and in what amount, APIAM may consider a variety of factors, including the client's investment objectives and strategies, the client's diversification and liquidity requirements, the size of the client's account, tax implications, the marketability of the securities, the characteristics of the client's account and other relevant factors, such as the size of an available purchase or sale opportunity, the extent to which an available opportunity would represent a meaningful portion of the client's account, and the availability of comparable opportunities. Other factors considered include the amount of securities of the issuer then outstanding, the value of those securities and the market for them. APIAM may make purchase and sale decisions with respect to a particular client account that may be the same as, or differ from, the recommendations made, or the timing or nature of the action taken, with respect to other accounts.

It is possible that at times similar securities will be held by more than one client and/or fund. However, positions in the same issue may vary and the length of time that any client or fund may choose to hold its investment in the same issue may likewise vary. To the extent that multiple clients and/or funds seek to acquire the same security at about the same time, a client may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as is desired or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, a client may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell or as high a price for any particular portfolio security if APIAM and/or Amundi Pioneer decides to sell the same portfolio security at the same time on behalf of other client accounts or funds. On the other hand, if the same securities are bought or sold at the same time by more than one client or fund, the resulting participation in volume transactions could produce better executions for the client. In the event more than one client purchases or sells the same security on a given date, the purchases and sales will normally be made as nearly as practicable on a pro rata basis in proportion to the amounts desired to be purchased or sold by such clients.

The "Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management" section of this Brochure provides information on how investment opportunities and trades are allocated in an effort to avoid such conflicts of interest.

Amundi USA Inc., Amundi Pioneer Distributor, Inc., APIAM and Amundi Pioneer are indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Amundi. Amundi has other subsidiaries that are engaged in the investment management business that are not registered as investment advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

Pursuant to a participating affiliate agreement between Amundi Pioneer and its affiliates, Amundi UK (Limited), Amundi Intermediation, and Amundi Intermediation Asia, PTE Ltd. (collectively, "Amundi UK"), Amundi UK provides certain administrative, investment management and trading services to Amundi Pioneer with respect to certain client accounts, including the services of Amundi UK's research, portfolio management, compliance and trading staff. Amundi UK is engaged in an investment advisory business outside the United States.

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In connection with the provision of services to Amundi Pioneer, each affiliate has appointed the SEC as its agent for service of process within the jurisdiction of the United States. Amundi Pioneer and each affiliate is operating under the applicable participating affiliate arrangement in reliance upon the Royal Bank of Canada No-Action Letter, dated June 3, 1998 and other related no-action letters.

Amundi has other subsidiaries that are engaged in the banking businesses in numerous countries. Amundi's portfolio management activity is organized at a local level. In addition to the portfolio management activity of APIAM in the U.S., Amundi conducts portfolio management operations in numerous countries. Amundi and its subsidiaries may own investment securities, and from time to time, APIAM will make an investment decision on behalf of its clients to purchase or sell a security in which Amundi or one of its other subsidiaries has positions or interests subject to applicable law. APIAM's portfolio managers operate separately and independently of any portfolio managers that make decisions to purchase and sell securities on behalf of Amundi. It is APIAM's policy not to purchase or sell securities on behalf of clients based on any position or interest that Amundi or such other subsidiaries may have in such securities.

Amundi has joint venture investments in other entities, any of which may be considered affiliated companies or related persons of APIAM ("Amundi Affiliates"). Certain of these Amundi Affiliates are involved in international venture capital and others provide investment advice and/or make investments in securities for their own or client accounts. Subject to applicable law, APIAM may purchase or sell for, or recommend for purchase or sale by, a client account securities that such Amundi Affiliates may own, directly or indirectly. Additionally, affiliated advisers may recommend to their clients, or invest on behalf of their clients in securities that are the subject of recommendations to, or discretionary trading on behalf of, APIAM's U.S.-based clients. While each of these entities may act independently from APIAM with respect to making investment decisions for client accounts or, if applicable, for a proprietary account, investment information and data is exchanged between or among APIAM and some or all of such Amundi Affiliates.

APIAM may recommend investments in securities that also may be owned by its affiliates, officers or employees (either directly or through pooled investment vehicles in which such persons have invested) or clients of related investment advisers of APIAM.

APIAM may manage private investment pools in which affiliates, officers and employees of APIAM, as well as persons not affiliated with APIAM, may invest and for which affiliates may serve as managers. These investment vehicles may have investment objectives that are comparable to the investment objectives of other clients. The private investment pools may invest in the same or similar securities as other clients of APIAM. Investment opportunities will be allocated among the private investment pools and other clients in accordance with APIAM's Investment Trade and Allocation policy.

APIAM has adopted a Conflicts of Interest Policy that is designed to establish a framework for identifying circumstances and relationships that might constitute a conflict of interest and to address these conflicts in a manner that is fair and equitable to APIAM's clients and to APIAM and does not disadvantage a client. This policy requires the full disclosure of actual or potential conflicts of interests with clients. If a potential conflict cannot be resolved or eliminated, internal

controls will be designed to oversee the conduct or business practice. The conduct or business practice may be discontinued.

In contrast to the portfolio management activities described above, Amundi has research activities globally. Research is communicated via email to global investment staff, including investment personnel of APIAM. All documents are emailed and housed in a proprietary document management system for real-time communication of research to all members of investment management on a global basis. Research is communicated throughout the organization, giving portfolio managers the opportunity to react accordingly.

APIAM may act as an investment adviser or sub-adviser to investment pools sponsored by certain of these affiliates.

Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading
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APIAM has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Among other things, APIAM's Code of Ethics requires supervised persons of APIAM to comply with federal securities laws, and to adhere to certain standards of business conduct that reflect APIAM's fiduciary obligations to its clients. In addition, supervised persons of APIAM who participate in or have access to investment decisions on behalf of APIAM's clients must report his or her personal securities transactions and holdings to APIAM, pre-clear certain transactions with Pioneer's Compliance Department, and refrain from engaging in certain investment activities. To the extent APIAM retains a sub-adviser with respect to any account under its management, APIAM requires that such sub-adviser adopt a code of ethics that complies with the requirements of Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act.

One of the key objectives of the APIAM Code of Ethics is to prevent personal trades by APIAM officers and employees based on information about securities transactions made for advisory clients. Each officer or employee with access to Advisory Client information must obtain pre-clearance for all reportable securities transactions in his or her personal accounts, ("Access Person").

Each APIAM employee must observe the following fiduciary principles with respect to his or her personal investment activities:

- At all times, each APIAM employee must place the interests of advisory clients first;
- Personal securities transactions of employees must be conducted in a manner designed to avoid actual or potential conflicts of interest with the interests of any advisory client or any abuse of the employee's position of trust and responsibility; and
- Each APIAM employee must avoid actions or activities that would allow him or her to inappropriately profit or benefit from his or her position at Pioneer, or that otherwise brings into question the employee's independence or judgment.

A copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request.

Brokerage Practices

Subject to any directed brokerage arrangements, it is the policy of APIAM to select brokers or counterparties to execute client transactions in a manner that is consistent with the fiduciary obligations of APIAM to the client for whom the transaction is being executed, and to employ a trading process that attempts to maximize the value of a client's portfolio within the client's stated investment objectives and constraints. The policy embodies the obligation of an adviser to seek what is commonly referred to as "best execution." Best execution means that the total costs or proceeds to a client are the most favorable under the circumstances. Best execution does not mean that APIAM must obtain the lowest possible commission cost (or markup or markdown), but rather means that APIAM should seek to obtain the best overall qualitative execution for the client.

APIAM will place orders pursuant to its investment determinations for each client either directly with the issuer or with any broker or dealer, foreign currency dealer, futures commission merchant or others selected by it. APIAM will seek the best overall execution available in the selection of brokers or dealers or counterparties and the placing of orders for each client. In assessing the best execution available for any transaction, APIAM may consider factors it deems relevant, including the size and type of the transaction, the nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold, the execution capabilities and financial condition of the broker or dealer or counterparty, and the reasonableness of the commission or dealer spread, if any (whether for a specific transaction or on a continuing basis).

In connection with the selection of such brokers or dealers and the placing of such orders, subject to applicable law, brokers or dealers may be selected who also provide brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) to the client and/or the other accounts over which APIAM or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. Consistent with Section 28(e), if APIAM determines in good faith that the amount of commissions charged by a broker-dealer is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer, a client may pay commissions (or markups or markdowns) to the broker-dealer in an amount greater than the amount another firm may charge. These services may include advice concerning the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities; the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities; providing stock quotation services, credit rating service information and comparative fund statistics; furnishing analyses, electronic information services, manuals and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and performance of accounts and particular investment decisions; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement). APIAM benefits when it uses client brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research or other services that it would otherwise have to produce or purchase.

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APIAM maintains a listing of broker-dealers who provide such services on a regular basis. However, because many transactions on behalf of a client and other investment companies or accounts managed by APIAM are placed with broker-dealers (including broker-dealers on the listing) without regard to the furnishing of such services, it is not possible to estimate the proportion of such transactions directed to such broker-dealers solely because such services were provided. APIAM believes that no exact dollar value can be calculated for such services.

The research received from broker-dealers may be useful to APIAM in rendering investment management services to the client whose account generated the soft dollar benefit, as well as other accounts managed by APIAM, although not all such research may be useful to a client. Conversely, such information provided by brokers or dealers who have executed transaction orders on behalf of such other accounts may be useful to APIAM in carrying out its obligations to a client. The receipt of such research enables APIAM to avoid the additional expenses that might otherwise be incurred if it were to attempt to develop comparable information through its own staff. APIAM will seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate.

Promotional or sales efforts provided or conducted by broker-dealers are not considered in the selection of broker-dealers.

Certain brokerage and research services also may assist APIAM beyond the investment decision-making process. In such instances, APIAM will determine the portion of such brokerage and research not used in the investment decision-making process and will pay for such portion out of its own funds. APIAM maintains a list of broker-dealers that regularly provide these services. However, because many transactions on behalf of accounts managed by APIAM are placed with broker-dealers (including broker-dealers on the list) without regard to the furnishing of additional services, it is not possible to estimate the proportion of transactions directed to broker-dealers solely because they provide other services.

Certain accounts may have directed brokerage arrangements or other limitations that restrict APIAM's ability to aggregate orders for such accounts with orders for other accounts and provide best execution. In those cases, APIAM will make an effort to obtain prices comparable to those obtained for unrestricted accounts; however, trades for restricted accounts will generally occur after trades for unrestricted accounts. Trades will be prioritized among restricted accounts in a fair and equitable manner. APIAM does not engage in activities such as directing brokerage to a broker-dealer who either has made a referral or has been designated by a solicitor.

APIAM may aggregate orders to purchase or sell the same security for multiple accounts if permitted by a client. Whenever APIAM aggregates orders, all accounts that participate in the transaction will participate on a pro rata or other objective basis. To the extent that orders are not aggregated, clients may not receive the same transaction price and transaction costs may be higher.

Cross trading generally refers to the practice by which APIAM causes an account to buy or sell securities from or to another account. APIAM will only engage in a cross trade where it has determined that such trade is in the best interests of each account and is otherwise consistent with APIAM's fiduciary duty to each account. APIAM may trade securities between accounts for a

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variety of reasons, including, to manage cash flows; to maintain appropriate compositions and weightings; where securities owned by one account subsequently become less appropriate for that account and more appropriate for a different account; or other instances where portfolio management requirements indicate that accounts will be buying and selling the same securities and the purchase and sale decision is made independently for each account.

However, cross trades can be affected in a manner that may be perceived to favor one account over another. For instance, an investment adviser may be viewed as crossing securities that are expected to increase in value from accounts paying lower fees to accounts paying higher fees (e.g., performance-based fees) or to investment companies of which the investment performance is important to the marketing of shares of such investment companies. Conversely, an investment adviser may be perceived as crossing securities that are expected to decrease in value from accounts paying higher performance-based fees to accounts paying lower performance-based fees.

In effecting cross trades, APIAM is subject to the rules and regulations applicable to its activities as a registered investment adviser and the rules and regulations applicable to its accounts, such as the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”) and the rules and regulations of certain foreign regulatory authorities, where applicable.

APIAM may enter into transactions for clients with affiliated funds or other clients (known as “crossing securities” or “cross trades”), subject to applicable law. APIAM believes that the potential benefit to client accounts that may result from crossing securities outweighs the potential risks. Cross trades are effected pursuant to procedures established by APIAM. APIAM will cross securities between client accounts where possible if it is in the best interests of the account.

Each cross trade is reported on a quarterly basis to the global compliance department and upon request to a respective client.

Review of Accounts

The investment management functions of APIAM are organized into three main areas: portfolio management, research (which includes fundamental research, quantitative research and investment risk) and trading.

Portfolio management of the portfolios managed by APIAM is grouped in teams according to common elements of market, style and objective (e.g., international equity, domestic equity (comprised of small company investment, large and mid-cap value and growth investments, and core investments) and fixed income). Each team consists of investment professionals who meet regularly to discuss holdings, prospective investments and portfolio composition. Day-to-day management of a portfolio is the responsibility of a designated portfolio manager or team of portfolio managers.

Accounts also are reviewed by APIAM’s Investment Committee, which meets to:

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- Review and evaluate investment performance;
- Review and approve the development, modification and use of investment strategies, techniques and instruments;
- Review and evaluate the feasibility of all product-related proposals, including investment capability and allocation of resources; and
- Review and address investment-related compliance matters.

In addition, Amundi Pioneer's Risk Department provides an ongoing review of the investment activities with respect to each client account in an effort to ensure that the assets of such account are managed in conformity with investment guidelines applicable to the account.

In general, equity orders are tested for compliance before execution of a transaction. For the majority of transactions an automated compliance tool is used to test fixed income trades for compliance with investment guidelines on a pre-trade basis. There are instances, however, where due to the purchased security, or the trade being transacted via a phone call, compliance is monitored immediately after execution of a transaction on a pre-allocation basis. We also conduct nightly fixed income compliance checks on all accounts ("batch monitoring").

Certain fixed income trades are reviewed for immediate post-execution compliance on trade date. Trades are required to be entered into the order management system that will run the compliance checks within two hours of execution. As most securities are purchased in blocks (including allotments for other commonly managed accounts), any purchase that will cause the portfolio with a limit to be out of compliance is not allowed to proceed further in the trade flow.

Investment limitations that cannot be tested by the automated compliance system normally are monitored manually.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

APIAM has not utilized or paid any external marketers in connection with solicitation of public fund mandates. APIAM may enter into agreements with firms to direct clients to APIAM for non-Public Fund institutional advisory management services subject to the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 under the Investment Advisers Act. APIAM intends to pay for such services generally as a percentage of new assets managed. The clients of Pioneer are not charged for any fees paid to such firms.

Custody

APIAM does not maintain physical custody over client assets, but APIAM is deemed to have custody over a pooled investment vehicle for which APIAM serves as a managing member.

APIAM is also deemed to have custody of certain client assets because an affiliate under common management with APIAM maintains custody of the assets of certain accounts managed by APIAM on behalf of its clients. This affiliate operates independently from APIAM. Advisory

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personnel for APIAM do not hold any position with the affiliate or share a location with the affiliate.

Because we serve as managing member or investment manager of certain APIAM sponsored private funds, and because our officers serve as directors of certain of these private funds, we are deemed to have “custody” over these private funds within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act. To comply with this rule, each investor in the private fund receives audited financial statements within 120 days following the private fund’s fiscal year end. If you have invested in one of our sponsored private funds, you should review these audited financial statements carefully. If you have not received audited financial statements timely, please contact us. At least monthly, the fund administrator provides the net asset value statements to investors in APIAM sponsored private funds. As a courtesy, we provide investors in APIAM sponsored private funds with written monthly reports.

APIAM does not have the ability to deduct fees directly from client accounts.

Investment Discretion

APIAM usually receives discretionary authority from the client at the outset of an advisory relationship to select the identity and amount of securities to be bought or sold. In all cases, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives for the particular account and the investment advisory agreement for such client. APIAM requires an executed management agreement before assuming discretionary investment authority.

Investment guidelines and restrictions must be provided to APIAM in writing.

Voting Client Securities

APIAM has adopted policies and procedures concerning the voting of proxies on behalf of client accounts. Clients may request that APIAM vote proxies on their behalf or may retain such voting responsibility.

When delegating proxy-voting authority for a client, APIAM will vote proxies presented in a timely manner in a manner consistent with the best interest of its clients. APIAM’s sole concern in voting proxies is the economic effect of the proposal on the value of portfolio holdings. APIAM’s proxy voting policies and procedures are designed to complement APIAM’s policies and procedures regarding its general responsibility to monitor the performance and/or corporate events of companies that are issuers of securities held in accounts managed by APIAM. APIAM’s proxy voting policies summarize APIAM’s position on a number of issues solicited by companies held by APIAM’s clients. The policies are guidelines that provide a general indication on how APIAM would vote but do not include all potential voting scenarios.

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The overriding goal is that all proxies for US and non-US companies that are received promptly will be voted in accordance with APIAM's policies or specific client instructions. All shares of an issuer held by accounts managed by APIAM will be voted alike, unless a client has given APIAM specific voting instructions on an issue or APIAM determines that the circumstances justify a different approach.

APIAM has engaged an independent proxy voting service to assist in the voting of securities. The proxy voting service works with the custodians to ensure all proxy materials are received by the custodians and processed in a timely manner. To the extent applicable, the proxy voting service votes all proxies in accordance with APIAM's proxy voting guidelines. The proxy voting procedures describe circumstances in which the proxy voting service will refer proxy questions to APIAM.

Clients may review APIAM's proxy voting policies and procedures online at <http://www.amundipioneer.com>. Clients may request a copy of applicable voting records by contacting APIAM.

APIAM addresses potential material conflicts of interest by having a predetermined proxy voting policy. APIAM delegates to the Amundi Pioneer Proxy Voting Oversight Group for the monitoring of potential conflicts of interest in connection with the voting of proxies on behalf of APIAM clients.

Any associate involved in the proxy voting process with knowledge of any apparent or actual conflict of interest must disclose such conflict to the Proxy Coordinator and the Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser and Funds. The Amundi Pioneer Proxy Voting Oversight Group will review each item referred to APIAM by the proxy voting service to determine whether an actual or potential conflict of interest with APIAM exists in connection with the proposal(s) to be voted upon. The review will be conducted by comparing the apparent parties affected by the proxy proposal being voted upon against the Controller's and Compliance Department's internal list of interested persons and, for any matches found, evaluating the anticipated magnitude and possible probability of any conflict of interest being present. For each referral item, the determination regarding the presence or absence of any actual or potential conflict of interest will be documented in a Conflicts of Interest Report prepared by the Proxy Coordinator.

Financial Information

APIAM does not have a financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients. APIAM has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

Business Continuity

APIAM has implemented a Business Continuity policy that describes the firm's program to respond to a significant business disruption or other failure in its ability to continue to conduct business or meet its obligations to its clients. As a subsidiary of APAMUSA, APIAM is included in APAMUSA's Business Continuity Plan ("BCP Plan"). The BCP Plan, which is maintained by

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Pioneer's Risk Management Department, is updated upon any material change to APAMUSA's operations, structure, business, or location and distributed to the Management Committee of APAMUSA, Inc. at least annually.

The BCP Plan is based on an assessment of the following: identification of significant business disruptions; description of APIAM's mission-critical operations; and description or assessment of APIAM's operational risk, such as loss of communication systems, loss of access to, or total loss of, paper, books and records, loss of access to electronic records, loss of access to the building, or loss of personnel. The Business Continuity policy summarizes key elements of the BCP Plan.

The firm contracts with SunGard to provide a redundant data center and dedicated work area recovery site in Marlborough, MA, that includes recovery of all operations and critical systems, including trading and accounting systems, key network files, and email systems. This facility is augmented with remote access to all mission critical systems capabilities for the firm's staff.

The firm conducts business-wide operational tests of the facility, including with fixed income and equity trading, operations and compliance staff, supported by technology and general service teams twice annually.