Principal risks

Past performance is not indicative of future results and no guarantees are made that the strategy will achieve its investment objective and you could lose part or all of your investment in the strategy. The strategy is intended to be a long-term investment vehicle and may not be appropriate for all investors. Investors should carefully consider their own investment goals and risk tolerance before investing in the strategy.

The principal risks of investing in the strategy are:

Equity Investments Risk - Equity securities are subject to market risk. The strategy's investments in equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, securities convertible into or exchangeable for common stocks, REITs, depositary receipts, and U.S. dollar-denominated foreign stocks traded on U.S. exchanges. Such investments may expose the strategy to additional risks. The value of a company's common stock may fall as a result of factors affecting the company, companies in the same industry or sector, or the financial markets overall. Common stock generally is subordinate to preferred stock upon the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuing company. Preferred stocks and convertible securities are sensitive to movements in interest rates. Preferred stocks may be less liquid than common stocks and, unlike common stocks, participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited. Distributions on preferred stocks generally are payable at the discretion of an issuer and after required payments to bond holders. Convertible securities are subject to the risk that the credit standing of the issuer may have an effect on the convertible securities' investment value. Investments in REITs are subject to the risks associated with investing in the real estate industry such as adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. Depositary receipts and U.S. dollar-denominated foreign stocks traded on U.S. exchanges are subject to certain of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including, but not limited to, currency fluctuations and political and financial instability in the home country of a particular depositary receipt or foreign stock.

Foreign Investing Risk- Non U.S. investments carry potential risks not associated with U.S. investments. Such risks include, but are not limited to: (1) currency exchange rate fluctuations, (2) political and financial instability, (3) less liquidity and greater volatility, (4) lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; (5) increased price volatility; (6) less government regulation and supervision of foreign stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies; and (7) delays in transaction settlement in some foreign markets.

Growth Companies Risk- Growth companies are expected to increase their earnings at a certain rate. When these expectations are not met, the prices of these stocks may go down, even if earnings showed an absolute increase. Growth stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole as growth stocks tend to be more expensive relative to the issuing company's earnings or assets compared with other types of stock. As a result, they tend to be more sensitive to changes in the issuing company's earnings or investors' expectations of such earnings and can be more volatile.

Investment Risk- An investment in the strategy is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your shares of the strategy, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the strategy.

Issuer Risk- The value of, and/or the return generated by, a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.

Management Risk- The strategy is actively managed and depends heavily on the judgment of the portfolio managers about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the portfolio. The strategy could experience losses if these judgments prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that the portfolio managers investment techniques or investment decisions will produce the desired results.

Market Risk- The market values of the strategy's investments may go up and down, to do general macro and micro market conditions. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or section of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. The value of the strategy's investments may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector. Individual stock prices may go up and down more dramatically than those of certain other types of investments, such as bonds. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that specific stocks held by the strategy will rise in value.