

	Institutional Shares Ticker
Fixed Income	
Janus Henderson Flexible Bond Portfolio	JAFIX
Global & International	
Janus Henderson Global Research Portfolio	JAWGX
Janus Henderson Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	JHISX
Janus Henderson Overseas Portfolio	JAIGX
Growth & Core	
Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	JABLX
Janus Henderson Enterprise Portfolio	JAAGX
Janus Henderson Forty Portfolio	JACAX
Janus Henderson Research Portfolio	JAGRFX
Specialty Equity	
Janus Henderson Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	JGLTX
Value	
Janus Henderson Mid Cap Value Portfolio	JAMVX

Janus Aspen Series

Statement of Additional Information

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) expands upon and supplements the information contained in the current Prospectuses for the Institutional Shares (the “Shares”) of the Portfolios listed above, each of which is a separate series of Janus Aspen Series, a Delaware statutory trust (the “Trust”). Each of these series of the Trust represents shares of beneficial interest in a separate portfolio of securities and other assets with its own objective and policies.

Shares of the Portfolios may be purchased only by separate accounts of insurance companies for the purpose of funding variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts (collectively, “variable insurance contracts”) and by certain qualified retirement plans. The Portfolios also offer an additional class of shares to certain qualified plans or separate accounts of insurance companies.

This SAI is not a Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Portfolios’ Prospectuses dated April 28, 2023, and any supplements thereto, which are incorporated by reference into this SAI and may be obtained from your insurance company or plan sponsor, or by contacting a Janus Henderson representative at 1-877-335-2687. This SAI contains additional and more detailed information about the Portfolios’ operations and activities than the Prospectuses. The most recent Annual Reports, which contain important financial information about the Portfolios, are incorporated by reference into this SAI. The Annual and Semiannual Reports are available, without charge, from your plan sponsor, or other financial intermediary, at janushenderson.com/VIT, or by contacting a Janus Henderson representative at 1-877-335-2687.

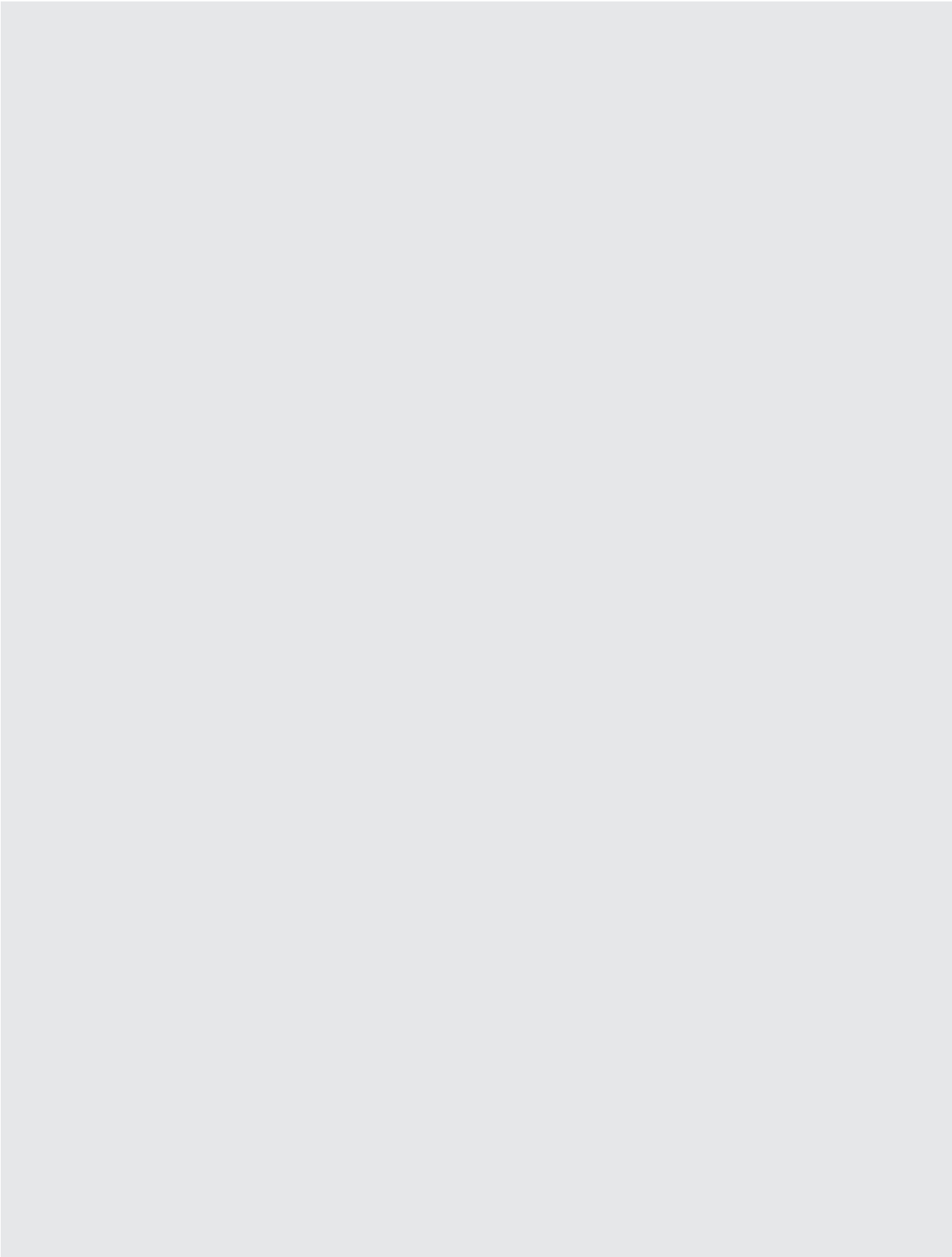


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CLASSIFICATION, INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS, AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

JANUS ASPEN SERIES

This Statement of Additional Information includes information about ten series of the Trust. Each Portfolio is a series of the Trust, an open-end, management investment company.

CLASSIFICATION

The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), classifies mutual funds as either diversified or nondiversified. Janus Henderson Forty Portfolio (“Forty Portfolio”) is classified as nondiversified. Janus Henderson Flexible Bond Portfolio (“Flexible Bond Portfolio”), Janus Henderson Global Research Portfolio (“Global Research Portfolio”), Janus Henderson Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio (“Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio”), Janus Henderson Overseas Portfolio (“Overseas Portfolio”), Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio (“Balanced Portfolio”), Janus Henderson Enterprise Portfolio (“Enterprise Portfolio”), Janus Henderson Research Portfolio (“Research Portfolio”), Janus Henderson Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio (“Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio”), and Janus Henderson Mid Cap Value Portfolio (“Mid Cap Value Portfolio”) are classified as diversified.

ADVISER

Janus Henderson Investors US LLC (the “Adviser”) is the investment adviser for each Portfolio.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PORTFOLIOS

The Portfolios are subject to certain fundamental policies and restrictions that may not be changed without shareholder approval. Shareholder approval means approval by the lesser of: (i) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust (or a particular Portfolio or particular class of shares if a matter affects just that Portfolio or that class of shares) or (ii) 67% or more of the voting securities present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust (or a particular Portfolio or class of shares) are present or represented by proxy. The following policies are fundamental policies of the Portfolios. Each of these policies applies to each Portfolio, except policy (1), which applies only to the Portfolios specifically listed in that policy.

(1) With respect to 75% of its total assets, Flexible Bond Portfolio, Global Research Portfolio, Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio, Overseas Portfolio, Balanced Portfolio, Enterprise Portfolio, Research Portfolio, Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio, and Mid Cap Value Portfolio may not purchase securities of an issuer (other than the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or authorities, or repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities, and securities of other investment companies) if: (a) such purchase would, at the time, cause more than 5% of the Portfolio’s total assets taken at market value to be invested in the securities of such issuer or (b) such purchase would, at the time, result in more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer being held by the Portfolio.

Each Portfolio may not:

- (2) Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in any particular industry (other than U.S. Government securities).
- (3) Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this limitation shall not prevent a Portfolio from purchasing or selling foreign currencies, options, futures, swaps, forward contracts, or other derivative instruments, or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).
- (4) Lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than one-third of a Portfolio’s total assets would be lent to other parties (but this limitation does not apply to investments in repurchase agreements, commercial paper, debt securities, or loans, including assignments and participation interests).
- (5) Act as an underwriter of securities issued by others, except to the extent that a Portfolio may be deemed an underwriter in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities.
- (6) Borrow money except that a Portfolio (excluding Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio) may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment). Borrowings from banks will not, in any event, exceed one-third of the value of a Portfolio’s total assets (including the amount borrowed). This policy shall not prohibit short sales transactions, or futures, options, swaps, or forward transactions. The Portfolios may not issue “senior securities” in contravention of the 1940 Act. With respect to Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio, the Portfolio may not borrow money or issue “senior securities” in each case except as permitted under the 1940 Act.

(7) Invest directly in real estate or interests in real estate; however, a Portfolio may own debt or equity securities issued by companies engaged in those businesses.

As a fundamental policy, a Portfolio may, notwithstanding any other investment policy or limitation (whether or not fundamental), invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objectives, policies, and limitations as such Portfolio.

The Board of Trustees (“Trustees”) has adopted additional investment restrictions for the Portfolios. These restrictions are operating policies of the Portfolios and may be changed by the Trustees without shareholder approval. The additional restrictions adopted by the Trustees to date include the following:

(1) If a Portfolio is an underlying fund in a fund of funds managed by the Adviser, the Portfolio may not acquire securities of other investment companies in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act and securities of open-end investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.

(2) The Portfolios may sell securities short if they own or have the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short without the payment of any additional consideration therefor (“short sales against the box”). In addition, each Portfolio may engage in short sales other than against the box, which involve selling a security that a Portfolio borrows and does not own. Transactions in futures, options, swaps, and forward contracts not involving short sales are not deemed to constitute selling securities short.

(3) The Portfolios do not intend to purchase securities on margin, except that the Portfolios may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, and provided that margin payments and other deposits in connection with transactions involving short sales, futures, options, swaps, forward contracts, and other permitted investment techniques shall not be deemed to constitute purchasing securities on margin.

(4) A Portfolio may not mortgage or pledge any securities owned or held by such Portfolio in amounts that exceed, in the aggregate, 15% of that Portfolio’s net asset value (“NAV”), provided that this limitation does not apply to: reverse repurchase agreements; deposits of assets to margin; guarantee positions in futures, options, swaps, or forward contracts; or the segregation of assets in connection with such contracts.

(5) A Portfolio may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Portfolio would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets.

(6) The Portfolios may not invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control of management.

Under the terms of an exemptive order received from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), each Portfolio may borrow money from or lend money to other funds that permit such transactions and for which the Adviser or one of its affiliates serves as investment adviser. All such borrowing and lending will be subject to the above limits and to the limits and other conditions in such exemptive order. A Portfolio will borrow money through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the cost of bank loans. Interfund loans and borrowings normally extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. A Portfolio will lend through the program only when the returns are higher than those available from other short-term instruments (such as repurchase agreements). A Portfolio may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending Portfolio could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs, and interfund loans are subject to the risk that the borrowing Portfolio may be unable to repay the loan when due. While it is expected that a Portfolio may borrow money through the program to satisfy redemption requests or to cover unanticipated cash shortfalls, a Portfolio may elect to not participate in the program during times of market uncertainty or distress or for other reasons.

For purposes of these investment restrictions, the identification of the issuer of a municipal obligation depends on the terms and conditions of the security. When assets and revenues of a political subdivision are separate from those of the government that created the subdivision and the security is backed only by the assets and revenues of the subdivision, the subdivision is deemed to be the sole issuer. Similarly, in the case of an industrial development bond, if the bond is backed only by assets and revenues of a nongovernmental user, then the nongovernmental user would be deemed to be the sole issuer. If, however, in either case, the creating government or some other entity guarantees the security, the guarantee would be considered a separate security that would be treated as an issue of the guaranteeing entity.

For purposes of the Portfolios’ fundamental policy related to investments in real estate, the policy does not prohibit the purchase of securities directly or indirectly secured by real estate or interests therein, or issued by entities that invest in real

estate or interests therein, such as, but not limited to, corporations, partnerships, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and other REIT-like entities, such as foreign entities that have REIT characteristics.

For purposes of each Portfolio’s policies on investing in particular industries, each Portfolio relies primarily on industry or industry group classifications under the Global Industry Classification Standard (“GICS”) developed by MSCI with respect to equity investments and classifications published by Bloomberg L.P. for fixed-income investments. Portfolios with both equity and fixed-income components will rely on industry classifications published by Bloomberg L.P. To the extent that the above classifications are so broad that the primary economic characteristics in a single class are materially different, a Portfolio may further classify issuers in accordance with industry classifications consistent with relevant SEC staff (the “Staff”) interpretations. The Portfolios may change any source used for determining industry classifications without prior shareholder notice or approval.

INVESTMENT POLICY APPLICABLE TO BALANCED PORTFOLIO

Balanced Portfolio. As an operational policy, at least 25% of the assets of Balanced Portfolio will normally be invested in fixed-income senior securities. A senior security ranks above an issuing company’s other securities in the event of a bankruptcy or liquidation, which means the Portfolio would be in line to receive repayment of its investment before certain of the company’s other creditors.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Diversification

Portfolios are classified as either diversified or nondiversified. To be classified as diversified under the 1940 Act, a portfolio may not, with respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in any issuer and may not own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of an issuer. A portfolio that is classified as nondiversified under the 1940 Act is not subject to the same restrictions and therefore has the ability to take larger positions in securities than a portfolio that is classified as diversified. This gives a portfolio that is classified as nondiversified more flexibility to focus its investments in companies that portfolio management has identified as the most attractive for the investment objective and strategy of the portfolio. However, because the appreciation or depreciation of a single security may have a greater impact on the NAV of a portfolio which is classified as nondiversified, its share price can be expected to fluctuate more than a comparable portfolio which is classified as diversified. This fluctuation, if significant, may affect the performance of a portfolio.

Cash Position

As discussed in the Prospectuses, a Portfolio’s cash position may temporarily increase under various circumstances. Securities that the Portfolios may invest in as a means of receiving a return on uninvested cash include domestic or foreign currency denominated commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, or other short-term debt obligations. These securities may include U.S. and foreign short-term cash instruments and cash equivalent securities. Each Portfolio may also invest in affiliated or non-affiliated money market funds (refer to “Investment Company Securities”).

Commercial Paper

Commercial paper refers to short-term, unsecured promissory notes issued by banks, corporations and other borrowers to finance short-term credit needs. Commercial paper is usually sold on a discount basis and typically has a maturity at the time of issuance not exceeding nine months. Certain Portfolios may invest in investment grade commercial paper (e.g., that is rated Prime-3 or higher by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or A-3 or higher by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”) or, if unrated by Moody’s or S&P, is issued by a company having an outstanding debt issue rated investment grade). Risks associated with commercial paper include credit risk and liquidity risk.

Illiquid Investments

Each Portfolio may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, a Portfolio would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. Illiquid investments, which include certain securities that are purchased in private placements, are securities that a Portfolio reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security. Certain securities previously deemed liquid may become illiquid over time, particularly in periods of economic distress.

If illiquid investments that are assets exceed 15% of a Portfolio’s net assets, the Portfolio will take steps to reduce its holdings of such illiquid investments to or below 15% of its net assets within a reasonable period of time. Because illiquid investments may not be readily marketable, portfolio management may not be able to dispose of them in a timely manner. As a result, the

Portfolio may be forced to hold illiquid investments while their price depreciates. Depreciation in the price of illiquid investments may cause the NAV of a Portfolio to decline.

Restricted Securities Risk. Private placements and other restricted securities are securities that are subject to legal and/or contractual restrictions on their sales. These securities may also include initial public offerings (“IPO”) where a Portfolio participates as an anchor or cornerstone investor (“Cornerstone Investor”) wherein it agrees prior to a company’s IPO, to acquire a certain dollar amount of the IPO securities (“Cornerstone IPOs”). Private placements and other restricted securities may not be sold to the public unless certain conditions are met, which may include registration under the applicable securities laws. These securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market. As a result of the absence of a public trading market, the prices of these securities may be more volatile and more difficult to determine than publicly traded securities and these securities may involve heightened risk as compared to investments in securities of publicly traded companies. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Accordingly, private placements and other restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses.

Private placements and other restricted securities may be illiquid, and it frequently can be difficult to sell them at a time when it may otherwise be desirable to do so or a Portfolio may be able to sell them only at prices that are less than what the Portfolio regards as their fair market value. A security that was liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid. In addition, transaction costs may be higher for private placements and other restricted securities. The Portfolio may have to bear the expense of registering such securities for sale and there may be substantial delays in effecting the registration. If, during such a delay, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Portfolio might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed at the time it decided to seek registration of the securities. In addition, the Portfolio may get only limited information about the issuer of a private placement or other restricted security, so it may be less able to anticipate a loss. Also, if portfolio management receives material non-public information about the issuer, the Portfolio may, as a result, be legally prohibited from selling the securities.

Each Portfolio may make an initial investment of up to 0.5% of its total assets in any one private placement issuer. A Portfolio may not invest more than 1% of its total assets in the aggregate, measured at the time of the subsequent purchase, in any one private placement issuer.

Restricted securities may include securities issued through private offerings without registration with the SEC pursuant to Regulation S or Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”). Offerings of Regulation S Securities may be conducted outside of the United States. Although Regulation S and Rule 144 securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the amounts received from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Portfolios.

Environmental, Social, and Governance Data

Within the parameters of a Portfolio’s specific investment policies, portfolio management may consider environmental, social, and governance (“ESG”) data inputs from third-party data providers. As of the date of this SAI, portfolio management receives such inputs provided by MSCI, Vigeo Eiris, Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (“ISS”) and Sustainalytics. A description of the ESG data provided is noted below. The third-party data providers used by the Adviser are subject to change over time. The use and reliance on such information will vary depending on the strategy employed by a Portfolio/investment team.

- *MSCI* – Provides ESG and Government ratings, corporate impact data including ESG related controversies, business involvement screening and thematic alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals, and Climate change Solutions consisting of Climate data, risk reporting and scenario analysis.
- *Vigeo Eiris*, part of Moody’s ESG Solutions – Provides activity-based exclusion classifications.
- *ISS* – Provides climate risk data and reporting on carbon emissions, warming potential, alignment with Paris Agreement on Climate Change, physical risk information, transition risk information, scenario analysis, and voting governance analysis.
- *Sustainalytics*, a Morningstar Company – Provides absolute ESG risk scoring, general activity-based and norms-based exclusion classifications, and information regarding certain ESG metrics to support focused evaluation or screening.

Private Investments in Public Equity

Private investments in public equity (“PIPEs”) are equity securities privately purchased from public companies (including special purpose acquisition companies as described below) at a specified price. PIPEs generally are not registered with the SEC until after a certain time period from the date the private sale is completed. Until the public registration process is completed, PIPEs are restricted as to resale and a Portfolio cannot freely trade the securities. Generally, such restrictions cause

the PIPEs to be illiquid during this time. PIPEs may contain provisions that the issuer will pay specified financial penalties to the holder if the issuer does not publicly register the restricted equity securities within a specified period of time, but there is no assurance that the restricted equity securities will be publicly registered, or that the registration will remain in effect. Issuers may suspend the use of a registration statement because the registration statement must be amended or corrected to remedy a material misstatement or omission. This suspension period is often referred to as a black-out period, during which PIPE purchasers will not have the ability to sell PIPE shares pursuant to such registration statement and may have limited liquidity if other exemptions for public resale are not available. Black-out periods can be more common for PIPEs on SPAC entities. Additionally, because of the potential likelihood of needing to amend registration statements for PIPE shares on SPACs, issuers are less likely to be willing to only remove them pursuant to a pending sale, which can delay liquidity. To the extent that they increase the supply of a company's stock in the market, PIPEs can potentially dilute the value of existing shares.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies

Certain Portfolios may invest in stock, warrants, and other securities of special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") or similar entities that pool funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities. Unless and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC typically invests its assets (less a portion retained to cover expenses) in U.S. Government securities, money market fund securities, and cash. If an acquisition that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a pre-established period of time (typically two years), the invested funds are returned to the SPAC's shareholders. Because SPACs and similar entities are in essence blank check companies without an operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of a SPAC's securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the SPAC's management to timely identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Some SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. To the extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities while awaiting an acquisition opportunity, a Portfolio's ability to meet its investment objective may be negatively impacted. In addition, some SPACs may be traded in the over-the-counter market and may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale.

Securities Lending

Under procedures adopted by the Trustees, certain Portfolios may seek to earn additional income by lending securities to qualified parties (typically brokers or other financial institutions) who need to borrow securities in order to complete, among other things, certain transactions such as covering short sales, avoiding failures to deliver securities, or completing arbitrage activities. To the extent a Portfolio engages in securities lending, there is the risk of delay in recovering a loaned security. In addition, the Adviser makes efforts to balance the benefits and risks from granting such loans. Certain Portfolios may participate in a securities lending program under which shares of an issuer may be on loan while that issuer is conducting a proxy solicitation. Generally, if shares of an issuer are on loan during a proxy solicitation, a Portfolio cannot vote the shares without recalling such securities on loan. The Portfolios that participate in securities lending have discretion to pull back lent shares before proxy record dates and vote proxies if time and jurisdictional requirements permit and based on the best interests of the Portfolios. All loans will be continuously secured by collateral which may consist of cash, U.S. Government securities, domestic and foreign short-term debt instruments, letters of credit, time deposits, repurchase agreements, money market mutual funds or other money market accounts, or such other collateral as permitted by the SEC. If a Portfolio is unable to recover a security on loan, that Portfolio may use the collateral to purchase replacement securities in the market. There is a risk that the value of the collateral could decrease below the cost of the replacement security by the time the replacement investment is made, resulting in a loss to the Portfolio. In certain circumstances, individual loan transactions could yield negative returns.

Upon receipt of cash collateral, the Adviser may invest it in affiliated or non-affiliated cash management vehicles, whether registered or unregistered entities, as permitted by the 1940 Act and rules promulgated thereunder. The Adviser currently intends to invest the cash collateral in a cash management vehicle for which the Adviser serves as investment adviser, or in time deposits, which are managed by the Portfolios' securities lending agent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association ("JPMorgan Chase Bank"). An investment in a cash management vehicle is generally subject to the same risks that shareholders experience when investing in similarly structured vehicles, such as the potential for significant fluctuations in assets as a result of the purchase and redemption activity of the securities lending program, a decline in the value of the collateral, and possible liquidity issues. Such risks may delay the return of the cash collateral and cause a Portfolio to violate its agreement to return the cash collateral to a borrower in a timely manner. As adviser to the Portfolios and the affiliated cash management vehicle in which a portion of the cash collateral is invested, the Adviser has an inherent conflict of interest as a result of its fiduciary duties to both the Portfolios and the cash management vehicle. Additionally, the Adviser receives an investment advisory fee of 0.05% for managing the cash management vehicle used for the securities lending program, but it

may not receive a fee for managing certain other affiliated cash management vehicles in which the Portfolios may invest, and therefore may have an incentive to allocate preferred investment opportunities to investment vehicles for which it is receiving a fee.

Equity Securities

The Portfolios may invest in equity securities, which include, but are not limited to, common and preferred stocks, securities convertible or exchangeable into common stock, and warrants.

Common Stock. Common stock represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company. Common stocks sometimes are divided into several classes, with each class having different voting rights, dividend rights, or other differences in their rights and priorities. The value of a stock is based on the market's assessment of the current and future success of a company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of the company's assets, and general market conditions. The value of a stock may also be adversely affected by other factors such as accounting irregularities, actual or perceived weaknesses in corporate governance practices of a company's board or management, and changes in company management. Common stock values can fluctuate dramatically over short periods.

Preferred Stock. A preferred stock represents an ownership interest in a company, but pays dividends at a specific rate and has priority over common stock in payment of dividends and liquidation claims. Preferred stock dividends are generally cumulative, noncumulative, or participating. "Cumulative" dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends can be paid to the issuer's common stock. "Participating" preferred stock may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. Like debt securities, the value of a preferred stock often fluctuates more in response to changes in interest rates and the creditworthiness of the issuer, rather than in response to changes in the issuer's profitability and business prospects. Preferred stock is subject to similar risks as common stock and debt securities.

Convertible Security. A convertible security is generally a debt obligation or preferred stock that may be converted within a specified period of time into a certain amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer. A convertible security, such as a "convertible preferred stock," provides a fixed-income stream and the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation resulting from a market price advance in its underlying common stock. Like a common stock, the value of a convertible security tends to increase as the market value of the underlying stock rises, and it tends to decrease as the market value of the underlying stock declines. As with a fixed-income security, a convertible security tends to increase in market value when interest rates decline and decrease in value when interest rates rise. Because both interest rate and market movements can influence its value, a convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rates as a similar fixed-income security, nor is it as sensitive to changes in share price as its underlying stock.

Convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than common stocks. Convertible securities generally provide yields higher than the underlying common stocks, but generally lower than comparable non-convertible securities. Because of this higher yield, convertible securities generally sell at prices above their "conversion value," which is the current market value of the stock to be received upon conversion. The difference between this conversion value and the price of convertible securities will vary over time depending on changes in the value of the underlying common stocks and interest rates.

A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue. If a convertible security held by a Portfolio is called for redemption or conversion, the Portfolio could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party.

Synthetic convertible securities are created by combining separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a traditional convertible security, i.e., an income-producing security ("income-producing component") and the right to acquire an equity security ("convertible component"). The income-producing component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, income-producing securities such as bonds, preferred stocks and money market instruments, which may be represented by derivative instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in securities or instruments such as warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index. Unlike a traditional convertible security, which is a single security having a single market value, a synthetic convertible security is comprised of two or more separate securities, each with its own market value. Therefore, the "market value" of a synthetic convertible security is the sum of the values of its income-producing component and its convertible component. For this reason, the values of a synthetic convertible security and a traditional convertible security may respond differently to market fluctuations.

More flexibility is possible in the assembly of a synthetic convertible security than in the purchase of a convertible security. Although synthetic convertible securities may be selected where the two components are issued by a single issuer, thus making the synthetic convertible security similar to the traditional convertible security, the character of a synthetic convertible security allows the combination of components representing distinct issuers. A synthetic convertible security also is a more flexible investment in that its two components may be purchased separately. For example, a Portfolio may purchase a warrant for inclusion in a synthetic convertible security but temporarily hold short-term investments while postponing the purchase of a corresponding bond pending development of more favorable market conditions.

A holder of a synthetic convertible security faces the risk of a decline in the price of the security or the level of the index involved in the convertible component, causing a decline in the value of the security or instrument, such as a call option or warrant, purchased to create the synthetic convertible security. Should the price of the stock fall below the exercise price and remain there throughout the exercise period, the entire amount paid for the convertible component would be lost. Because a synthetic convertible security includes the income-producing component as well, the holder of a synthetic convertible security also faces the risk that interest rates will rise, causing a decline in the value of the income-producing instrument.

Certain Portfolios also may purchase synthetic convertible securities created by other parties, including convertible structured notes. Convertible structured notes are income-producing debentures linked to equity and are typically issued by investment banks. Convertible structured notes have the attributes of a convertible security; however, the investment bank that issues the convertible note, rather than the issuer of the underlying common stock into which the note is convertible, assumes the credit risk associated with the underlying investment, and such Portfolio in turn assumes the credit risk associated with the convertible note.

Warrants. Warrants constitute options to purchase equity securities at a specific price and are valid for a specific period of time. They do not represent ownership of the equity securities, but only the right to buy them. Warrants have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. Warrants differ from call options in that warrants are issued by the issuer of the security that may be purchased on their exercise, whereas call options may be issued by anyone. The prices of warrants do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying equity securities. The price usually represents a premium over the applicable market value of the common stock at the time of the warrant's issuance. Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for the resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors, and failure of the price of the common stock to rise. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security. A warrant becomes worthless if it is not exercised within the specified time period.

Certain Portfolios may from time to time use non-standard warrants, including low exercise price warrants or low exercise price options ("LEPOs"), to gain exposure to issuers in certain countries. LEPOs are different from standard warrants in that they do not give their holders the right to receive a security of the issuer upon exercise. Rather, LEPOs pay the holder the difference in the price of the underlying security between the date the LEPO was purchased and the date it is sold. Additionally, LEPOs entail the same risks as derivatives that are traded over-the-counter, including the risks that the counterparty or issuer of the LEPO may not be able to fulfill its obligations, that the holder and counterparty or issuer may disagree as to the meaning or application of contractual terms, or that the instrument may not perform as expected. Furthermore, while LEPOs may be listed on an exchange, there is no guarantee that a liquid market will exist or that the counterparty or issuer of a LEPO will be willing to repurchase such instruments when such Portfolio wishes to sell it.

Industry and Sector Risk

Financial Services Sector. To the extent a Portfolio invests a significant portion of its assets in the financial services sector, that Portfolio will have more exposure to the risks inherent to the financial services sector. Financial services companies may be adversely affected by changes in regulatory framework or interest rates that may negatively affect financial services businesses; exposure of a financial institution to a nondiversified or concentrated loan portfolio; exposure to financial leverage and/or investments or agreements that, under certain circumstances, may lead to losses; and the risk that a market shock or other unexpected market, economic, political, regulatory, or other event might lead to a sudden decline in the values of most or all financial services companies.

Information Technology Sector. To the extent a Portfolio invests a significant portion of its assets in technology-related industries or sectors, competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the performance of companies in which that Portfolio may invest. In addition, technology and technology-related companies often progress at an accelerated rate, and these companies may be subject to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, which may increase their volatility.

Cyber Security Risk

The Portfolios are susceptible to operational and information security risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, infection by computer viruses or other malicious software code, gaining unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices that are used to service the Portfolios' operations through "hacking" or other means for the purpose of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on the Portfolios' websites or a service provider's systems, which renders them inoperable to intended users until appropriate actions are taken. In addition, authorized persons could inadvertently or intentionally release confidential or proprietary information stored on the Portfolios' systems.

Cyber security failures or breaches by the Portfolios' service providers (including, but not limited to, the Adviser, custodians, transfer agents, subadministrators, and financial intermediaries) may subject a Portfolio to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security failures or breaches, and may cause disruptions and impact the service providers' and the Portfolios' business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business and the mutual funds to process transactions, inability to calculate a Portfolio's net asset value, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Portfolios may incur incremental costs to prevent cyber incidents in the future. The Portfolios could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to prevent or reduce the impact of such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems due in part to the ever-changing nature of technology and cyber-attack tactics. As such, there is a possibility that certain risks have not been adequately identified or prepared for. Furthermore, the Portfolios cannot directly control any cyber security plans and systems put in place by third party service providers. Cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which a Portfolio invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Portfolio's investment in such securities to lose value.

Operational Risk

An investment in a Portfolio can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel, and errors caused by third party service providers. Among other things, these errors or failures, as well as other technological issues, may adversely affect a Portfolio's ability to calculate its net asset value in a timely manner, including over a potentially extended period of time. These errors or failures may also result in a loss or compromise of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on a Portfolio. While the Portfolios seek to minimize such events through internal controls and oversight of third party service providers, there is no guarantee that a Portfolio will not suffer losses if such events occur.

Foreign Securities

Each Portfolio may invest in foreign securities either indirectly (e.g., depositary receipts, depositary shares, and passive foreign investment companies) or directly in foreign markets, including emerging markets. Investments in foreign securities may include, but are not necessarily limited to, corporate debt securities of foreign issuers, preferred or preference stock of foreign issuers, certain foreign bank obligations, and U.S. dollar or foreign currency-denominated obligations of foreign governments or supranational entities or their subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities. Investments in foreign securities, including securities of foreign and emerging market governments, may involve greater risks than investing in domestic securities because a Portfolio's performance may depend on factors other than the performance of a particular company. These factors include:

Brexit Risk. The United Kingdom formally left the European Union (the "EU") in January 2020 (commonly known as "Brexit") and entered into a new trade agreement with the EU, which became effective in January 2021. Significant economic and regulatory uncertainty caused by the United Kingdom's exit from the EU has resulted in volatile markets for the United Kingdom and broader international financial markets. In addition, financial markets may experience, among other things, greater illiquidity, currency fluctuations, a decline in cross-border investment between the United Kingdom and the EU, and lower economic growth for companies that relied significantly on the United Kingdom and/or the EU for their business activities and revenues. Accordingly, there remains a risk that the aftermath of Brexit, including its ongoing effect on the United Kingdom's relationships with other countries, including the United States, and with the EU, may negatively impact the value of investments held by the Portfolios. In addition, any further exits from the EU, or an increase in the belief that such exits are likely or possible, would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties.

Currency Risk. As long as a Portfolio holds a foreign security, its value will be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When a Portfolio sells a foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the security increases in value in its home country. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the value of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency.

Emerging Markets. Within the parameters of its specific investment policies, each Portfolio, particularly Global Research Portfolio, Overseas Portfolio, and Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio, may invest its assets in securities of issuers or companies from or with exposure to one or more “developing countries” or “emerging market countries.” Such countries include, but are not limited to, countries included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio will normally limit its investments in emerging market countries to 5% of its net assets. Investing in emerging markets involves certain risks not typically associated with investing in the United States and imposes risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks associated with investing in securities of more developed foreign countries. The prices of investments in emerging markets can experience sudden and sharp price swings. In many developing markets, there is less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices (including the potential lack of strict finance and accounting controls and standards), stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in more developed markets. Similarly, issuers in such markets may not be subject to regulatory, disclosure, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject. Information about emerging market companies, including financial information, may be less available or reliable and the Portfolio's ability to conduct due diligence with respect to such companies may be limited. In addition, certain emerging market jurisdictions may materially restrict the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's (“PCAOB”) inspection, investigation and enforcement capabilities impairing the ability to conduct independent oversight or inspection of accounting firms located in or operating in certain emerging markets; therefore, there is no guarantee that the quality of financial reporting or the audits conducted by audit firms of emerging market issuers meet PCAOB standards. Accordingly, these investments may be potentially more volatile in price and less liquid than investments in developed securities markets, resulting in greater risk to investors. There is a risk in developing countries that a current or future economic or political crisis could lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition or enforcement of foreign ownership limits, seizure, nationalization, sanctions or imposition of restrictions by various governmental entities on investment and trading, or creation of government monopolies, any of which may have a detrimental effect on a Portfolio's investments. Many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation or deflation for many years, and future inflation may adversely affect the economies and securities markets of such countries. In addition, the economies of developing countries tend to be heavily dependent upon international trade and, as such, have been, and may continue to be, adversely impacted by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and other protectionist measures. Developing countries may also experience a higher level of exposure and vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change. This may be attributed to both the geographic location of emerging market countries and/or a country's lack of access to technology or resources to adjust and adapt to its effects. An increased occurrence and severity of natural disasters and extreme weather events such as droughts and decreased crop yields, heat waves, flooding and rising sea levels, and increased spread of disease, could cause harmful effects to the performance of affected economies. These economies also have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they do business. Emerging markets may be subject to a higher degree of corruption and fraud than developed markets, and financial institutions and transaction counterparties may have less financial sophistication, creditworthiness and/or resources than participants in developed markets.

The securities markets of many of the emerging market countries in which the Portfolios may invest may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility than those in the United States. Moreover, the legal remedies for investors in emerging markets or other legal systems to ensure orderly enforcement of property interests such as bankruptcy may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States. Additionally, the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., the SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited. A shareholder's ability to bring and enforce legal actions in emerging market countries, or to obtain information needed to pursue or enforce such actions, may be limited and as a result such claims may be difficult or impossible to pursue. In the event of a default on any investments in foreign debt obligations, it may be more difficult for the Portfolios to obtain or to enforce a judgment against the issuers of such securities. In addition, there may be little financial or accounting information available with respect to issuers of emerging market securities, and it may be difficult as a result to assess the value of an investment in such securities. Further, a Portfolio's ability to participate fully in the smaller, less liquid emerging markets may be limited by the policy restricting its investments in illiquid securities. In addition, the taxation systems at the federal, regional and local levels in developing or emerging market countries may be less transparent and inconsistently enforced, and subject to sudden change.

The Portfolios may be subject to emerging market risk to the extent that they invest in securities of issuers or companies which are not considered to be from emerging markets, but which have customers, products, or transactions associated with emerging markets.

Eurozone Risk. A number of countries in the EU have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. In particular, many EU nations are susceptible to economic risks associated with high levels of debt. Many non-governmental issuers, and even certain governments, have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. Many other issuers have faced difficulties obtaining credit or refinancing existing obligations. Financial institutions have in many cases required government or central bank support, have needed to raise capital, and/or have been impaired in their ability to extend credit. As a result, financial markets in the EU have experienced extreme volatility and declines in asset values and liquidity. These difficulties may continue, worsen, or spread further within the EU.

Certain countries in the EU have had to accept assistance from supra governmental agencies such as the International Monetary Fund and the European Financial Service Facility. The European Central Bank has also been intervening to purchase Eurozone debt in an attempt to stabilize markets and reduce borrowing costs. Responses to these financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest, and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and others of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets, and asset valuations around the world.

In addition, certain European countries have at times experienced negative interest rates on certain fixed-income instruments. A negative interest rate policy is an unconventional central bank monetary policy tool where nominal target interest rates are set with a negative value (*i.e.*, below zero percent) intended to help create self-sustaining growth in the local economy. Negative interest rates may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from a Portfolio's performance to the extent the Portfolio is exposed to such interest rates.

Among other things, these developments have adversely affected the value and exchange rate of the euro, and may continue to significantly affect the economies of all EU countries, which in turn may have a material adverse effect on a Portfolio's investments in such countries, other countries that depend on EU countries for significant amounts of trade or investment, or issuers with exposure to debt issued by certain EU countries.

Foreign Market Risk. Foreign securities markets, particularly those of emerging market countries, may be less liquid and more volatile than domestic markets. These securities markets may trade a small number of securities, may have a limited number of issuers and a high proportion of shares, or may be held by a relatively small number of persons or institutions. Local securities markets may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of substantial holdings difficult or impossible at times. It is also possible that certain markets may require payment for securities before delivery, and delays may be encountered in settling securities transactions. In some foreign markets, there may not be protection against failure by other parties to complete transactions. A Portfolio could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required approval for repatriation of capital, dividends, interest, and other income from a particular country or governmental entity. In addition, securities of issuers located in or economically tied to countries with emerging markets may have limited marketability and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements which could also have a negative effect on a Portfolio. Such factors may hinder a Portfolio's ability to buy and sell emerging market securities in a timely manner, affecting the Portfolio's investment strategies and potentially affecting the value of the Portfolio.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent a Portfolio invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular country or geographic region, the Portfolio will generally have more exposure to certain risks due to possible political, economic, social, regulatory events, and conflicts in that country or region. Adverse developments in certain regions could also adversely affect securities of other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated and could have a negative impact on a Portfolio's performance.

Similarly, a particular country or geographic region may be more prone to and economically sensitive to environmental events such as, but not limited to, hurricanes, earthquakes, typhoons, flooding, tidal waves, tsunamis, erupting volcanoes, wildfires or droughts, tornadoes, mudslides, or other weather-related phenomena. Such disasters, and the resulting physical or economic damage, could have a severe and negative impact on a Portfolio's investment portfolio and, in the longer term, could impair the ability of issuers in which the Portfolio invests to conduct their businesses as they would under normal conditions. Adverse weather conditions may also have a particularly significant negative effect on issuers in the agricultural sector and on insurance and reinsurance companies that insure or reinsure against the impact of natural disasters.

Political and Economic Risk. Foreign investments may be subject to heightened political and economic risks, particularly in emerging markets which may have relatively unstable governments, immature economic structures, national policies restricting investments by foreigners, social instability, and different and/or developing legal systems. In some countries, there is the risk that the government may take over the assets or operations of a company or that the government may impose withholding and other taxes or limits on the removal of a Portfolio's assets from that country. Further, acts of terrorism in the United States or other countries may cause uncertainty in the financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which a Portfolio has exposure. In addition, the economies of emerging markets may be predominantly based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates.

Regulatory Risk. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets. As a result, foreign issuers may not be subject to the uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to domestic issuers, and there may be less publicly available information about foreign issuers.

Risks of Investments in Latin American Countries. In addition to the risks listed under "Foreign Securities" and "Emerging Markets," investing in Latin American countries, or having indirect exposure to Latin American securities through derivative investments, presents additional risks. Many Latin American countries have experienced, at one time or another, considerable difficulties, including high inflation and high interest rates. In addition, the economies of many Latin American countries are sensitive to fluctuations in commodities prices because exports of agricultural products, minerals, and metals represent a significant percentage of Latin American exports.

Some Latin American currencies have experienced steady devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar and certain Latin American countries have had to make major adjustments in their currencies from time to time. In addition, governments of many Latin American countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Governmental actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in Latin American countries, which could affect the companies in which a Portfolio invests and, therefore, the value of Portfolio shares. As noted above, in the past, many Latin American countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. For companies that keep accounting records in the local currency, inflation accounting rules in some Latin American countries require, for both tax and accounting purposes, that certain assets and liabilities be restated on the company's balance sheet in order to express items in terms of currency of constant purchasing power. Inflation accounting may indirectly generate losses or profits for certain Latin American companies. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and could have, in the future, very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain Latin American countries.

Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to a Portfolio's ability to repatriate investment income, capital, or the proceeds of sales of securities. A Portfolio could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Portfolio of any restrictions on investments.

Certain Latin American countries have entered into regional trade agreements that are designed to, among other things, reduce barriers between countries, increase competition among companies, and reduce government subsidies in certain industries. No assurance can be given that these changes will be successful in the long term, or that these changes will result in the economic stability intended. There is a possibility that these trade arrangements will not be fully implemented, or will be partially or completely unwound. It is also possible that a significant participant could choose to abandon a trade agreement, which could diminish its credibility and influence. Any of these occurrences could have adverse effects on the markets of both participating and non-participating countries, including sharp appreciation or depreciation of participants' national currencies and a significant increase in exchange rate volatility, a resurgence in economic protectionism, an undermining of confidence in the Latin American markets, an undermining of Latin American economic stability, the collapse or slowdown of the drive towards Latin American economic unity, and/or reversion of the attempts to lower government debt and inflation rates that were introduced in anticipation of such trade agreements. Such developments could have an adverse impact on a Portfolio's investments in Latin America generally or in specific countries participating in such trade agreements.

Other Latin American market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on sovereign debt, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in local courts, and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in certain Latin American countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in the United States or other foreign countries.

Risks of Investments in Russia. In addition to the risks listed under “Foreign Securities” and “Emerging Markets,” investing in Russia, or having indirect exposure to Russian securities through derivative investments, presents additional risks. Compared to most national securities markets, the Russian securities market is relatively new, and a substantial portion of securities transactions are privately negotiated outside of stock exchanges. The inexperience of the Russian securities market and the limited volume of trading in securities in the market may make obtaining accurate prices on portfolio securities from independent sources more difficult than in more developed markets. Additionally, because of less stringent auditing and financial reporting standards, as compared to U.S. companies, there may be little reliable corporate information available to investors. As a result, it may be difficult to assess the value or prospects of an investment in Russian companies. Securities of Russian companies also may experience greater price volatility than securities of U.S. companies.

Because of the relatively recent formation of the Russian securities markets, the underdeveloped state of Russia’s banking and telecommunication system and the legal and regulatory framework in Russia, settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions are subject to additional risks. Prior to 2013, there was no central registration system for equity share registration in Russia and registration was carried out either by the issuers themselves or by registrars located throughout Russia. These registrars may not have been subject to effective state supervision or licensed with any governmental entity. In 2013, Russia established the National Settlement Depository (“NSD”) as a recognized central securities depository, and title to Russian equities is now based on the records of the NSD and not on the records of the local registrars. The implementation of the NSD is generally expected to decrease the risk of loss in connection with recording and transferring title to securities; however, loss may still occur. Additionally, issuers and registrars remain prominent in the validation and approval of documentation requirements for corporate action processing in Russia, and there remain inconsistent market standards in the Russian market with respect to the completion and submission of corporate action elections. To the extent that a Portfolio suffers a loss relating to title or corporate actions relating to its portfolio securities, it may be difficult for that Portfolio to enforce its rights or otherwise remedy the loss.

The Russian economy is heavily dependent upon the export of a range of commodities including most industrial metals, forestry products, oil, and gas. Accordingly, it is strongly affected by international commodity prices and is particularly vulnerable to any weakening in global demand for these products. Foreign investors also face a high degree of currency risk when investing in Russian securities and a lack of available currency hedging instruments. In addition, there is the risk that the Russian government may impose capital controls on foreign portfolio investments in the event of extreme financial or political crisis. Such capital controls may prevent the sale of a portfolio of foreign assets and the repatriation of investment income and capital.

As a result of previous and current political and military actions undertaken by Russia, the United States and certain other countries, as well as the EU, have instituted economic sanctions against certain Russian individuals and companies. The political and economic situation in Russia, and the current and any future sanctions or other government actions against Russia, may result in the decline in the value and liquidity of Russian securities, devaluation of Russian currency, a downgrade in Russia’s credit rating, the inability to freely trade securities of sanctioned companies (either due to the sanctions imposed or related operational issues) and/or other adverse consequences to the Russian economy, any of which could negatively impact a Portfolio’s investments in Russian securities. Sanctions could result in the immediate freeze of Russian securities, impairing the ability of a Portfolio to buy, sell, receive or deliver those securities. Both the current and potential future sanctions or other government actions against Russia also could result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions, which may impair further the value or liquidity of Russian securities and negatively impact a Portfolio. Any or all of these potential results could lead Russia’s economy into a recession. The extent and duration of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, resulting sanctions and resulting future market disruptions in Europe and globally, including declines in its stock markets and the value of the ruble against the U.S. dollar, are impossible to predict, but could be significant and have a severe adverse effect on Russia and Europe in general. Actual and threatened responses to such military action may also impact the market for certain Russian commodities, such as oil and natural gas, as well as other sectors of the Russian economy, and may likely have collateral impacts on such sectors in Europe and globally. It is also possible that this conflict could expand and attacks could occur elsewhere in Europe. The potential for wider conflict may increase financial market volatility and could have severe adverse effects on regional and global markets.

Risks of Investments in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). In addition to the risks listed under “Foreign Securities” and “Emerging Markets,” investing in the PRC, or having indirect exposure to the PRC through derivative investments, presents additional risks. These additional risks include (without limitation): (i) inefficiencies resulting from erratic growth; (ii) the unavailability of consistently-reliable economic data; (iii) potentially high rates of inflation; (iv) dependence on exports and international trade; (v) relatively high levels of asset price volatility; (vi) small market capitalization and less liquidity; (vii) greater competition from regional economies; (viii) fluctuations in currency exchange rates, particularly in light of the

relative lack of currency hedging instruments and controls on the ability to exchange local currency for U.S. dollars; (ix) the relatively small size and absence of operating history of many Chinese companies; (x) the developing nature of the legal and regulatory framework for securities markets, custody arrangements and commerce; (xi) uncertainty with respect to the commitment of the government of the PRC to economic reforms; and (xii) the imposition of sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government.

Although the PRC has experienced a relatively stable political environment in recent years, there is no guarantee that such stability will be maintained in the future. As an emerging market, many factors may affect such stability – such as increasing gaps between the rich and poor or agrarian unrest and instability of existing political structures – and may result in adverse consequences to a Portfolio investing in securities and instruments economically tied to the PRC. Political uncertainty, military intervention and political corruption could reverse favorable trends toward market and economic reform, privatization and removal of trade barriers, and could result in significant disruption to securities markets. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, the imposition of tariffs or other trade barriers by the United States or other foreign governments on exports from the PRC, or a downturn in any of the economies of the PRC's key trading partners may also have an adverse impact on Chinese issuers and the PRC's economy as a whole. The current political climate has intensified concerns about trade tariffs and a potential trade war between the PRC and the United States. These consequences may trigger a significant reduction in international trade, the oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price reductions of goods, and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of the PRC's export industry with a potentially negative impact to a Portfolio.

The PRC is dominated by the one-party rule of the Communist Party. Investments in the PRC are subject to risks associated with greater governmental control over and involvement in the economy. The PRC manages its currency at artificial levels relative to the U.S. dollar rather than at levels determined by the market. This type of system can lead to sudden and large adjustments in the currency, which, in turn, can have a disruptive and negative effect on foreign investors. The PRC also may restrict the free conversion of its currency into foreign currencies, including the U.S. dollar. Currency repatriation restrictions may have the effect of making securities and instruments tied to the PRC relatively illiquid, particularly in connection with redemption requests. In addition, the government of the PRC exercises significant control over economic growth through direct and heavy involvement in resource allocation and monetary policy, control over payment of foreign currency denominated obligations and provision of preferential treatment to particular industries and/or companies. Economic reform programs in the PRC have contributed to growth, but there is no guarantee that such reforms will continue.

Chinese companies, particularly those located in China, may lack, or have different, accounting and financial reporting standards, which may result in the unavailability of material information about Chinese issuers. PRC companies are required to follow Chinese accounting standards and practices, which may be less rigorous and significantly different than international accounting standards. In particular, the assets and profits appearing on the financial statements of a Chinese issuer may not reflect its financial position or results of operations in the way they would be reflected had such financial statements been prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Furthermore, the PCAOB has warned that it lacks the ability to inspect audit work and practices of PCAOB-registered auditing firms in China. This may result in inaccurate or incomplete financial records of an issuer's operations within China, which may have a negative impact on a Portfolio's investments in such companies.

Natural disasters such as droughts, floods, earthquakes and tsunamis have plagued the PRC in the past, and the region's economy may be affected by such environmental events in the future. A Portfolio's investment in the PRC is, therefore, subject to the risk of such events (see "Geographic Investment Risk"). In addition, the relationship between the PRC and Taiwan is particularly sensitive, and hostilities between the PRC and Taiwan may present a risk to a Portfolio's investments in the PRC.

Moreover, as demonstrated by past protests in Hong Kong over political, economic, social, and legal freedoms, and the PRC government's response to them, political uncertainty exists within Hong Kong and there is no guarantee that additional protests will not arise in the future. Hostilities between the PRC and Hong Kong may present a risk to a Portfolio's investments in the PRC or Hong Kong.

Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs"). In seeking exposure to Chinese issuers, a Portfolio may invest in VIE structures, which may subject the Portfolio to legal and regulatory uncertainties and risks in addition to the risks listed under "Foreign Securities" and "Emerging Markets." The VIE structure enables foreign investors, such as a Portfolio, to obtain exposure to a Chinese operating company in situations in which the Chinese government has limited or prohibited non-Chinese ownership of such company. The VIE structure does not involve equity ownership in a China-based company but rather involves claims to the

China-based company's profits and control of its assets through contractual arrangements. As a result, foreign investors do not have rights of direct equity owners, including rights to residual profits or control over management.

Intervention by the Chinese government with respect to VIE structure or the non-enforcement of VIE-related contractual rights could significantly affect a Chinese operating company's business, the enforceability of the shell company's contractual arrangements with the Chinese operating company and the value of the listed company's stock. Intervention by the Chinese government could include nationalization of the Chinese operating company, confiscation of its assets, restrictions on operations and/or constraints on the use of VIE structures. Any change in the operations of entities in a VIE structure, the status of VIE contractual arrangements or the legal or regulatory environment in China could result in significant losses to a Portfolio.

Securities Listed on Chinese Stock Exchanges. Portfolios with the ability to invest in foreign securities may invest in securities listed on Chinese stock exchanges or have indirect exposure to these securities through derivative investments. These securities are divided into two classes of shares: China B Shares, which may be owned by both Chinese and foreign investors and China A Shares. A portfolio with the ability to invest in foreign securities may invest in China A Shares and other eligible securities ("Stock Connect Securities") listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") through the Shanghai – Hong Kong Stock Connect program, as well as eligible China A Shares listed and traded on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") through the Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect program (both programs collectively referred to herein as "Stock Connect"). Each of the SSE and SZSE are referred to as an "Exchange" and collectively as the "Exchanges" for purposes of this section. An investment in China A Shares is also generally subject to the risks identified under "Foreign Securities," and foreign investment risks such as price controls, expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, and nationalization may be heightened when investing in China.

Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked program developed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEC"), the Exchanges, and the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear") to permit mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong. Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), a clearing house operated by HKEC, acts as nominee for participants, such as a portfolio, accessing Stock Connect Securities.

A primary feature of the Stock Connect program is the application of the home market's laws and rules to investors in a security. Thus, investors in Stock Connect Securities are generally subject to Chinese securities regulations and the listing rules of the respective Exchange, among other restrictions. Since the relevant regulations governing Stock Connect Securities are relatively new and untested, they are subject to change and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. In particular, the courts may consider that the nominee or custodian, as registered holder of Stock Connect Securities, has full ownership over the Stock Connect Securities rather than a portfolio as the underlying beneficial owner. HKSCC, as nominee holder, does not guarantee the title to Stock Connect Securities held through it and is under no obligation to enforce title or other rights associated with ownership on behalf of beneficial owners. Consequently, title to these securities, or the rights associated with them such as participation in corporate actions or shareholder meetings cannot be assured. In the event ChinaClear defaults, HKSCC's liabilities under its market contracts with participants will be limited to assisting participants with claims and a portfolio may not fully recover its losses or the Stock Connect Securities it owns. Recovery of a portfolio's property may also be subject to delays and expenses, which may be material. Further, investors are currently able to trade Stock Connect Securities only up to certain daily maximums. Buy orders and sell orders are offset for purposes of the daily quota, which is applied to all market participants and not specifically to the portfolios or investment manager. If the daily quota is reached or a stock is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via Stock Connect, a portfolio's investment program would be adversely impacted.

Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the respective Exchange and SEHK are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. Therefore, an investment in China A Shares through Stock Connect may subject a portfolio to a risk of price fluctuations on days where the Chinese market is open, but Stock Connect is not trading. Trading via Stock Connect is subject to trading, clearance and settlement procedures that are untested in China which could pose risks to a portfolio. Finally, the withholding tax treatment of dividends and capital gains payable to overseas investors currently is unsettled.

Transaction Costs. Costs of buying, selling, and holding foreign securities, including brokerage, tax, and custody costs, may be higher than those involved in domestic transactions.

Short Sales

The Portfolios may engage in short sales through short sales of stocks, futures, uncovered written calls, structured products, and swaps used to effectuate a short position. A Portfolio may engage in short sales when portfolio management anticipates that a security's market purchase price will be less than its borrowing price. In a short sale transaction, a Portfolio sells a security it does not own to a purchaser at a specified price. To complete a short sale, the Portfolio must: (i) borrow the security to deliver it to the purchaser and (ii) buy that same security in the market to return it to the lender. Short sales involve the same fundamental risk as short sales against the box, as described below. In addition, a Portfolio may incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Portfolio replaces the borrowed security, and the Portfolio may realize a gain if the security declines in price between those same dates. Although a Portfolio's potential for gain as a result of a short sale is limited to the price at which it sold the security short less the cost of borrowing the security, the potential for loss is theoretically unlimited because there is no upper limit to the cost of replacing the borrowed security. To borrow the security, a Portfolio may also be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold.

The Portfolios may not always be able to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. A lender may request, or market conditions may dictate, that the borrowed securities be returned to the lender on short notice, and a Portfolio may have to buy the borrowed securities at an unfavorable price. If this occurs at a time when other short sellers of the same security also want to close out their positions, a "short squeeze" can occur, which means that the demand is greater than supply for the stock sold short. If a short squeeze occurs, it is more likely that a Portfolio will have to cover its short sale at an unfavorable price and potentially reduce or eliminate any gain, or cause a loss, as a result of the short sale.

Short Sales Against the Box

The Portfolios may engage in "short sales against the box" and options for hedging purposes. This technique involves either selling short a security that a Portfolio owns, or selling short a security that a Portfolio has the right to obtain, for delivery at a specified date in the future. A Portfolio does not deliver from its portfolio the securities sold short and does not immediately receive the proceeds of the short sale. A Portfolio borrows the securities sold short and receives proceeds from the short sale only when it delivers the securities to the lender. If the value of the securities sold short increases prior to the scheduled delivery date, a Portfolio loses the opportunity to participate in the gain. There are no limits on a Portfolio's investments in short sales against the box for hedging purposes.

Zero Coupon, Step Coupon, and Pay-In-Kind Securities

Within the parameters of its specific investment policies, each Portfolio may invest up to 10% (without limit for Flexible Bond Portfolio) of its net assets in zero coupon, step coupon, and pay-in-kind securities. Zero coupon bonds are securities that make no fixed interest payments but instead are issued and traded at a discount from their face value. They do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity. Step coupon bonds trade at a discount from their face value and pay coupon interest. The coupon rate is low for an initial period and then increases to a higher coupon rate. The discount from the face amount or par value depends on the time remaining until cash payments begin, prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and the perceived credit quality of the issuer. Pay-in-kind bonds normally give the issuer an option to pay cash at a coupon payment date or give the holder of the security a similar bond with the same coupon rate and a face value equal to the amount of the coupon payment that would have been made. For purposes of a Portfolio's restriction on investing in income-producing securities, income-producing securities include securities that make periodic interest payments as well as those that make interest payments on a deferred basis or pay interest only at maturity (e.g., Treasury bills or zero coupon bonds).

For federal income tax purposes, holders of zero coupon securities and step coupon securities are required to recognize income even though the holders receive no cash payments of interest during the year. Similarly, holders of payment-in-kind securities must include in their gross income the value of securities they receive as "interest." In order to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), and the regulations thereunder, a Portfolio must distribute its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net tax-exempt income, including the original issue discount accrued on zero coupon or step coupon bonds and non-cash income from payment-in-kind securities. Because a Portfolio will not receive cash payments on a current basis with respect to accrued original-issue discount on zero coupon bonds or step coupon bonds during the period before interest payments begin or may receive non-cash interest payments, in some years that Portfolio may have to distribute cash obtained from other sources in order to satisfy the distribution requirements under the Internal Revenue Code. A Portfolio may obtain such cash from selling other portfolio holdings, which may cause that Portfolio to incur capital gains or losses on the sale. Additionally, these actions are likely to reduce the amount of cash available for investment by a Portfolio, to reduce the assets to which Portfolio expenses could be allocated, and to

reduce the rate of return for that Portfolio. In some circumstances, such sales might be necessary in order to satisfy cash distribution requirements even though investment considerations might otherwise make it undesirable for a Portfolio to sell the securities at the time.

Generally, the market prices of zero coupon, step coupon, and pay-in-kind securities are more volatile than the prices of securities that pay interest periodically and in cash and are likely to respond to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than other types of debt securities having similar maturities and credit quality. Additionally, such securities may be subject to heightened credit and valuation risk.

Pass-Through Securities

The Portfolios may invest in various types of pass-through securities, such as commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, which include collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) and Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (“REMIC”) pass-through or mortgage participation certificates, asset-backed securities, credit-linked trust certificates, traded custody receipts, and participation interests. A pass-through security is a share or certificate of interest in a pool of debt obligations that have been repackaged by an intermediary, such as a bank or broker-dealer. The purchaser of a pass-through security receives an undivided interest in the underlying pool of securities. The issuers of the underlying securities make interest and principal payments to the intermediary, which are passed through to purchasers, such as the Portfolios.

Agency Mortgage-Related Securities. The most common type of pass-through securities is mortgage-backed securities. Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”) Certificates are mortgage-backed securities that evidence an undivided interest in a pool of mortgage loans. Ginnie Mae Certificates differ from bonds in that principal is paid back monthly by the borrowers over the term of the loan rather than returned in a lump sum at maturity. A Portfolio will generally purchase “modified pass-through” Ginnie Mae Certificates, which entitle the holder to receive a share of all interest and principal payments paid and owned on the mortgage pool, net of fees paid to the “issuer” and Ginnie Mae, regardless of whether or not the mortgagor actually makes the payment. Ginnie Mae Certificates are backed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Government-related (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) guarantors include (i) the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), and (ii) the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), which issue certificates that resemble Ginnie Mae Certificates in that each certificate represents a pro rata share of all interest and principal payments made and owned on the underlying pool. Pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae. Participation certificates issued by Freddie Mac, which represent interests in mortgages from Freddie Mac’s national portfolio are guaranteed by Freddie Mac and to the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal.

In September 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”), an agency of the U.S. Government, placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac under conservatorship. Since that time, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have received capital support through U.S. Treasury preferred stock purchases and Treasury and Federal Reserve purchases of their mortgage-backed securities. The FHFA and the U.S. Treasury have imposed strict limits on the size of these entities’ mortgage portfolios. The FHFA has the power to cancel any contract entered into by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac prior to FHFA’s appointment as conservator or receiver, including the guarantee obligations of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. As of the date of this SAI, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac remain under conservatorship.

In addition, the future for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac is uncertain as the U.S. Government is considering multiple options, ranging on a spectrum from significant reform, nationalization, privatization, consolidation, to outright elimination of these entities. Congress is considering several pieces of legislation that would reform Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, proposing to address their structure, mission, portfolio limits, and guarantee fees, among other issues. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also are the subject of several continuing legal actions and investigations over certain accounting, disclosure, and corporate governance matters, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may continue to have an adverse effect on these guaranteeing entities.

Except for Ginnie Mae Certificates, each of the mortgage-backed securities described above is characterized by monthly payments to the holder, reflecting the monthly payments made by the borrowers who received the underlying mortgage loans. The payments to the security holders (such as the Portfolios), like the payments on the underlying loans, represent both principal and interest. Although the underlying mortgage loans are for specified periods of time, such as 20 or 30 years, the borrowers can, and typically do, pay them off sooner. Thus, the security holders frequently receive prepayments of principal in addition to the principal that is part of the regular monthly payments. Portfolio management will consider estimated prepayment rates in calculating the average-weighted maturity of a Portfolio, if relevant. A borrower is more likely

to prepay a mortgage that bears a relatively high rate of interest. This means that in times of declining interest rates, higher yielding mortgage-backed securities held by a Portfolio might be converted to cash, and the Portfolio will be forced to accept lower interest rates when that cash is used to purchase additional securities in the mortgage-backed securities sector or in other investment sectors. Additionally, prepayments during such periods will limit a Portfolio's ability to participate in as large a market gain as may be experienced with a comparable security not subject to prepayment.

The Portfolios' investments in mortgage-backed securities, including privately issued mortgage-related securities where applicable, may be backed by subprime mortgages. Subprime mortgages are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their mortgages. Investments in mortgage-backed securities comprised of subprime mortgages may be subject to a higher degree of credit risk, valuation risk, pre-payment risk, extension risk (heightened in rising interest rate environments), and liquidity risk.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities represent interests in pools of consumer and commercial loans and are backed by paper or accounts receivables originated by banks, credit card companies, or other providers of credit. Asset-backed securities are created from many types of assets, including, but not limited to, auto loans, accounts receivable such as credit card receivables and hospital account receivables, home equity loans, student loans, boat loans, mobile home loans, recreational vehicle loans, manufactured housing loans, aircraft leases, computer leases, and syndicated bank loans. Generally, the originating bank or credit provider is neither the obligor nor the guarantor of the security, and interest and principal payments ultimately depend upon payment of the underlying loans. Tax-exempt asset-backed securities include units of beneficial interests in pools of purchase contracts, financing leases, and sales agreements that may be created when a municipality enters into an installment purchase contract or lease with a vendor. Such securities may be secured by the assets purchased or leased by the municipality; however, if the municipality stops making payments, there generally will be no recourse against the vendor. The market for tax-exempt, asset-backed securities is still relatively new. These obligations are likely to involve unscheduled prepayments of principal.

Collateralized Bond Obligations and other Collateralized Debt Obligations. Certain Portfolios may invest in collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), other collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and other CDOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is often backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. The collateral can be from many different types of fixed income securities such as high-yield debt, residential privately issued mortgage-related securities, commercial privately issued mortgage-related securities, trust preferred securities and emerging market debt. Other CDOs are trusts backed by other types of assets representing obligations of various parties. CBOs and other CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses.

For CBOs and other CDOs, the cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the "equity" tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Since they are partially protected from defaults, senior tranches from a CBO trust or trust of another CDO typically have higher ratings and lower yields than their underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CBO or other CDO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CBO or other CDO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CBO or other CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the instrument in which a Portfolio invests. Normally, CBOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CBOs and other CDOs may be characterized by a Portfolio as illiquid securities. CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the risk that a Portfolio may invest in CBOs or other CDOs that are subordinate (or junior) to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. Certain Portfolios may invest in CMOs. A CMO is a debt obligation of a legal entity that is collateralized by mortgages and divided into classes. Similar to a bond, interest and prepaid principal is paid, in most cases, on a monthly basis. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans or private mortgage bonds, but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Freddie Mac, or Fannie Mae, and their income streams. A REMIC is a type of CMO that qualifies for special tax treatment, and unlike the debt securities structure of CMOs, REMICs may be structured as indirect ownership interests in the underlying assets of the REMICs themselves.

CMOs are structured into multiple classes, often referred to as “tranches,” with each class bearing a different stated maturity and entitled to a different schedule for payments of principal and interest, including pre-payments. Actual maturity and average life will depend upon the pre-payment experience of the collateral. In the case of certain CMOs (known as “sequential pay” CMOs), payments of principal received from the pool of underlying mortgages, including pre-payments, are applied to the classes of CMOs in the order of their respective final distribution dates. Thus, no payment of principal will be made to any class of sequential pay CMOs until all other classes having an earlier final distribution date have been paid in full.

In a typical CMO transaction, a corporation (“issuer”) issues multiple series (e.g., A, B, C, Z) of CMO bonds (“Bonds”). Proceeds of the Bond offering are used to purchase mortgages or mortgage pass-through certificates (“Collateral”). The Collateral is pledged to a third party trustee as security for the Bonds. Principal and interest payments from the Collateral are used to pay principal on the Bonds in the order A, B, C, Z. The Series A, B, and C Bonds all bear current interest. Interest on the Series Z Bond is accrued and added to principal and a like amount is paid as principal on the Series A, B, or C Bond currently being paid off. When the Series A, B, and C Bonds are paid in full, interest and principal on the Series Z Bond begins to be paid currently. CMOs may be less liquid and may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

As CMOs have evolved, some classes of CMO bonds have become more common. For example, a Portfolio may invest in parallel-pay and planned amortization class (“PAC”) CMOs and multi-class pass-through certificates. Parallel-pay CMOs and multi-class pass-through certificates are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO and multi-class pass-through structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PACs generally require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PACs are parallel-pay CMOs with the required principal amount on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes. Any CMO or multi-class pass-through structure that includes PAC securities must also have support tranches – known as support bonds, companion bonds or non-PAC bonds – which lend or absorb principal cash flows to allow the PAC securities to maintain their stated maturities and final distribution dates within a range of actual prepayment experience. These support tranches are subject to a higher level of maturity risk compared to other mortgage-related securities, and usually provide a higher yield to compensate investors. If principal cash flows are received in amounts outside a pre-determined range such that the support bonds cannot lend or absorb sufficient cash flows to the PAC securities as intended, the PAC securities are subject to heightened maturity risk. Consistent with certain Portfolios’ investment objectives and policies, the Adviser may invest in various tranches of CMO bonds, including support bonds.

Collateralized Loan Obligations (“CLO”). A CLO is a type of securitized asset, which is a sector of the fixed income market that also includes asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities. Typically organized as a trust or other special purpose vehicle, the CLO issues debt and equity interests and uses the proceeds from this issuance to acquire a portfolio of bank loans made primarily to businesses that are rated below investment grade. The underlying loans are generally senior-secured/first-priority loans; however, the CLO may also include an allowance for second-lien and/or unsecured debt. Additionally, the underlying loans may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, some of which may individually be below investment grade or the equivalent if unrated. The portfolio of underlying loans is actively managed by the CLO manager for a fixed period of time (“reinvestment period”). During the reinvestment period, the CLO manager may buy and sell individual loans to create trading gains or mitigate losses. The CLO portfolio will generally be required to adhere to certain diversification rules established by the CLO issuer to mitigate against the risk of concentrated defaults within a given industry or sector. After a specified period of time, the majority owner of equity interests in the CLO may seek to call the CLO’s outstanding debt or refinance its position. If not called or refinanced, when the reinvestment period ends, the CLO uses cash flows from the underlying loans to pay down the outstanding debt tranches and wind up the CLO’s operations.

Interests in the CLOs are divided into two or more separate debt and equity tranches, each with a different credit rating and risk/return profile based upon its priority of claim on the cashflows produced by the underlying loan pool. Tranches are categorized as senior, mezzanine and subordinated/equity, according to their degree of credit risk. If there are defaults or the CLO’s collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. The riskiest portion is the “Equity” tranche, which bears the bulk of defaults from the loans in the CLO and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Senior and mezzanine tranches are typically rated, with the former receiving ratings of A to AAA/Aaa and the latter receiving ratings of B to BBB/Baa. The ratings reflect

both the credit quality of underlying collateral as well as how much protection a given tranche is afforded by tranches that are subordinate to it. Normally, CLOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws.

CLOs themselves, and the loan obligations underlying the CLOs, are typically subject to certain restrictions on transfer and sale, potentially making them less liquid than other types of securities. Additionally, when a Portfolio purchases a newly issued CLO directly from the issuer (rather than from the secondary market), there will be a delayed settlement period, during which time, the liquidity of the CLO may be further reduced. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, a Portfolio's ability to acquire or dispose of CLOs at a price and time a Portfolio deems advantageous may be severely impaired. CLOs are generally considered to be long-term investments and there is no guarantee that an active secondary market will exist or be maintained for any given CLO. CLOs are typically structured such that, after a specified period of time, the majority investor in the equity tranche can call (i.e., redeem) the security in full. A Portfolio may not be able to accurately predict when or which of its CLO investments will be called, resulting in the Portfolio having to reinvest the proceeds in unfavorable circumstances, resulting in a decline in the Portfolio's income. As interest rates decrease, issuers of the underlying loan obligations may refinance any floating rate loans, which will result in a reduction in the principal value of the CLO's portfolio and requiring a Portfolio to reinvest cash at an inopportune time. Conversely, as interest rates rise, borrowers with floating rate loans may experience difficulty in making payments, resulting in delinquencies and defaults, which will result in a reduction in cash flow to the CLO and the CLO's investors.

Privately Issued Mortgage-Related Securities. Privately issued mortgage-related securities are pass-through pools of conventional residential mortgage loans created by commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers. Such issuers may be the originators and/or servicers of the underlying mortgage loans as well as the guarantors of the mortgage-related securities. Pools created by such non-governmental issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government and government-related pools because there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in the former pools. However, timely payment of interest and principal of these pools may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit, which may be issued by governmental entities or private insurers. Such insurance and guarantees and the creditworthiness of the issuers thereof will be considered in determining whether a mortgage-related security meets a Portfolio's investment quality standards. There can be no assurance that insurers or guarantors can meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. A Portfolio may buy mortgage-related securities without insurance or guarantees if, through an examination of the loan experience and practices of the originators/servicers and poolers, the Adviser determines that the securities meet the Portfolios' quality standards. Securities issued by certain private organizations may not be readily marketable.

Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-related securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. Mortgage pools underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities more frequently include second mortgages, high loan-to-value ratio mortgages and manufactured housing loans, in addition to commercial mortgages and other types of mortgages where a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee is not available. The coupon rates and maturities of the underlying mortgage loans in a privately-issued mortgage-related securities pool may vary to a greater extent than those included in a government guaranteed pool, and the pool may include subprime mortgage loans.

The risk of non-payment is greater for mortgage-related securities that are backed by loans that were originated under weak underwriting standards, including loans made to borrowers with limited means to make repayment. A level of risk exists for all loans, although, historically, the poorest performing loans have been those classified as subprime. Other types of privately issued mortgage-related securities, such as those classified as pay-option adjustable rate or Alt-A have also performed poorly. Even loans classified as prime have experienced higher levels of delinquencies and defaults. A decline in real property values across the United States may exacerbate the level of losses that investors in privately issued mortgage-related securities have experienced. Market factors that may adversely affect mortgage loan repayment include adverse economic conditions, unemployment, a decline in the value of real property, or an increase in interest rates.

Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-related securities held by a Portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

A Portfolio may purchase privately issued mortgage-related securities that are originated, packaged and serviced by third party entities. It is possible these third parties could have interests that are in conflict with the holders of mortgage-related securities, and such holders (such as a Portfolio) could have rights against the third parties or their affiliates. For example, if a loan originator, servicer or its affiliates engaged in negligence or willful misconduct in carrying out its duties, then a holder of the mortgage-related security could seek recourse against the originator/servicer or its affiliates, as applicable. Also, as a loan originator/servicer, the originator/servicer or its affiliates may make certain representations and warranties regarding the quality of the mortgages and properties underlying a mortgage-related security. If one or more of those representations or warranties is false, then the holders of the mortgage-related securities (such as a Portfolio) could trigger an obligation of the originator/servicer or its affiliates, as applicable, to repurchase the mortgages from the issuing trust. Notwithstanding the foregoing, many of the third parties that are legally bound by trust and other documents have failed to perform their respective duties, as stipulated in such trust and other documents, and investors have had limited success in enforcing terms.

Mortgage-related securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, are not subject to the Portfolios' industry concentration restrictions by virtue of the exclusion from that test available to all U.S. Government securities. In the case of privately issued mortgage-related securities, the Adviser takes the position that mortgage-related securities do not represent interests in any particular "industry" or group of industries. Therefore, a Portfolio may invest more or less than 25% of its total assets in privately issued mortgage-related securities. The assets underlying such securities may be represented by a portfolio of residential or commercial mortgages (including both whole mortgage loans and mortgage participation interests that may be senior or junior in terms of priority of repayment) or portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae. Mortgage loans underlying a mortgage-related security may in turn be insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration or the Department of Veterans Affairs. In the case of privately issued mortgage-related securities whose underlying assets are neither U.S. Government securities nor U.S. Government-insured mortgages, to the extent that real properties securing such assets may be located in the same geographical region, the security may be subject to a greater risk of default than other comparable securities in the event of adverse economic, political or business developments that may affect such region and, ultimately, the ability of residential homeowners to make payments of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities. A Portfolio may invest in commercial mortgage-backed securities. Commercial mortgage-backed securities include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans, including office properties, retail properties, hotels, industrial mixed use properties or multi-family apartment buildings. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

Other Mortgage-Related Securities. Other mortgage-related securities in which a Portfolio may invest include securities other than those described above that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property, including collateralized mortgage obligation residuals or stripped mortgage-backed securities. Other mortgage-related securities may be equity or debt securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, partnerships, trusts and special purpose entities of the foregoing. In addition, a Portfolio may invest in any combination of mortgage-related interest-only or principal-only debt.

Mortgage-related securities include, among other things, securities that reflect an interest in reverse mortgages. In a reverse mortgage, a lender makes a loan to a homeowner based on the homeowner's equity in his or her home. While a homeowner must be age 62 or older to qualify for a reverse mortgage, reverse mortgages may have no income restrictions. Repayment of the interest or principal for the loan is generally not required until the homeowner dies, sells the home, or ceases to use the home as his or her primary residence.

There are three general types of reverse mortgages: (1) single-purpose reverse mortgages, which are offered by certain state and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations; (2) federally-insured reverse mortgages, which are backed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and (3) proprietary reverse mortgages, which are privately offered loans. A mortgage-related security may be backed by a single type of reverse mortgage. Reverse mortgage-related securities include agency and privately issued mortgage-related securities. The principal government guarantor of reverse mortgage-related securities is Ginnie Mae.

Reverse mortgage-related securities may be subject to risks different than other types of mortgage-related securities due to the unique nature of the underlying loans. The date of repayment for such loans is uncertain and may occur sooner or later than anticipated. The timing of payments for the corresponding mortgage-related security may be uncertain. Because reverse mortgages are offered only to persons 62 and older and there may be no income restrictions, the loans may react differently than traditional home loans to market events.

Credit Risk Transfer Securities. A Portfolio may invest in credit risk transfer securities (“CRTs”), which are unguaranteed and unsecured debt securities issued from time to time by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, or other government sponsored entities (each, a “GSE”). Typically, such securities are issued at par and have stated final maturities. CRTs are structured so that: (i) interest is paid directly by the issuing GSE; and (ii) principal is paid by the issuing GSE in accordance with the principal payments and default performance of a certain pool of underlying mortgage loans acquired by the GSE. The issuing GSE selects the pool of mortgage loans based on that GSE’s eligibility criteria. The performance of the CRTs will be directly affected by the selection of the underlying mortgage loans by the GSE.

CRTs are not directly linked to or backed by the underlying mortgage loans. Thus, although the payment of principal and interest on such securities is tied to the performance of the pool of underlying mortgage loans, a Portfolio, as an investor in CRTs, will have no interest in the underlying mortgage loans. In the event that a GSE fails to pay principal or interest on its CRTs or goes through a bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding, a Portfolio would have no direct recourse to the underlying mortgage loans.

A Portfolio may also invest in CRTs that are issued by private entities, such as banks or other financial institutions. CRTs issued by private entities are structured similarly to those issued by a GSE and are generally subject to the same types of risks, including mortgage, credit, prepayment, liquidity, and valuation risks.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities. A Portfolio may invest in adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities (“ARMBS”), which have interest rates that reset at periodic intervals. Acquiring ARMBS permits a Portfolio to participate in increases in prevailing current interest rates through periodic adjustments in the coupons of mortgages underlying the pool on which ARMBS are based. Such ARMBS generally have higher current yield and lower price fluctuations than is the case with more traditional fixed income debt securities of comparable rating and maturity. In addition, when prepayments of principal are made on the underlying mortgages during periods of rising interest rates, a Portfolio can reinvest the proceeds of such prepayments at rates higher than those at which they were previously invested. Mortgages underlying most ARMBS, however, have limits on the allowable annual or lifetime increases that can be made in the interest rate that the mortgagor pays. Therefore, if current interest rates rise above such limits over the period of the limitation, a Portfolio, when holding an ARMBS, does not benefit from further increases in interest rates. Moreover, when interest rates are in excess of coupon rates (i.e., the rates being paid by mortgagors) of the mortgages, ARMBS behave more like fixed-income securities and less like adjustable rate securities and are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income securities. In addition, during periods of rising interest rates, increases in the coupon rate of adjustable rate mortgages generally lag current market interest rates slightly, thereby creating the potential for capital depreciation on such securities.

Other Types of Pass-Through Securities. The Portfolios also may invest in other types of pass-through securities, such as credit-linked trust certificates, traded custody receipts, and participation interests. Holders of the interests are entitled to receive distributions of interest, principal, and other payments on each of the underlying debt securities (less expenses), and in some cases distributions of the underlying debt securities. The underlying debt securities have a specified maturity but are subject to prepayment risk because if an issuer prepays the principal, a Portfolio may have additional cash to invest at a time when prevailing interest rates have declined and reinvestment of such additional funds is made at a lower rate. The value of the underlying debt securities may change due to changes in market interest rates. If interest rates rise, the value of the underlying debt securities, and therefore the value of the pass-through security, may decline. If the underlying debt securities are high-yield securities, the risks associated with high-yield/high-risk securities discussed in this SAI and in the Portfolios’ Prospectuses may apply.

Investment Company Securities

From time to time, a Portfolio may invest in securities of other investment companies, subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act or as otherwise permitted by the SEC. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act prohibits a Portfolio from acquiring: (i) more than 3% of another investment company’s voting stock; (ii) securities of another investment company with a value in excess of 5% of a Portfolio’s total assets; or (iii) securities of such other investment company and all other investment companies owned by a Portfolio having a value in excess of 10% of the Portfolio’s total assets. In addition, Section 12(d)(1) prohibits another investment company from selling its shares to a Portfolio if, after the sale: (i) the Portfolio owns more than 3% of the other investment company’s voting stock or (ii) the Portfolio and other investment companies, and companies controlled by

them, own more than 10% of the voting stock of such other investment company. To the extent a Portfolio is an underlying fund in a fund of funds managed by the Adviser, the Portfolio may not acquire securities of other investment companies in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) and securities of open-end investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(G). A Portfolio may invest in other investment companies beyond these statutory limits to the extent the Portfolio abides by certain conditions of Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act. A Portfolio may invest its cash holdings in affiliated or non-affiliated money market funds or cash management pooled investment vehicles that operate pursuant to the provision of the 1940 Act that governs the operation of money market funds as part of a cash sweep program. A Portfolio may purchase unlimited shares of affiliated or non-affiliated money market funds and of other funds managed by the Adviser, whether registered or unregistered entities, as permitted by the 1940 Act and rules promulgated thereunder.

To the extent a Portfolio invests in money market funds or other funds, such Portfolio will be subject to the same risks that investors experience when investing in such other funds. These risks may include the impact of significant fluctuations in assets as a result of the cash sweep program or purchase and redemption activity by affiliated or non-affiliated shareholders in such other funds. Additionally, to the extent that the Adviser serves as the investment adviser to underlying funds or investment vehicles in which a Portfolio may invest, the Adviser may have conflicting interests in fulfilling its fiduciary duties to both the Portfolio and the underlying funds or investment vehicles. Money market funds are open-end registered investment companies. Money market funds that meet the definition of a retail money market fund or government money market fund compute their price per share using the amortized cost method of valuation to seek to maintain a stable \$1.00 price per share, and money market funds that do not meet the definitions of a retail money market fund or government money market fund transact at a floating NAV per share (similar to all other non-money market mutual funds). Money market funds may impose liquidity fees or temporarily suspend the ability to sell shares if the fund's liquidity falls below certain required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. Amendments to money market fund regulation could impact the trading and value of money market instruments, which may negatively affect a Portfolio's return potential.

Investment companies may include index-based investments such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), that hold substantially all of their assets in investments representing specific indices. The main risk of investing in index-based investments is the same as investing in a portfolio of investments comprising the index. Index-based investments may not replicate exactly the performance of their specific index because of transaction costs and because of the temporary unavailability of certain component securities of the index.

As a shareholder of another investment company, a Portfolio would bear its pro rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to the expenses the Portfolio bears directly in connection with its own operation. The market prices of index-based investments and closed-end funds will fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the market value of their underlying portfolio investments and due to supply and demand for the instruments on the exchanges on which they are traded (which may result in their trading at a discount or premium to their NAVs). If the market price of shares of an index-based investment or closed-end fund decreases below the price that a Portfolio paid for the shares and the Portfolio were to sell its shares of such investment company at a time when the market price is lower than the price at which it purchased the shares, the Portfolio would experience a loss.

Exchange-Traded Notes

Certain Portfolios may invest in exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"), which are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities whose returns are linked to a particular index and provide exposure to the total returns of various market indices, including indices linked to stocks, bonds, commodities, and currencies. This type of debt security differs from other types of bonds and notes. ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees; no period coupon payments are distributed and no principal protections exist. ETNs do not pay cash distributions. Instead, the value of dividends, interest, and investment gains are captured in a Portfolio's total return. A Portfolio may invest in these securities when desiring exposure to debt securities or commodities. When evaluating ETNs for investment, the Adviser will consider the potential risks involved, expected tax efficiency, rate of return, and credit risk. As senior debt securities, ETNs rank above the issuing company's other securities in the event of a bankruptcy or liquidation, which means a Portfolio would be in line to receive repayment of its investment before certain of the company's other creditors. When a Portfolio invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. There may be restrictions on a Portfolio's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. A Portfolio's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

Equity-Linked Notes

An equity-linked note ("ELN") is a debt instrument whose value is based on the value of a single equity security, basket of equity securities or an index of equity securities (each, an "underlying equity"). An ELN typically provides interest income,

thereby offering a yield advantage over investing directly in an underlying equity. Certain Portfolios may purchase ELNs that trade on a securities exchange or those that trade on the over-the-counter (“OTC”) markets, including securities eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act (“Rule 144A Securities”). Certain Portfolios may also purchase ELNs in a privately negotiated transaction with the issuer of the ELNs (or its broker-dealer affiliate). Certain Portfolios may or may not hold an ELN until its maturity.

Equity-linked securities also include issues such as Structured Yield Product Exchangeable for Stock (STRYPES), Trust Automatic Common Exchange Securities (TRACES), Trust Issued Mandatory Exchange Securities (TIMES) and Trust Enhanced Dividend Securities (TRENDS). The issuers of these equity-linked securities generally purchase and hold a portfolio of stripped U.S. Treasury securities maturing on a quarterly basis through the conversion date, and a forward purchase contract with an existing shareholder of the company relating to the common stock. Quarterly distributions on such equity-linked securities generally consist of the cash received from the U.S. Treasury securities and such equity-linked securities generally are not entitled to any dividends that may be declared on the common stock.

Depository Receipts

Each Portfolio may invest in sponsored and unsponsored American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), which are receipts issued by an American bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in U.S. securities markets. Unsponsored ADRs may be created without the participation of the foreign issuer. Holders of these ADRs generally bear all the costs of the ADR facility, whereas foreign issuers typically bear certain costs in a sponsored ADR. The bank or trust company depository of an unsponsored ADR may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the foreign issuer or to pass through voting rights. The Portfolios may also invest in European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), and in other similar instruments representing securities of foreign companies. EDRs and GDRs are securities that are typically issued by foreign banks or foreign trust companies, although U.S. banks or U.S. trust companies may issue them. EDRs and GDRs are structured similarly to the arrangements of ADRs. EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets.

Depository receipts are generally subject to the same sort of risks as direct investments in a foreign country, such as currency risk, political and economic risk, regulatory risk, market risk, and geographic investment risk, because their values depend on the performance of a foreign security denominated in its home currency. The risks of foreign investing are addressed in some detail in the Portfolios’ Prospectuses, as applicable.

U.S. Government Securities

To the extent permitted by its investment objective and policies, each Portfolio, particularly Flexible Bond Portfolio and Balanced Portfolio, may invest in U.S. Government securities. The 1940 Act defines U.S. Government securities to include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, and its instrumentalities. U.S. Government securities may also include repurchase agreements collateralized by and municipal securities escrowed with or refunded with U.S. Government securities. U.S. Government securities in which a Portfolio may invest include U.S. Treasury securities, including Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”), Treasury bills, notes, and bonds, and obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as those issued or guaranteed by the Small Business Administration, Maritime Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, and Ginnie Mae. In addition, U.S. Government securities in which a Portfolio may invest include securities backed only by the rights of the issuers to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, such as those issued by the members of the Federal Farm Credit System, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Freddie Mac. Securities issued by Fannie Mae, the Federal Home Loan Banks, and the Student Loan Marketing Association (“Sallie Mae”) are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the obligations. There is no guarantee that the U.S. Government will support securities not backed by its full faith and credit. Accordingly, although these securities have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity, they may involve more risk than securities backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government because the Portfolios must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the securities for repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States if the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment.

Because of the rising U.S. Government debt burden, it is possible that the U.S. Government may not be able to meet its financial obligations or that securities issued or backed by the U.S. Government may experience credit downgrades. Such a credit event may adversely affect the financial markets.

Inflation-Linked Securities

A Portfolio may invest in inflation-indexed securities, including municipal inflation-indexed bonds and corporate inflation-indexed bonds, or in derivatives that are linked to these securities. Inflation-linked bonds are fixed-income securities that

have a principal value that is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If an index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will typically be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Because of their inflation adjustment feature, inflation-linked bonds typically have lower yields than conventional fixed-rate bonds. In addition, inflation-linked bonds also normally decline in price when real interest rates rise. In the event of deflation, when prices decline over time, the principal and income of inflation-linked bonds would likely decline, resulting in losses to a Portfolio.

In the case of Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, also known as TIPS, repayment of original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. For inflation-linked bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the inflation-linked bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. Inflation-linked bonds may also be issued by, or related to, sovereign governments of other developed countries, emerging market countries, or companies or other entities not affiliated with governments.

Municipal Obligations

The Portfolios may invest in municipal obligations issued by states, territories, and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia. The municipal obligations which a Portfolio may purchase include general obligation bonds and limited obligation bonds (or revenue bonds), and private activity bonds. In addition, a Portfolio may invest in securities issued by entities whose underlying assets are municipal bonds. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from such issuer's general revenues and not from any particular source. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Tax-exempt private activity bonds generally are also revenue bonds and thus are not payable from the issuer's general revenues.

The value of municipal obligations can be affected by changes in their actual or perceived credit quality. The credit quality of municipal obligations can be affected by, among other things, the financial condition of the issuer or guarantor, the issuer's current financial obligations, the issuer's future borrowing plans and sources of revenue, the economic feasibility of the revenue bond project or general borrowing purpose, political or economic developments in the region where the security is issued, and the liquidity of the security. Because municipal securities are generally traded over-the-counter, the liquidity of a particular issue often depends on the willingness of dealers to make a market in the security. The liquidity of some municipal obligations may be enhanced by demand features, which would enable a Portfolio to demand payment on short notice from the issuer or a financial intermediary.

A Portfolio may invest in longer-term municipal obligations that give the investor the right to "put" or sell the security at par (face value) within a specified number of days following the investor's request – usually one to seven days. This demand feature enhances a security's liquidity by shortening its effective maturity and enables it to trade at a price equal to or very close to par. If a demand feature terminates prior to being exercised, a Portfolio would hold the longer-term security, which could experience substantially more volatility.

Each Portfolio expects to invest less than 50% of its total assets in tax-exempt municipal bonds. As a result, the Portfolios do not expect to be eligible to pay exempt interest dividends to shareholders and interest on municipal bonds will be taxable to shareholders when received as a distribution from a Portfolio.

Other Securities

Other types of securities that the Portfolios may purchase include, but are not limited to, the following:

Inverse Floaters. Inverse floaters are debt instruments whose interest bears an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security. No Portfolio will invest more than 5% of its assets in inverse floaters. If movements in interest rates are incorrectly anticipated, a Portfolio could lose money, or its NAV could decline by the use of inverse floaters.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Transactions. A Portfolio may enter into "to be announced" or "TBA" commitments and may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis. These securities may include Cornerstone IPOs. When purchasing a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, a Portfolio assumes the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its net asset value. Typically, no income accrues on securities a Portfolio has committed to purchase prior to the time delivery of the securities is made. Because a Portfolio is not required to pay for the security until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the Portfolio's other investments. If the other party to a transaction fails to deliver the securities, a Portfolio could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity. If a Portfolio remains substantially fully invested at a time when when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment purchases are outstanding, the purchases may result in a form of leverage.

When a Portfolio has sold a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, the Portfolio does not participate in future gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a transaction fails to pay for the securities, a Portfolio could suffer a loss. Additionally, when selling a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis without owning the security, a Portfolio will incur a loss if the security's price appreciates in value such that the security's price is above the agreed upon price on the settlement date.

A Portfolio may dispose of or renegotiate a transaction after it is entered into, and may purchase or sell when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment securities before the settlement date, which may result in a gain or loss.

Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") include certain mandatory margin requirements for TBA commitments and other forward setting agency mortgage-backed securities which, when implemented, may require a Portfolio to post collateral under certain circumstances. These collateral requirements may increase costs associated with a Portfolio's participation in the TBA and agency mortgage-backed securities market.

Standby Commitments. Standby commitments are the rights to sell a specified underlying security or securities within a specified period of time and at an exercise price equal to the amortized cost of the underlying security or securities plus accrued interest, if any, at the time of exercise, that may be sold, transferred, or assigned only with the underlying security or securities. A standby commitment entitles the holder to receive same day settlement and will be considered to be from the party to whom the investment company will look for payment of the exercise price.

Strip Bonds. Strip bonds are debt securities that are stripped of their interest (usually by a financial intermediary) after the securities are issued. The market value of these securities generally fluctuates more in response to changes in interest rates than interest-paying securities of comparable maturity.

Tender Option Bonds. Tender option bonds are relatively long-term bonds that are coupled with the option to tender the securities to a bank, broker-dealer, or other financial institution at periodic intervals and receive the face value of the bonds. This investment structure is commonly used as a means of enhancing a security's liquidity.

The Portfolios will purchase standby commitments, tender option bonds, and instruments with demand features primarily for the purpose of increasing the liquidity of their portfolio holdings.

Variable and Floating Rate Obligations. These types of securities have variable or floating rates of interest and, under certain limited circumstances, may have varying principal amounts. Variable and floating rate securities pay interest at rates that are adjusted periodically according to a specified formula, usually with reference to some interest rate index or market interest rate (the "underlying index"). The floating rate tends to decrease the security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. These types of securities may be relatively long-term instruments that often carry demand features permitting the holder to demand payment of principal at any time or at specified intervals prior to maturity.

In order to most effectively use these investments, portfolio management must correctly assess probable movements in interest rates. If portfolio management incorrectly forecasts such movements, a Portfolio could be adversely affected by the use of variable or floating rate obligations.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") and Real Estate-Linked Derivatives

Within the parameters of its specific investment policies, each Portfolio may invest in publicly traded REITs, which are sometimes informally characterized as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, and hybrid REITs. In addition, a Portfolio may gain exposure to the real estate sector by investing in real estate-linked derivatives and common, preferred and convertible securities of issuers in real estate-related industries. Investments in publicly traded REITs and real estate-linked derivatives are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including loss to casualty or condemnation, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, zoning law amendments, changes in interest rates, overbuilding and increased competition, variations in market value, fluctuations in rental income, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, and other risks related to local or general economic conditions. Equity REITs generally experience these risks directly through fee or leasehold interests, whereas mortgage REITs generally experience these risks indirectly through mortgage interests, unless the mortgage REIT forecloses on the underlying real estate. Changes in interest rates may also affect the value of a Portfolio's investment in publicly traded REITs. For instance, during periods of declining interest rates, certain mortgage REITs may hold mortgages that the mortgagors elect to prepay, and prepayment may diminish the yield on securities issued by those REITs.

Certain REITs have relatively small market capitalizations, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of their securities. Furthermore, publicly traded REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Publicly

traded REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code and to maintain exemption from the registration requirements of the 1940 Act. By investing in publicly traded REITs indirectly through a Portfolio, a shareholder will bear not only his or her proportionate share of the expenses of a Portfolio, but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the publicly traded REITs. In addition, publicly traded REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

In a repurchase agreement, a Portfolio purchases an equity or fixed-income security and simultaneously commits to resell that security to the seller at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date within a number of days (usually not more than seven) from the date of purchase. The resale price consists of the purchase price plus an agreed upon incremental amount that is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. A repurchase agreement involves the obligation of the seller to pay the agreed upon price, which obligation is in effect secured by the value (at least equal to the amount of the agreed upon resale price and marked-to-market daily) of the underlying security or “collateral.” A risk associated with repurchase agreements is the failure of the seller to repurchase the securities as agreed, which may cause a Portfolio to suffer a loss if the market value of such securities declines before they can be liquidated on the open market. In the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of the seller, a Portfolio may encounter delays and incur costs in liquidating the underlying security. In addition, the collateral received in the repurchase transaction may become worthless. To the extent a Portfolio’s collateral focuses in one or more sectors, such as banks and financial services, the Portfolio is subject to increased risk as a result of that exposure. Repurchase agreements that mature in more than seven calendar days are subject to the 15% limit on illiquid investments that are assets. While it is not possible to eliminate all risks from these transactions, it is the policy of the Portfolios to limit repurchase agreements to those parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the Adviser. There is no guarantee that the Adviser’s analysis of the creditworthiness of the counterparty will be accurate, and the underlying collateral involved in the transaction can expose a Portfolio to additional risk regardless of the creditworthiness of the parties involved in the transaction.

Reverse repurchase agreements are transactions in which a Portfolio sells an equity or fixed-income security and simultaneously commits to repurchase that security from the buyer, such as a bank or broker-dealer, at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon future date. The resale price in a reverse repurchase agreement reflects a market rate of interest that is not related to the coupon rate or maturity of the sold security. For certain demand agreements, there is no agreed upon repurchase date and interest payments are calculated daily, often based upon the prevailing overnight repurchase rate. The Portfolios will use the proceeds of reverse repurchase agreements only to satisfy unusually heavy redemption requests or for other temporary or emergency purposes without the necessity of selling portfolio securities, or to earn additional income on portfolio securities, such as Treasury bills or notes, or as part of an inflation-related investment strategy.

Generally, a reverse repurchase agreement enables a Portfolio to recover for the term of the reverse repurchase agreement all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities sold and to keep the interest income associated with those portfolio securities. Such transactions are only advantageous if the interest cost to a Portfolio of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the cost of obtaining the cash otherwise. In addition, interest costs on the money received in a reverse repurchase agreement may exceed the return received on the investments made by a Portfolio with those monies. Using reverse repurchase agreements to earn additional income involves the risk that the interest earned on the invested proceeds is less than the expense of the reverse repurchase agreement transaction. This technique may also have a leveraging effect on a Portfolio’s holdings. A Portfolio will enter into reverse repurchase agreements only with parties that the Adviser deems creditworthy. A Portfolio will limit its investments in reverse repurchase agreements to one-third or less of its total assets.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls

Certain Portfolios, particularly Flexible Bond Portfolio, may enter into “mortgage dollar rolls,” which are similar to reverse repurchase agreements in certain respects. In a “mortgage dollar roll” transaction, a Portfolio sells a mortgage-related security (such as a Ginnie Mae security) to a dealer and simultaneously agrees to repurchase a similar security (but not the same security) in the future at a predetermined price. A “dollar roll” can be viewed, like a reverse repurchase agreement, as a collateralized borrowing in which a Portfolio pledges a mortgage-related security to a dealer to obtain cash. Unlike in the case of reverse repurchase agreements, the dealer with which a Portfolio enters into a dollar roll transaction is not obligated to return the same securities as those originally sold by the Portfolio, but only securities which are “substantially identical.” To be considered “substantially identical,” the securities returned to a Portfolio generally must: (i) be collateralized by the same types of underlying mortgages; (ii) be issued by the same agency and be part of the same program; (iii) have a similar original stated maturity; (iv) have identical net coupon rates; (v) have similar market yields (and, therefore, price); and (vi) satisfy

“good delivery” requirements, meaning that the aggregate principal amounts of the securities delivered and received back must be within 2.5% of the initial amount delivered.

Under certain circumstances, an underlying mortgage-backed security that is part of a dollar roll transaction may be considered illiquid. During the roll period, a Portfolio foregoes principal and interest paid on the mortgage-backed security. A Portfolio is compensated by the difference between the current sale price and the lower forward purchase price, often referred to as the “drop,” as well as the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale.

Successful use of mortgage dollar rolls depends on a Portfolio’s ability to predict mortgage supply dynamics, mortgage prepayments, and short-term Federal Reserve interest rate policy. Dollar roll transactions involve the risk that the market value of the securities a Portfolio is required to purchase may decline below the agreed upon repurchase price.

Loans

Certain Portfolios may invest in various commercial loans, including bank loans, bridge loans, debtor-in-possession (“DIP”) loans, mezzanine loans, and other fixed and floating rate loans. Commercial loans will comprise no more than 20% of Flexible Bond Portfolio’s or Balanced Portfolio’s total assets and no more than 5% of Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio’s total assets. The loans in which a Portfolio may invest may be denominated in U.S. or non-U.S. currencies, including the euro. Some of a Portfolio’s bank loan investments may be deemed illiquid and therefore would be subject to the Portfolio’s limit of investing up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets, when combined with the Portfolio’s other illiquid investments.

Bank Loans. Bank loans are obligations of companies or other entities that are typically issued in connection with recapitalizations, acquisitions, and refinancings, and may be offered on a public or private basis. These investments may include institutionally-traded floating and fixed-rate debt securities. Bank loans often involve borrowers with low credit ratings whose financial conditions are troubled or uncertain, including companies that are highly leveraged and may be distressed or involved in bankruptcy proceedings. The Portfolios generally invest in bank loans directly through an agent, either by assignment from another holder of the loan or as a participation interest in another holder’s portion of the loan. A Portfolio may also purchase interests and/or servicing or similar rights in such loans. Assignments and participations involve credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity risk. To the extent a Portfolio invests in non-U.S. bank loan investments, those investments are subject to the risks of foreign investment, including Eurozone risk. Some bank loans may be purchased on a “when-issued” basis.

When a Portfolio purchases an assignment, the Portfolio generally assumes all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement and will generally become a “lender” for purposes of the particular loan agreement. The rights and obligations acquired by a Portfolio under an assignment may be different, and be more limited, than those held by an assigning lender. Subject to the terms of a loan agreement, a Portfolio may enforce compliance by a borrower with the terms of the loan agreement and may have rights with respect to any funds acquired by other lenders through set-off. If a loan is foreclosed, a Portfolio may become part owner of any collateral securing the loan and may bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of any collateral. A Portfolio could be held liable as a co-lender. In addition, there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the borrower’s obligations or that the collateral could be liquidated.

If a Portfolio purchases a participation interest, it typically will have a contractual relationship with the lender and not with the borrower. A Portfolio may only be able to enforce its rights through the lender and may assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender, or any other intermediate participant. A Portfolio may have the right to receive payments of principal, interest, and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender and only upon receipt by the lender of the payments from the borrower. The failure by a Portfolio to receive scheduled interest or principal payments may adversely affect the income of the Portfolio and may likely reduce the value of its assets, which would be reflected by a reduction in the Portfolio’s NAV.

The borrower of a loan in which a Portfolio holds an assignment or participation interest may, either at its own election or pursuant to the terms of the loan documentation, prepay amounts of the loan from time to time. There is no assurance that a Portfolio will be able to reinvest the proceeds of any loan prepayment at the same interest rate or on the same terms as those of the original loan participation. This may result in a Portfolio realizing less income on a particular investment and replacing the loan with a less attractive security, which may provide less return to the Portfolio.

Bank Obligations. Bank obligations in which the Portfolios may invest include certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, and fixed time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers’ acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange,

normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are “accepted” by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Fixed time deposits are bank obligations payable at a stated maturity date and bearing interest at a fixed rate. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties which vary depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. There are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in a fixed time deposit to a third party, although there is no market for such deposits.

Corporate Loans. The Portfolios may invest in corporate loans. Corporate loans have the most senior position in a borrower’s capital structure or share the senior position with other senior debt securities of the borrower (“Corporate Loans”). This capital structure position generally gives holders of Corporate Loans a priority claim on some or all of the borrower’s assets in the event of default. Most of a Portfolio’s Corporate Loans investments will be secured by specific assets of the borrower. Corporate Loans also have contractual terms designed to protect lenders. Each applicable Portfolio generally acquires Corporate Loans of borrowers that, in the Adviser’s judgment, can make timely payments on their Corporate Loans and that satisfy other credit standards established by the Adviser. Nevertheless, investing in Corporate Loans does involve investment risk, and some borrowers default on their loan payments. A Portfolio attempts to manage these risks through careful analyses and monitoring of borrowers.

There is less readily available, reliable information about most Corporate Loans than is the case for many other types of securities. In addition, there is no minimum rating or other independent evaluation of a borrower or its securities, and thus the Adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of borrower credit quality rather on any available independent source. As a result, each Portfolio is particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser.

Corporate Loans generally are not listed on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system and no active trading market exists for many Corporate Loans. In addition, transactions in Corporate Loans may settle on a delayed basis. As a result, the proceeds from the sale of Corporate Loans may not be readily available to make additional investments or to meet a Portfolio’s redemption obligations. The market for Corporate Loans, if any, could be disrupted in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase or decrease in the interest rates. However, many Corporate Loans are of a large principal amount and are held by a large number of owners. In the opinion of the Adviser this should enhance their liquidity.

A Portfolio may acquire Corporate Loans of borrowers that are experiencing, or are more likely to experience, financial difficulty, including Corporate Loans issued in highly leveraged transactions. The Portfolios may even acquire and retain Corporate Loans of borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy protection. Because of the protective terms of Corporate Loans, the Adviser believes that a Portfolio is more likely to recover more of its investment in a defaulted Corporate Loan than would be the case for most other types of defaulted debt securities. Nevertheless, even in the case of collateralized Corporate Loans, there is no assurance that sale of the collateral would raise enough cash to satisfy the borrower’s payment obligation or that the collateral can or will be liquidated. In the case of bankruptcy, liquidation may not occur and the court may not give lenders the full benefit of their senior position. Uncollateralized Corporate Loans involve a greater risk of loss.

Floating Rate Loans. A Portfolio may invest in secured and unsecured floating rate loans. Floating rate loans typically are negotiated, structured, and originated by a bank or other financial institution (an “agent”) for a lending group or “syndicate” of financial institutions. In most cases, a Portfolio relies on the agent to assert appropriate creditor remedies against the borrower. The agent may not have the same interests as the Portfolio, and the agent may determine to waive certain covenants contained in the loan agreement that the Portfolio would not otherwise have determined to waive. The typical practice of an agent relying on reports from a borrower about its financial condition may involve a risk of fraud by a borrower. In addition, if an agent becomes insolvent or carries out its duties improperly, the Portfolio may experience delays in realizing payment and/or risk loss of principal and/or income on its floating rate loan investments. The investment team performs a credit analysis on the borrower but typically does not perform a credit analysis on the agent or other intermediate participants.

Floating rate loans have interest rates that adjust periodically and are tied to a benchmark lending rate such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is intended to be a broad measure of secured overnight U.S. Treasury repo rates, the prime rate offered by one or more major U.S. banks (“Prime Rate”) or the rate paid on large certificates of deposit traded in the secondary markets (“CD rate”). The interest rate on Prime Rate based loans and corporate debt securities may float daily as the Prime Rate changes, while the interest rate on CD rate based loans and corporate debt securities may reset periodically. If the benchmark lending rate changes, the rate payable to lenders under the loan will change at the next scheduled adjustment date specified in the loan agreement. Investing in floating rate loans with longer interest rate reset periods may increase fluctuations in a Portfolio’s NAV as a result of changes in interest rates. A Portfolio may attempt to hedge against interest rate fluctuations by entering into interest rate swaps or by using other hedging techniques.

While the Portfolios generally expect to invest in fully funded term loans, certain of the loans in which the Portfolios may invest may not be fully funded at the time of investment. These types of loans include revolving loans, bridge loans, DIP loans, delayed funding loans, and delayed draw term loans. Such loans generally obligate the lender (and those with an interest in the loan) to fund the loan at the borrower's discretion. As such, a Portfolio would need to maintain assets sufficient to meet its contractual obligations. In cases where a Portfolio invests in revolving loans, bridge loans, DIP loans, delayed funding loans, or delayed draw term loans, the Portfolio will maintain high-quality liquid assets in an amount at least equal to its obligations under the loans. Amounts maintained in high-quality liquid assets may provide less return to a Portfolio than investments in floating rate loans or other investments. Loans involving revolving credit facilities, bridge financing, DIP loans, delayed funding loans, or delayed draw terms may require a Portfolio to increase its investment in a particular floating rate loan when it otherwise would not have done so. Further, a Portfolio may be obligated to do so even if it may be unlikely that the borrower will repay amounts due.

Purchasers of floating rate loans may pay and/or receive certain fees. The Portfolios may receive fees such as covenant waiver fees or prepayment penalty fees. A Portfolio may pay fees such as facility fees. Such fees may affect the Portfolio's return.

The secondary market on which floating rate loans are traded may be less liquid than the market for investment grade securities or other types of income-producing securities, which may have an adverse impact on their market price. There is also a potential that there is no active market to trade floating rate loans and that there may be restrictions on their transfer. As a result, a Portfolio may be unable to sell assignments or participations at the desired time or may be able to sell only at a price less than fair market value. The secondary market may also be subject to irregular trading activity, wide price spreads, and extended trade settlement periods. With respect to below-investment grade or unrated securities, it also may be more difficult to value the securities because valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a larger role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

Corporate Bonds. Corporate bonds are debt obligations issued by corporations, institutions and other business entities. Typically, the debt is issued for the purpose of borrowing money, often to help the corporation develop a new product or service, to expand into a new market, or to buy another company. Corporate bonds may be either secured or unsecured. Collateral used for secured debt includes real property, machinery, equipment, accounts receivable, stocks, bonds or notes. If a bond is unsecured, it is known as a debenture. Corporate bonds may be either secured or unsecured. Collateral used for secured debt includes real property, machinery, equipment, accounts receivable, stocks, bonds or notes. If a bond is unsecured, it is known as a debenture. Bondholders, as creditors, have a prior legal claim over common and preferred stockholders as to both income and assets of the corporation for the principal and interest due them and may have a prior claim over other creditors if liens or mortgages are involved. Interest on corporate bonds may be fixed or floating, or the bonds may be zero coupons. Interest on corporate bonds is typically paid semi-annually and is fully taxable to the bondholder.

Corporate bonds are subject to interest rate risk. The market value of a corporate bond generally may be expected to rise and fall inversely with interest rates and may also be affected by the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation's performance and, perceptions of the corporation in the marketplace. Corporate bonds usually yield more than government or agency bonds due to the presence of credit risk. Corporate bonds are also subject to credit risk. As with other types of bonds, the issuer promises to repay the principal on a specific date and to make interest payments in the meantime. The amount of interest offered depends both on market conditions and on the financial health of the corporation issuing the bonds; a company whose credit rating is not strong will have to offer a higher interest rate to obtain buyers for its bonds. There is a risk that the issuers of corporate bonds may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument). The market value of a corporate bond may also be affected by factors directly related to the issuer, such as investors' perceptions of the creditworthiness of the issuer, the issuer's financial performance perceptions of the issuer in the market place, performance of management of the issuer, the issuer's capital structure and use of financial leverage and demand for the issuer's goods and services. Corporate bonds of below investment grade quality are often high risk and have speculative characteristics and may be particularly susceptible to adverse issuer-specific developments.

Confidential Information. With respect to certain loan transactions, including but not limited to private placements, a Portfolio may determine not to receive confidential information. Such a decision may place the Portfolio at a disadvantage relative to other investors in loans who determine to receive confidential information, as the Portfolio may be limited in its available investments or unable to make accurate assessments related to certain investments.

In cases where the Adviser receives material, nonpublic information about the issuers of loans that may be held in a Portfolio's holdings, the Adviser's ability to trade in these loans for the account of the Portfolio could potentially be limited by its possession of such information, to the extent necessary to comply with certain regulatory restrictions. Such limitations on

the ability to trade in the loans and/or other securities of the issuer could have an adverse effect on a Portfolio by, for example, preventing the Portfolio from selling a loan that is experiencing a material decline in value. In some instances, these trading restrictions could continue in effect for a substantial period of time.

In addition, because a Portfolio becomes a creditor of an issuer when holding a bond, the Adviser may from time to time participate on creditor committees on behalf of the Portfolios. These are committees formed by creditors to negotiate with management of the issuer and are intended to protect the rights of bondholders in the event of bankruptcy, bond covenant default, or other issuer-related financial problems. Participation on creditor committees may expose the Adviser or a Portfolio to material non-public information of the issuer, restricting such Portfolio's ability to trade in or acquire additional positions in a particular security or other securities of the issuer when it might otherwise desire to do so. Participation on creditor committees may also expose the Portfolios to federal bankruptcy laws or other laws governing rights of debtors and creditors. Additionally, such participation may subject the Portfolios to expenses such as legal fees. The Adviser will only participate on creditor committees on behalf of a Portfolio when it believes such participation is necessary or desirable to protect the value of portfolio securities or enforce a Portfolio's rights as a creditor.

LIBOR Replacement Risk. Certain debt securities, derivatives or other financial instruments utilize the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or other interbank offered rates ("IBORs") as a reference rate for various rate calculations. The U.K. Financial Conduct Authority has ceased to publish or maintain as representative many LIBOR settings and will phase out certain other commonly used U.S. dollar LIBOR settings as of June 30, 2023. In addition, the Portfolios may have investments linked to other IBORs which may also cease to be published.

Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates in most major currencies. For example, the U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing SOFR, that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. In addition, on March 15, 2022, the Adjustable Interest Rate Act (the "AIRA") was signed into law. The AIRA affords a statutory fallback mechanism to replace LIBOR with a benchmark rate that is chosen by the Federal Reserve Board and based on SOFR for certain contracts that reference LIBOR without sufficient fallback provisions. It is expected that regulations will be adopted to implement the AIRA.

The elimination of LIBOR and other reference rates and the transition process away from LIBOR could adversely impact (i) volatility and liquidity in markets that are tied to those reference rates, (ii) the market for, or value of, specific securities or payments linked to those reference rates, (iii) the availability or terms of borrowing or refinancing, or (iv) the effectiveness of hedging strategies. For these and other reasons, the elimination of LIBOR or changes to other reference rates may adversely affect a Portfolio's performance and/or net asset value. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to the cessation of the relevant LIBOR.

While some existing contracts or instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR or other reference rates are no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology, there may be uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate underlying reference rates. The effect of the discontinuation of LIBOR or other reference rates will depend on (i) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (ii) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR or other reference rates on a Portfolio until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

High-Yield/High-Risk Bonds

To the extent a Portfolio invests in high-yield/high-risk bonds (also known as "junk" bonds), under normal circumstances, each of the Portfolios indicated will limit its investments in such bonds to 35% or less of its net assets (Flexible Bond Portfolio, Global Research Portfolio, Overseas Portfolio, Enterprise Portfolio, Forty Portfolio, Research Portfolio, and Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio), 20% or less of its net assets (Mid Cap Value Portfolio) or 35% or less of the fixed-income portion of its net assets (Balanced Portfolio). Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio does not intend to invest in high-yield/high-risk bonds.

Lower rated bonds, which are considered speculative, involve a higher degree of credit risk, which is the risk that the issuer will not make interest or principal payments when due. In the event of an unanticipated default, a Portfolio could expect a decline in the market value of the bonds so affected.

A Portfolio may also invest in unrated bonds of foreign and domestic issuers. For the Portfolios subject to such limit, unrated high-yield/high-risk bonds will be included in each Portfolio's limit, as applicable, on investments in bonds rated below

investment grade unless its portfolio management deems such securities to be the equivalent of investment grade bonds. Unrated bonds, while not necessarily of lower quality than rated bonds, may not have as broad a market. Because of the size and perceived demand of the issue, among other factors, certain municipalities may not incur the costs of obtaining a rating and may issue unrated securities. Portfolio management will analyze the creditworthiness of the issuer, as well as any financial institution or other party responsible for payments on the bond, in determining whether to purchase unrated municipal bonds.

The secondary market on which high-yield securities are traded is less liquid than the market for investment grade securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the market price of the security. Additionally, it may be more difficult to value the securities because valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a larger role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

Please refer to the “Explanation of Rating Categories” section of this SAI for a description of bond rating categories.

Defaulted Securities

A Portfolio may hold defaulted securities if its portfolio management believes, based upon an analysis of the financial condition, results of operations, and economic outlook of an issuer, that there is potential for resumption of income payments and that the securities offer an unusual opportunity for capital appreciation. For the Portfolios subject to such limit, defaulted securities will be included in each Portfolio’s limit on investments in bonds rated below investment grade. Notwithstanding portfolio management’s beliefs about the resumption of income, however, the purchase of any security on which payment of interest or dividends is suspended involves a high degree of risk. Such risk includes, among other things, the following:

Financial and Market Risks. Investments in securities that are in default involve a high degree of financial and market risks that can result in substantial or, at times, even total losses. Issuers of defaulted securities may have substantial capital needs and may become involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Among the problems involved in investments in such issuers is the fact that it may be difficult to obtain information about the condition of such issuers. The market prices of such securities also are subject to abrupt and erratic movements and above average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected.

Disposition of Portfolio Securities. Although the Portfolios generally will purchase securities for which portfolio management expects an active market to be maintained, defaulted securities may be less actively traded than other securities, and it may be difficult to dispose of substantial holdings of such securities at prevailing market prices. The Portfolios will limit holdings of any such securities to amounts that portfolio management believes could be readily sold, and holdings of such securities would, in any event, be limited so as not to limit a Portfolio’s ability to readily dispose of securities to meet redemptions.

Other. Defaulted securities require active monitoring and may, at times, require participation in bankruptcy or receivership proceedings on behalf of the Portfolios.

Derivative Instruments

Certain Portfolios may invest in various types of derivatives, which may at times result in significant derivative exposure. A derivative is a financial instrument whose performance is derived from the performance of another asset. The Portfolios may invest in derivative instruments including, but not limited to: futures contracts, put options, call options, options on futures contracts, options on foreign currencies, options on recovery locks, options on security and commodity indices, swaps, forward contracts, structured investments, and other equity-linked derivatives. The Portfolios may also invest in long-term equity anticipation securities (“LEAPS”). LEAPS are publicly traded options contracts with expiration dates of longer than one year. The longer expiration date of LEAPS offers the opportunity for a Portfolio to gain exposure to prolonged price changes without having to invest in a combination of shorter-term traditional options contracts. LEAPS may be purchased for individual stocks or for equity indices.

A Portfolio may use derivative instruments for hedging purposes (to offset risks associated with an investment, currency exposure, or market conditions), to adjust currency exposure relative to a benchmark index, or for speculative purposes (to earn income and seek to enhance returns). When a Portfolio invests in a derivative for speculative purposes, the Portfolio will be fully exposed to the risks of loss of that derivative, which may sometimes be greater than the derivative’s cost. The Portfolios may not use any derivative to gain exposure to an asset or class of assets that they would be prohibited by their investment restrictions from purchasing directly. A Portfolio’s ability to use derivative instruments may also be limited by tax considerations (see “Income Dividends, Capital Gains Distributions, and Tax Status”).

Investments in derivatives in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Investments in derivatives may not directly correlate with the price movements of the underlying instrument. As a result, the use of derivatives may expose a Portfolio to additional risks that it would not be subject to if it invested directly in the securities underlying those derivatives. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than otherwise would be the case. Derivatives can be volatile and may involve significant risks, including:

Counterparty risk – the risk that the counterparty (the party on the other side of the transaction) on a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation to the Portfolio.

Currency risk – the risk that changes in the exchange rate between currencies will adversely affect the value (in U.S. dollar terms) of an investment.

Leverage risk – the risk associated with certain types of leveraged investments or trading strategies pursuant to which relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of an investment. A Portfolio creates leverage by investing in instruments where the investment loss can exceed the original amount invested. The use of investment techniques, such as short sales and certain derivative transactions, can create a leveraging effect on a Portfolio.

Liquidity risk – the risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the seller would like or at the price that the seller believes the security is currently worth.

Index risk – if the derivative is linked to the performance of an index, it will be subject to the risks associated with changes in that index. If the index changes, the Portfolio could receive lower interest payments or experience a reduction in the value of the derivative to below what the Portfolio paid. Certain indexed securities, including inverse securities (which move in an opposite direction to the index), may create leverage, to the extent that they increase or decrease in value at a rate that is a multiple of the changes in the applicable index.

Derivatives may generally be traded over-the-counter (“OTC”) or on an exchange. Derivatives traded OTC are agreements that are individually negotiated between parties and can be tailored to meet a purchaser’s needs. OTC derivatives are not guaranteed by a clearing agency and may be subject to increased credit risk.

In an effort to mitigate credit risk associated with derivatives traded OTC, the Portfolios may enter into collateral agreements with certain counterparties whereby, subject to certain minimum exposure requirements, a Portfolio may require the counterparty to post collateral if the Portfolio has a net aggregate unrealized gain on all OTC derivative contracts with a particular counterparty. There is no guarantee that counterparty exposure is reduced by using collateral and these arrangements are dependent on the Adviser’s ability to establish and maintain appropriate systems and trading.

Government Regulation of Derivatives. Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act governs the Portfolios’ use of derivative instruments and certain other transactions that create future payment and/or delivery obligations by the Portfolios. Rule 18f-4 permits the Portfolios to enter into derivatives and certain other transactions notwithstanding the restrictions on the issuance of “senior securities” under Section 18 of the 1940 Act. Section 18 of the 1940 Act, among other things, prohibits open-end funds, including the Portfolios, from issuing or selling any “senior security,” other than borrowing from a bank (subject to a requirement to maintain 300% “asset coverage”). In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC eliminated the asset segregation framework arising from prior SEC guidance for covering derivatives transactions and certain financial instruments.

Pursuant to Rule 18f-4, the Portfolios have adopted and implemented a derivatives risk management program (“DRMP”) designed to identify, assess, and reasonably manage the risks associated with derivatives and certain other transactions. Under the DRMP, the Portfolios are required to comply with certain value-at-risk (VaR)-based leverage limits (VaR is an estimate of an instrument’s or portfolio’s potential losses over a given time horizon and at a specified confidence level). The DRMP is administered by a “derivatives risk manager,” who is appointed by the Trustees, and who periodically reviews the DRMP and reports to the Trustees. While the Portfolios are not required to segregate assets to cover derivatives transactions and certain financial instruments pursuant to Rule 18f-4, the Portfolios will continue to do so for other instruments as required under applicable federal securities laws.

In addition, the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading. It is not possible to predict fully the effects of current or future regulation. However, it is possible that developments in government regulation of various types of derivative instruments may limit or prevent the Portfolios from using these instruments effectively as a part of its investment strategy, and could adversely affect a Portfolio’s ability to achieve its investment objective. The Portfolios will continue to monitor developments in the area, particularly to the extent

regulatory changes affect the ability to enter into derivative transactions. New requirements, even if not directly applicable to the Portfolios, may increase the cost of the Portfolios' investments and cost of doing business.

Futures Contracts. The Portfolios may enter into contracts for the purchase or sale for future delivery of equity securities, fixed-income securities, foreign currencies, commodities, and commodity-linked derivatives (to the extent permitted by the policies of a Portfolio and the Internal Revenue Code), or contracts based on interest rates and financial indices, including indices of U.S. Government securities, foreign government securities, commodities, and equity or fixed-income securities. A public market exists in futures contracts covering a number of indices as well as financial instruments and foreign currencies, including, but not limited to: the S&P 500[®]; the S&P Midcap 400[®]; the Nikkei 225; the Markit CDX credit index; the iTraxx credit index; U.S. Treasury bonds; U.S. Treasury notes; U.S. Treasury bills; 90-day commercial paper; bank certificates of deposit; the Euro Bund; Eurodollar certificates of deposit; the Australian dollar; the Canadian dollar; the British pound; the Japanese yen; the Swiss franc; the Mexican peso; and certain multinational currencies, such as the euro. It is expected that other futures contracts will be developed and traded in the future.

U.S. futures contracts are traded on exchanges which have been designated "contract markets" by the CFTC and must be executed through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") or brokerage firm, which are members of a relevant contract market. Through their clearing corporations, the exchanges guarantee performance of the contracts as between the clearing members of the exchange.

Neither the CFTC, National Futures Association ("NFA"), SEC, nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign exchange or boards of trade, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign exchange or board of trade or any applicable foreign law. This is true even if the exchange is formally linked to a domestic market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the foreign futures or foreign options transaction occurs. For these reasons, a Portfolio's investments in foreign futures transactions may not be provided the same protections in respect of transactions on U.S. exchanges. In particular, a Portfolio that trades foreign futures contracts may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (the "Commodity Exchange Act"), the CFTC's regulations and the rules of the NFA and any domestic exchange, including the right to use reparations proceedings before the CFTC and arbitration proceedings provided by the NFA or any domestic futures exchange. Similarly, such Portfolio may not have the protection of the U.S. securities laws.

The buyer or seller of a futures contract is not required to deliver or pay for the underlying instrument unless the contract is held until the delivery date. However, both the buyer and seller are required to deposit "initial margin" for the benefit of the FCM when the contract is entered into. Initial margin deposits are equal to a percentage of the contract's value, as set by the exchange on which the contract is traded, and currently are maintained in cash or certain other liquid assets held by the Portfolios. Initial margin payments are similar to good faith deposits or performance bonds. Unlike margin extended by a securities broker, initial margin payments do not constitute purchasing securities on margin for purposes of a Portfolio's investment limitations. If the value of either party's position declines, that party will be required to make additional "variation margin" payments for the benefit of the FCM to settle the change in value on a daily basis. The party that has a gain may be entitled to receive all or a portion of this amount. In the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM that holds margin on behalf of a Portfolio, that Portfolio may be entitled to return of margin owed to such Portfolio only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers. The Adviser will attempt to minimize the risk by careful monitoring of the creditworthiness of the FCMs with which the Portfolios do business.

The Portfolios may enter into futures contracts to gain exposure to the stock market or other markets pending investment of cash balances or to meet liquidity needs. A Portfolio may also enter into futures contracts to protect itself from fluctuations in the value of individual securities, the securities markets generally, or interest rate fluctuations, without actually buying or selling the underlying debt or equity security. For example, if the Portfolio anticipates an increase in the price of stocks, and it intends to purchase stocks at a later time, that Portfolio could enter into a futures contract to purchase a stock index as a temporary substitute for stock purchases. If an increase in the market occurs that influences the stock index as anticipated, the value of the futures contracts will increase, thereby serving as a hedge against that Portfolio not participating in a market advance. This technique is sometimes known as an anticipatory hedge. A Portfolio may also use this technique with respect to an individual company's stock. Conversely, if a Portfolio holds stocks and seeks to protect itself from a decrease in stock prices, the Portfolio might sell stock index futures contracts, thereby hoping to offset the potential decline in the value of its portfolio securities by a corresponding increase in the value of the futures contract position. Similarly, if a Portfolio holds an individual company's stock and expects the price of that stock to decline, the Portfolio may sell a futures contract on that stock in hopes of offsetting the potential decline in the company's stock price. A Portfolio could protect against a decline in

stock prices by selling portfolio securities and investing in money market instruments, but the use of futures contracts enables it to maintain a defensive position without having to sell portfolio securities.

If portfolio management expects interest rates to increase, that Portfolio may take a short position in interest rate futures contracts. Taking such a position would have much the same effect as that Portfolio selling such securities in its portfolio. If interest rates increase as anticipated, the value of the securities would decline, but the value of that Portfolio's interest rate futures contract would increase, thereby keeping the NAV of that Portfolio from declining as much as it may have otherwise. If, on the other hand, portfolio management expects interest rates to decline, that Portfolio may take a long position in interest rate futures contracts in anticipation of later closing out the futures position and purchasing the securities. Although a Portfolio can accomplish similar results by buying securities with long maturities and selling securities with short maturities, given the greater liquidity of the futures market than the cash market, it may be possible to accomplish the same result more easily and more quickly by using futures contracts as an investment tool to reduce risk. If portfolio management's views about the direction of interest rates is incorrect, that Portfolio may incur a loss as the result of investments in interest rate futures.

The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to differences in the nature of those markets, are subject to distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to initial margin and variation margin requirements. Rather than meeting additional variation margin requirements, investors may close out futures contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal price relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery of the instrument underlying a futures contract. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced and prices in the futures market distorted. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the margin deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of the foregoing distortions, a correct forecast of general price trends by portfolio management still may not result in a successful use of futures.

Futures contracts entail risks. There is no guarantee that derivative investments will benefit the Portfolios. A Portfolio's performance could be worse than if the Portfolio had not used such instruments. For example, if a Portfolio has hedged against the effects of a possible decrease in prices of securities held in its portfolio and prices increase instead, that Portfolio will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of these securities because of offsetting losses in its futures positions. This risk may be magnified for single stock futures transactions, as portfolio management must predict the direction of the price of an individual stock, as opposed to securities prices generally. In addition, if a Portfolio has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements. Those sales may be, but will not necessarily be, at increased prices which reflect the rising market and may occur at a time when the sales are disadvantageous to such Portfolio.

The prices of futures contracts depend primarily on the value of their underlying instruments. Because there are a limited number of types of futures contracts, it is possible that the standardized futures contracts available to a Portfolio will not match exactly such Portfolio's current or potential investments. A Portfolio may buy and sell futures contracts based on underlying instruments with different characteristics from the securities in which it typically invests – for example, by hedging investments in portfolio securities with a futures contract based on a broad index of securities – which involves a risk that the futures position will not correlate precisely with the performance of such Portfolio's investments.

Futures prices can also diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments closely correlate with a Portfolio's investments, such as with a single stock futures contract. Futures prices are affected by factors such as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instruments, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract. Those factors may affect securities prices differently from futures prices. Imperfect correlations between a Portfolio's investments and its futures positions also may result from differing levels of demand in the futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how futures and securities are traded, and from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts. A Portfolio may buy or sell futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wishes to hedge or is considering purchasing in order to attempt to compensate for differences in historical volatility between the futures contract and the securities, although this may not be successful in all cases. If price changes in a Portfolio's futures positions are poorly correlated with its other investments, its futures positions may fail to produce desired gains or result in losses that are not offset by the gains in that Portfolio's other investments.

Because futures contracts are generally settled within a day from the date they are closed out, compared with a settlement period of two days for some types of securities, the futures markets can provide superior liquidity to the securities markets. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract at any

particular time. In addition, futures exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts and may halt trading if a contract's price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days when the price fluctuation limit is reached, it may be impossible for a Portfolio to enter into new positions or close out existing positions.

Regulation of Commodity Interests – The Adviser has filed notices of eligibility for exemption from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” with respect to the Portfolios in accordance with Rule 4.5 of the Commodity Exchange Act and, therefore, the Adviser is not subject to regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to the Portfolios.

The Portfolios may enter into futures contracts and related options as permitted under Rule 4.5. The Adviser will become subject to increased CFTC regulation if a Portfolio invests more than a prescribed level of its assets in such instruments, or if a Portfolio markets itself as providing investment exposure to these instruments. If a Portfolio cannot meet the requirements of Rule 4.5, the Adviser and such Portfolio would need to comply with certain disclosure, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. Such additional requirements would potentially increase a Portfolio's expenses, which could negatively impact the Portfolio's returns. The Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator in connection with the operation of one or more other Janus Henderson mutual funds which do not qualify for the Rule 4.5 exemption.

Options on Futures Contracts. The Portfolios may buy and write put and call options on futures contracts with respect to, but not limited to, interest rates, commodities, foreign currencies, and security or commodity indices. A purchased option on a future gives a Portfolio the right (but not the obligation) to buy or sell a futures contract at a specified price on or before a specified date. The purchase of a call option on a futures contract is similar in some respects to the purchase of a call option on an individual security. Depending on the pricing of the option compared to either the price of the futures contract upon which it is based or the price of the underlying instrument, ownership of the option may or may not be less risky than ownership of the futures contract or the underlying instrument. As with the purchase of futures contracts, when a Portfolio is not fully invested, it may buy a call option on a futures contract to hedge against a market advance.

The writing of a call option on a futures contract constitutes a partial hedge against declining prices of a security, commodity, or foreign currency which is deliverable under, or of the index comprising, the futures contract. If the futures price at the expiration of the option is below the exercise price, a Portfolio will retain the full amount of the option premium which provides a partial hedge against any decline that may have occurred in that Portfolio's holdings. The writing of a put option on a futures contract constitutes a partial hedge against increasing prices of a security, commodity, or foreign currency which is deliverable under, or of the index comprising, the futures contract. If the futures price at the expiration of the option is higher than the exercise price, a Portfolio will retain the full amount of the option premium which provides a partial hedge against any increase in the price of securities which that Portfolio is considering buying. If a call or put option a Portfolio has written is exercised, such Portfolio will incur a loss which will be reduced by the amount of the premium it received. Depending on the degree of correlation between the change in the value of its portfolio securities and changes in the value of the futures positions, a Portfolio's losses from existing options on futures may to some extent be reduced or increased by changes in the value of portfolio securities.

The purchase of a put option on a futures contract is similar in some respects to the purchase of protective put options on portfolio securities. For example, a Portfolio may buy a put option on a futures contract to hedge its portfolio against the risk of falling prices or rising interest rates.

The amount of risk a Portfolio assumes when it buys an option on a futures contract is the premium paid for the option plus related transaction costs. In addition to the correlation risks discussed above, the purchase of an option also entails the risk that changes in the value of the underlying futures contract will not be fully reflected in the value of the options bought.

Forward Contracts. A forward contract is an agreement between two parties in which one party is obligated to deliver a stated amount of a stated asset at a specified time in the future and the other party is obligated to pay a specified amount for the asset at the time of delivery. The Portfolios may enter into forward contracts to purchase and sell government securities, equity or income securities, foreign currencies, or other financial instruments. Forward contracts generally are traded in an interbank market conducted directly between traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. Unlike futures contracts, which are standardized contracts, forward contracts can be specifically drawn to meet the needs of the parties that enter into them. The parties to a forward contract may agree to offset or terminate the contract before its maturity, or may hold the contract to maturity and complete the contemplated exchange.

The following discussion summarizes the Portfolios' principal uses of forward foreign currency exchange contracts (“forward currency contracts”). A Portfolio may enter into forward currency contracts with stated contract values of up to the value of

that Portfolio's assets. A forward currency contract is an obligation to buy or sell an amount of a specified currency for an agreed price (which may be in U.S. dollars or a foreign currency). A Portfolio may invest in forward currency contracts for nonhedging purposes such as seeking to enhance return. A Portfolio will exchange foreign currencies for U.S. dollars and for other foreign currencies in the normal course of business and may buy and sell currencies through forward currency contracts in order to fix a price for securities it has agreed to buy or sell ("transaction hedge"). A Portfolio also may hedge some or all of its investments denominated in a foreign currency or exposed to foreign currency fluctuations against a decline in the value of that currency relative to the U.S. dollar by entering into forward currency contracts to sell an amount of that currency (or a proxy currency whose performance is expected to replicate or exceed the performance of that currency relative to the U.S. dollar) approximating the value of some or all of its portfolio securities denominated in or exposed to that currency ("position hedge") or by participating in options or futures contracts with respect to the currency. A Portfolio also may enter into a forward currency contract with respect to a currency where the Portfolio is considering the purchase or sale of investments denominated in that currency but has not yet selected the specific investments ("anticipatory hedge"). In any of these circumstances a Portfolio may, alternatively, enter into a forward currency contract to purchase or sell one foreign currency for a second currency that is expected to perform more favorably relative to the U.S. dollar if portfolio management believes there is a reasonable degree of correlation between movements in the two currencies ("cross-hedge"). In addition, a Portfolio may cross-hedge its U.S. dollar exposure in order to achieve a representative weighted mix of the major currencies in its benchmark index and/or to cover an underweight country or region exposure in its portfolio.

These types of hedging minimize the effect of currency appreciation as well as depreciation, but do not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying U.S. dollar equivalent value of the proceeds of or rates of return on a Portfolio's foreign currency denominated portfolio securities. The matching of the increase in value of a forward contract and the decline in the U.S. dollar equivalent value of the foreign currency denominated asset that is the subject of the hedge generally will not be precise. Shifting a Portfolio's currency exposure from one foreign currency to another removes that Portfolio's opportunity to profit from increases in the value of the original currency and involves a risk of increased losses to such Portfolio if portfolio management's projections of future exchange rates is inaccurate. Proxy hedges and cross-hedges may protect against losses resulting from a decline in the hedged currency, but will cause a Portfolio to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases which may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not perform similarly to the currency in which hedged securities are denominated. Unforeseen changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for a Portfolio than if it had not entered into such contracts.

At the maturity of a currency or cross currency forward, a Portfolio may exchange the currencies specified at the maturity of a forward contract or, prior to maturity, the Portfolio may enter into a closing transaction involving the purchase or sale of an offsetting contract. Closing transactions with respect to forward contracts are usually effected with the counterparty to the original forward contract. A Portfolio may also enter into forward currency contracts that do not provide for physical settlement of the two currencies but instead provide for settlement by a single cash payment calculated as the difference between the agreed upon exchange rate and the spot rate at settlement based upon an agreed upon notional amount (non-deliverable forwards).

Under definitions adopted by the CFTC and SEC, non-deliverable forwards are considered swaps, and therefore are included in the definition of "commodity interests." Although non-deliverable forwards have historically been traded in the OTC market, as swaps they may in the future be required to be centrally cleared and traded on public facilities.

Forward currency contracts that qualify as deliverable forwards are not regulated as swaps for most purposes. However, these forwards are subject to some requirements applicable to swaps, including reporting to swap data repositories, documentation requirements, and business conduct rules applicable to swap dealers.

As a result of current or future regulation, a Portfolio's ability to utilize forward contracts may be restricted. In addition, a Portfolio may not always be able to enter into forward contracts at attractive prices and may be limited in its ability to use these contracts to hedge Portfolio assets.

Options on Foreign Currencies. The Portfolios may buy and write options on foreign currencies either on exchanges or in the OTC market in a manner similar to that in which futures or forward contracts on foreign currencies will be utilized. For example, a decline in the U.S. dollar value of a foreign currency in which portfolio securities are denominated will reduce the U.S. dollar value of such securities, even if their value in the foreign currency remains constant. In order to protect against such diminutions in the value of portfolio securities, a Portfolio may buy put options on the foreign currency. If the value of the currency declines, such Portfolio will have the right to sell such currency for a fixed amount in U.S. dollars, thereby offsetting, in whole or in part, the adverse effect on its portfolio.

Conversely, when a rise in the U.S. dollar value of a currency in which securities to be acquired are denominated is projected, thereby increasing the cost of such securities, a Portfolio may buy call options on the foreign currency. The purchase of such options could offset, at least partially, the effects of the adverse movements in exchange rates. As in the case of other types of options, however, the benefit to a Portfolio from purchases of foreign currency options will be reduced by the amount of the premium and related transaction costs. In addition, if currency exchange rates do not move in the direction or to the extent projected, a Portfolio could sustain losses on transactions in foreign currency options that would require such Portfolio to forego a portion or all of the benefits of advantageous changes in those rates.

The Portfolios may also write options on foreign currencies. For example, to hedge against a potential decline in the U.S. dollar value of foreign currency denominated securities due to adverse fluctuations in exchange rates, a Portfolio could, instead of purchasing a put option, write a call option on the relevant currency. If the expected decline occurs, the option will most likely not be exercised, and the decline in value of portfolio securities will be offset by the amount of the premium received.

Similarly, instead of purchasing a call option to hedge against a potential increase in the U.S. dollar cost of securities to be acquired, a Portfolio could write a put option on the relevant currency which, if rates move in the manner projected, should expire unexercised and allow that Portfolio to hedge the increased cost up to the amount of the premium. As in the case of other types of options, however, the writing of a foreign currency option will constitute only a partial hedge up to the amount of the premium. If exchange rates do not move in the expected direction, the option may be exercised, and a Portfolio would be required to buy or sell the underlying currency at a loss which may not be offset by the amount of the premium. Through the writing of options on foreign currencies, a Portfolio also may lose all or a portion of the benefits which might otherwise have been obtained from favorable movements in exchange rates.

The Portfolios may write covered call options on foreign currencies. A covered call option is an option in which a Portfolio in return for a premium, gives another party a right to buy specified securities owned by the Portfolio at a specified future date and price set at the time of the contract.

The Portfolios also may write call options on foreign currencies for cross-hedging purposes. A call option on a foreign currency is for cross-hedging purposes if it is designed to provide a hedge against a decline due to an adverse change in the exchange rate in the U.S. dollar value of a security which a Portfolio owns or has the right to acquire and which is denominated in the currency underlying the option. Call options on foreign currencies which are entered into for cross-hedging purposes are not covered.

Eurodollar Instruments. Each Portfolio may make investments in Eurodollar instruments. Eurodollar instruments are U.S. dollar-denominated futures contracts or options thereon which are linked to the LIBOR, although foreign currency denominated instruments are available from time to time. Eurodollar futures contracts enable purchasers to obtain a fixed rate for the lending of funds and sellers to obtain a fixed rate for borrowings. A Portfolio might use Eurodollar futures contracts and options thereon to hedge against changes in LIBOR, to which many interest rate swaps and fixed-income instruments are linked.

Additional Risks of Options on Foreign Currencies, Forward Contracts, and Foreign Instruments. Unlike transactions entered into by the Portfolios in futures contracts, options on foreign currencies and forward contracts are not traded on contract markets regulated by the CFTC (with the exception of non-deliverable forwards) or (with the exception of certain foreign currency options) by the SEC. To the contrary, such instruments are traded through financial institutions acting as market-makers, although foreign currency options are also traded on certain national securities exchanges (“Exchanges”), such as the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange, subject to SEC regulation.

Similarly, options on currencies may be traded over-the-counter. In an OTC trading environment, many of the protections afforded to Exchange participants will not be available. For example, there are no daily price fluctuation limits, and adverse market movements could therefore continue to an unlimited extent over a period of time. Although the buyer of an option cannot lose more than the amount of the premium plus related transaction costs, this entire amount could be lost. Moreover, an option writer and a buyer or seller of futures or forward contracts could lose amounts substantially in excess of any premium received or initial margin or collateral posted due to the potential additional margin and collateral requirements associated with such positions.

Options on foreign currencies traded on Exchanges are within the jurisdiction of the SEC, as are other securities traded on Exchanges. As a result, many of the protections provided to traders on organized Exchanges will be available with respect to such transactions. In particular, all foreign currency option positions entered into on an Exchange are cleared and guaranteed by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”), thereby reducing the risk of credit default. Further, a liquid secondary market

in options traded on an Exchange may be more readily available than in the OTC market, potentially permitting a Portfolio to liquidate open positions at a profit prior to exercise or expiration or to limit losses in the event of adverse market movements.

The purchase and sale of exchange-traded foreign currency options, however, is subject to the risks of the availability of a liquid secondary market described above, as well as the risks regarding adverse market movements, margining of options written, the nature of the foreign currency market, possible intervention by governmental authorities, and the effects of other political and economic events. In addition, exchange-traded options on foreign currencies involve certain risks not presented by the OTC market. For example, exercise and settlement of such options must be made exclusively through the OCC, which has established banking relationships in applicable foreign countries for this purpose. As a result, the OCC may, if it determines that foreign governmental restrictions or taxes would prevent the orderly settlement of foreign currency option exercises, or would result in undue burdens on the OCC or its clearing member, impose special procedures on exercise and settlement, such as technical changes in the mechanics of delivery of currency, the fixing of dollar settlement prices, or prohibitions on exercise.

In addition, options on U.S. Government securities, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, and options on foreign currencies may be traded on foreign exchanges and OTC in foreign countries. Such transactions are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in or the prices of foreign currencies or securities. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by: (i) other complex foreign political and economic factors; (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions; (iii) delays in a Portfolio's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during nonbusiness hours in the United States; (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States; and (v) low trading volume.

Options on Securities. In an effort to increase current income and to reduce fluctuations in NAV, the Portfolios may write covered and uncovered put and call options and buy put and call options on securities that are traded on U.S. and foreign securities exchanges and OTC. Examples of covering transactions include: (i) for a written put, selling short the underlying instrument at the same or higher price than the put's exercise price; and (ii) for a written call, owning the underlying instrument. The Portfolios may write and buy options on the same types of securities that the Portfolios may purchase directly. The Portfolios may utilize American-style and European-style options. An American-style option is an option contract that can be exercised at any time between the time of purchase and the option's expiration date. A European-style option is an option contract that can only be exercised on the option's expiration date.

A Portfolio would write a call option for hedging purposes, instead of writing a covered call option, when the premium to be received from the cross-hedge transaction would exceed that which would be received from writing a covered call option and portfolio management believes that writing the option would achieve the desired hedge.

The premium paid by the buyer of an option will normally reflect, among other things, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price and the volatility of the underlying security, the remaining term of the option, supply and demand, and interest rates.

The writer of an option may have no control over when the underlying securities must be sold, in the case of a call option, or bought, in the case of a put option, since with regard to certain options, the writer may be assigned an exercise notice at any time prior to the termination of the obligation. Whether or not an option expires unexercised, the writer retains the amount of the premium. This amount, of course, may, in the case of a covered call option, be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying security during the option period. If a call option is exercised, the writer experiences a profit or loss from the sale of the underlying security. If a put option is exercised, the writer must fulfill the obligation to buy the underlying security at the exercise price, which will usually exceed the then market value of the underlying security.

The writer of an option that wishes to terminate its obligation may effect a "closing purchase transaction." This is accomplished by buying an option of the same series as the option previously written. The effect of the purchase is that the writer's position will be canceled by the clearing corporation. However, a writer may not effect a closing purchase transaction after being notified of the exercise of an option. Likewise, an investor who is the holder of an option may liquidate its position by effecting a "closing sale transaction." This is accomplished by selling an option of the same series as the option previously bought. There is no guarantee that either a closing purchase or a closing sale transaction can be effected.

In the case of a written call option, effecting a closing transaction will permit a Portfolio to write another call option on the underlying security with either a different exercise price or expiration date or both. In the case of a written put option, such transaction will permit a Portfolio to write another put option to the extent that the exercise price is secured by deposited

liquid assets. Effecting a closing transaction also will permit a Portfolio to use the cash or proceeds from the concurrent sale of any securities subject to the option for other investments. If a Portfolio desires to sell a particular security from its portfolio on which it has written a call option, such Portfolio will effect a closing transaction prior to or concurrent with the sale of the security.

A Portfolio will realize a profit from a closing transaction if the price of the purchase transaction is less than the premium received from writing the option or the price received from a sale transaction is more than the premium paid to buy the option. A Portfolio will realize a loss from a closing transaction if the price of the purchase transaction is more than the premium received from writing the option or the price received from a sale transaction is less than the premium paid to buy the option. Because increases in the market price of a call option generally will reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from the repurchase of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or in part by appreciation of the underlying security owned by a Portfolio.

An option position may be closed out only where a secondary market for an option of the same series exists. If a secondary market does not exist, a Portfolio may not be able to effect closing transactions in particular options and that Portfolio would have to exercise the options in order to realize any profit. If a Portfolio is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction in a secondary market, it will not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or it delivers the underlying security upon exercise. The absence of a liquid secondary market may be due to the following: (i) insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions imposed by an Exchange on which the option is traded on opening or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions, or other restrictions imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances that interrupt normal operations on an Exchange; (v) the facilities of an Exchange or of the OCC may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more Exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that Exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that Exchange that had been issued by the OCC as a result of trades on that Exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

A Portfolio may write options in connection with buy-and-write transactions. In other words, a Portfolio may buy a security and then write a call option against that security. The exercise price of such call will depend upon the expected price movement of the underlying security. The exercise price of a call option may be below (“in-the-money”), equal to (“at-the-money”), or above (“out-of-the-money”) the current value of the underlying security at the time the option is written. Buy-and-write transactions using in-the-money call options may be used when it is expected that the price of the underlying security will remain flat or decline moderately during the option period. Buy-and-write transactions using at-the-money call options may be used when it is expected that the price of the underlying security will remain fixed or advance moderately during the option period. Buy-and-write transactions using out-of-the-money call options may be used when it is expected that the premiums received from writing the call option plus the appreciation in the market price of the underlying security up to the exercise price will be greater than the appreciation in the price of the underlying security alone. If the call options are exercised in such transactions, a Portfolio’s maximum gain will be the premium received by it for writing the option, adjusted upwards or downwards by the difference between that Portfolio’s purchase price of the security and the exercise price. If the options are not exercised and the price of the underlying security declines, the amount of such decline will be offset by the amount of premium received.

The writing of covered put options is similar in terms of risk and return characteristics to buy-and-write transactions. If the market price of the underlying security rises or otherwise is above the exercise price, the put option will expire worthless and a Portfolio’s gain will be limited to the premium received. If the market price of the underlying security declines or otherwise is below the exercise price, a Portfolio may elect to close the position or take delivery of the security at the exercise price and that Portfolio’s return will be the premium received from the put options minus the amount by which the market price of the security is below the exercise price.

A Portfolio may buy put options to hedge against a decline in the value of its portfolio. By using put options in this way, a Portfolio will reduce any profit it might otherwise have realized in the underlying security by the amount of the premium paid for the put option and by transaction costs.

A Portfolio may buy call options to hedge against an increase in the price of securities that it may buy in the future. The premium paid for the call option plus any transaction costs will reduce the benefit, if any, realized by such Portfolio upon exercise of the option, and, unless the price of the underlying security rises sufficiently, the option may expire worthless to that Portfolio.

A Portfolio may write straddles (combinations of put and call options on the same underlying security), which are generally a nonhedging technique used for purposes such as seeking to enhance return. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out than individual options contracts. The straddle rules of the Internal Revenue Code require deferral of certain losses realized on positions of a straddle to the extent that a Portfolio has unrealized gains in offsetting positions at year end. The holding period of the securities comprising the straddle will be suspended until the straddle is terminated.

Options on Securities Indices. The Portfolios may also purchase and write exchange-listed and OTC put and call options on securities indices. A securities index measures the movement of a certain group of securities by assigning relative values to the securities. The index may fluctuate as a result of changes in the market values of the securities included in the index. Some securities index options are based on a broad market index, such as the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index, or a narrower market index such as the Standard & Poor's 100. Indices may also be based on a particular industry, market segment, or certain currencies such as the U.S. Dollar Index or DXY Index.

Options on securities indices are similar to options on securities except that (1) the expiration cycles of securities index options are monthly, while those of securities options are currently quarterly, and (2) the delivery requirements are different. Instead of giving the right to take or make delivery of securities at a specified price, an option on a securities index gives the holder the right to receive a cash "exercise settlement amount" equal to (a) the amount, if any, by which the fixed exercise price of the option exceeds (in the case of a put) or is less than (in the case of a call) the closing value of the underlying index on the date of exercise, multiplied by (b) a fixed "index multiplier." Receipt of this cash amount will depend upon the closing level of the securities index upon which the option is based being greater than, in the case of a call, or less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the index and the exercise price of the option times a specified multiple. The writer of the option is obligated, in return for the premium received, to make delivery of this amount. Securities index options may be offset by entering into closing transactions as described above for securities options.

Options on Non-U.S. Securities Indices. The Portfolios may purchase and write put and call options on foreign securities indices listed on domestic and foreign securities exchanges. The Portfolios may also purchase and write OTC options on foreign securities indices.

The Portfolios may, to the extent allowed by federal and state securities laws, invest in options on non-U.S. securities indices instead of investing directly in individual non-U.S. securities. The Portfolios may also use foreign securities index options for bona fide hedging and non-hedging purposes.

Options on securities indices entail risks in addition to the risks of options on securities. The absence of a liquid secondary market to close out options positions on securities indices may be more likely to occur, although the Portfolios generally will only purchase or write such an option if the Adviser believes the option can be closed out. Use of options on securities indices also entails the risk that trading in such options may be interrupted if trading in certain securities included in the index is interrupted. The Portfolios will not purchase such options unless the Adviser believes the market is sufficiently developed such that the risk of trading in such options is no greater than the risk of trading in options on securities.

Price movements in a Portfolio's holdings may not correlate precisely with movements in the level of an index and, therefore, the use of options on indices cannot serve as a complete hedge. Because options on securities indices require settlement in cash, portfolio management may be forced to liquidate portfolio securities to meet settlement obligations. A Portfolio's activities in index options may also be restricted by the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code for qualification as a regulated investment company.

In addition, the hours of trading for options on the securities indices may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the option markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying securities markets that cannot be reflected in the option markets. It is impossible to predict the volume of trading that may exist in such options, and there can be no assurance that viable exchange markets will develop or exist.

Other Options. In addition to the option strategies described above and in the Prospectuses, a Portfolio may purchase and sell a variety of options with non-standard payout structures or other features ("exotic options"). Exotic options are traded OTC and typically have price movements that can vary markedly from simple put or call options. The risks associated with exotic options are that they cannot be as easily priced and may be subject to liquidity risk. While some exotic options have fairly active markets others are mostly thinly traded instruments. Some options are pure two-party transactions and may have no liquidity. A Portfolio may use exotic options to the extent that they are consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective and investment policies, and applicable regulations.

The Portfolios may purchase and sell exotic options that have values which are determined by the correlation of two or more underlying assets. These types of options include, but are not limited to, outperformance options, yield curve options, or other spread options.

Outperformance Option – An option that pays the holder the difference in the performance of two assets. The value of an outperformance option is based on the relative difference, i.e. the percentage outperformance of one underlying security or index compared to another. Outperformance options allow a Portfolio to gain leveraged exposure to the percentage price performance of one security or index over another. The holder of an outperformance option will only receive payment under the option contract if a designated underlying asset outperforms the other underlying asset. If outperformance does not occur, the holder will not receive payment. The option may expire worthless despite positive performance by the designated underlying asset. Outperformance options are typically cash settled and have European-style exercise provisions.

Yield Curve Options – An option whose value is based on the yield spread or yield differential between two securities. In contrast to other types of options, a yield curve option is based on the difference between the yields of designated securities, rather than the prices of the individual securities, and is settled through cash payments. Accordingly, a yield curve option is profitable to the holder if this differential widens (in the case of a call) or narrows (in the case of a put), regardless of whether the yields of the underlying securities increase or decrease.

Spread Option – A type of option that derives its value from the price differential between two or more assets, or the same asset at different times or places. Spread options can be written on all types of financial products including equities, bonds, and currencies.

Swaps and Swap-Related Products. The Portfolios may enter into swap agreements or utilize swap-related products, including, but not limited to, total return swaps (including fixed-income total return swaps); equity swaps; interest rate swaps; commodity swaps; credit default swaps, including index credit default swaps (“CDXs”) and other event-linked swaps; swap agreements on security or commodity indices; swaps on ETFs; and currency swaps, caps, and floors (either on an asset-based or liability-based basis, depending upon whether it is hedging its assets or its liabilities). To the extent a Portfolio may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities, it also may invest in currency exchange rate swap agreements. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a day to more than one year. A Portfolio may enter into swap agreements in an attempt to gain exposure to the issuers making up an index of securities in a market without actually purchasing those securities, or to hedge a position. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in value of the specific index, security, or currency, or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from a Portfolio. The Portfolios will usually enter into total return swaps and interest rate swaps on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with a Portfolio receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments).

Swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to a Portfolio. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Portfolio normally will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction, and the Portfolio would risk the loss of the net amount of the payments that it contractually is entitled to receive. Swap agreements also bear the risk that a Portfolio will not be able to meet its obligation to the counterparty, and the risk of loss, under documentation currently used in those markets, is limited to the net amount of the payments that the Portfolio is contractually obligated to make. Swap agreements are typically privately negotiated and entered into in the over-the-counter market. However, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) now requires certain swap agreements to be centrally cleared. Swaps that are required to be cleared are required to post initial and variation margins in accordance with the exchange requirements. New regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act could, among other things, increase the cost of such transactions.

Some types of swaps are required to be executed on an exchange or on a swap execution facility. A swap execution facility is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute derivatives by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. While this execution requirement is designed to increase transparency and liquidity in the cleared derivatives market, trading on a swap execution facility can create additional costs and risks for a Portfolio. For example, swap execution facilities typically charge fees, and if a Portfolio executes derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. Also, a Portfolio may indemnify a swap execution facility, or a broker intermediary who executes cleared derivatives on a swap execution facility on the Portfolio’s behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Portfolio’s transactions on the swap execution facility. If a Portfolio wishes to execute a package of transactions that includes a swap that is required to be executed on a swap execution facility as well as other transactions (for example, a transaction that includes both a security and an interest rate swap that hedges interest rate exposure with respect to such security), it is possible the Portfolio could not execute all components of

the package on the swap execution facility. In that case, the Portfolio would need to trade certain components of the package on the swap execution facility and other components of the package in another manner, which could subject the Portfolio to the risk that certain of the components of the package would be executed successfully and others would not, or that the components would be executed at different times, leaving the Portfolio with an unhedged position for a period of time.

A Portfolio normally will not enter into any total return, equity, or interest rate swap, cap, or floor transaction unless the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto meets guidelines established by the Adviser. The Adviser's guidelines may be adjusted in accordance with market conditions. The Adviser will monitor the creditworthiness of all counterparties on an ongoing basis. Generally, parties that are rated in the highest short-term rating category by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") will meet the Adviser's guidelines. The ratings of NRSROs represent their opinions of the claims-paying ability of entities rated by them. NRSRO ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years, with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid. Caps and floors may be less liquid than other types of swaps.

There is no limit on the number of total return, equity, or interest rate swap transactions that may be entered into by a Portfolio. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Swap transactions may in some instances involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets by a Portfolio or its counterparty to collateralize obligations under the swap. A Portfolio may buy and sell (i.e., write) caps and floors, without limitation. Certain swaps, such as total return swaps, may add leverage to a Portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, a Portfolio may be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

Another form of a swap agreement is the credit default swap. A Portfolio may enter into various types of credit default swap agreements (with notional values not to exceed 10% of the net assets of such Portfolio (with the exception of Flexible Bond Portfolio and the fixed-income portion of Balanced Portfolio)), including OTC credit default swap agreements. A Portfolio may enter into credit default swap agreements for various reasons, including to increase or decrease the Portfolio's exposure to an underlying reference obligation. As the seller in a credit default swap contract, the Portfolio would be required to pay either (i) the par value (the "notional value") (or other agreed-upon value) of a referenced debt obligation, or (ii) an amount equal to the difference between the face amount and the current market value of the referenced obligation, to the counterparty in the event of a default by a third party, such as a U.S. or foreign corporate issuer, on the debt obligation. In return, the Portfolio would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the Portfolio would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. As the seller, the Portfolio would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, that Portfolio would be subject to investment exposure on the notional value of the swap. The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) that the Portfolio as a seller could be required to make in a credit default transaction would be the notional amount of the agreement. A Portfolio may also purchase credit default swap contracts in order to hedge against the risk of default of debt securities held in its portfolio, in which case the Portfolio would function as the counterparty referenced in the preceding paragraph. Credit default swaps could result in losses if the Portfolio does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the company or companies on which the credit default swap is based.

Credit default swap agreements may involve greater risks than if a Portfolio had invested in the reference obligation directly since, in addition to risks relating to the reference obligation, credit default swaps are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. A Portfolio will generally incur a greater degree of risk when it sells a credit default swap than when it purchases a credit default swap. As a buyer of a credit default swap, the Portfolio may lose its investment and recover nothing should no credit event occur and the swap is held to its termination date. As seller of a credit default swap, if a credit event were to occur, the value of any deliverable obligation received by the Portfolio, coupled with the upfront or periodic payments previously received, may be less than what it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Portfolio.

A Portfolio may invest in funded (notional value of contract paid up front) CDXs or other similarly structured products. CDXs are designed to track segments of the credit default swap market and provide investors with exposure to specific reference baskets of issuers of bonds or loans. These instruments have the potential to allow an investor to obtain the same investment exposure as an investor who invests in an individual credit default swap, but with the potential added benefit of diversification. The CDX reference baskets are normally priced daily and rebalanced every six months in conjunction with leading market makers in the credit industry. The liquidity of the market for CDXs is normally subject to liquidity in the secured loan and credit derivatives markets.

A portfolio investing in CDXs is normally only permitted to take long positions in these instruments. A portfolio holding a long position in CDXs typically receives income from principal or interest paid on the underlying securities. A portfolio also normally indirectly bears its proportionate share of any expenses paid by a CDX in addition to the expenses of the portfolio. By investing in CDXs, a portfolio could be exposed to risks relating to, among other things, the reference obligation, illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk.

Regulations enacted by the CFTC under the Dodd-Frank Act require the Portfolios to clear certain interest rate and credit default index swaps through a clearinghouse or central counterparty (“CCP”). To clear a swap with a CCP, a Portfolio will submit the swap to, and post collateral with, an FCM that is a clearinghouse member. Alternatively, a Portfolio may enter into a swap with a financial institution other than the FCM (the “Executing Dealer”) and arrange for the swap to be transferred to the FCM for clearing. A Portfolio may also enter into a swap with the FCM itself. The CCP, the FCM, and the Executing Dealer are all subject to regulatory oversight by the CFTC. A default or failure by a CCP or an FCM, or the failure of a swap to be transferred from an Executing Dealer to the FCM for clearing, may expose the Portfolios to losses, increase their costs, or prevent the Portfolios from entering or exiting swap positions, accessing collateral, or fully implementing their investment strategies. The regulatory requirement to clear certain swaps could, either temporarily or permanently, reduce the liquidity of cleared swaps or increase the costs of entering into those swaps.

Options on Swap Contracts. Certain Portfolios may purchase or write covered and uncovered put and call options on swap contracts (“swaptions”). Swaption contracts grant the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap transaction at preset terms detailed in the underlying agreement within a specified period of time. Entering into a swaption contract involves, to varying degrees, the elements of credit, market, and interest rate risk, associated with both option contracts and swap contracts.

Synthetic Equity Swaps. A Portfolio may enter into synthetic equity swaps, in which one party to the contract agrees to pay the other party the total return earned or realized on a particular “notional amount” of value of an underlying equity security including any dividends distributed by the underlying security. The other party to the contract makes regular payments, typically at a fixed rate or at a floating rate based on LIBOR or other variable interest rate based on the notional amount. Similar to currency swaps, synthetic equity swaps are generally entered into on a net basis, which means the two payment streams are netted out and a Portfolio will either pay or receive the net amount. A Portfolio will enter into a synthetic equity swap instead of purchasing the reference security when the synthetic equity swap provides a more efficient or less expensive way of gaining exposure to a security compared with a direct investment in the security.

Structured Investments. A structured investment is a security having a return tied to an underlying index or other security or asset class. Structured investments generally are individually negotiated agreements and may be traded over-the-counter. Structured investments are organized and operated to restructure the investment characteristics of the underlying security. This restructuring involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity, such as a corporation or trust, or specified instruments (such as commercial bank loans) and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities (“structured securities”) backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued structured securities to create securities with different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, payment priorities, and interest rate provisions, and the extent of such payments made with respect to structured securities is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. Because structured securities typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk generally will be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. Investments in structured securities are generally of a class of structured securities that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class. Subordinated structured securities typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated structured securities. Structured securities are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there currently is no active trading market for structured securities.

Investments in government and government-related restructured debt instruments are subject to special risks, including the inability or unwillingness to repay principal and interest, requests to reschedule or restructure outstanding debt, and requests to extend additional loan amounts. Structured investments include a wide variety of instruments which are also subject to special risk such as inverse floaters and collateralized debt obligations. Inverse floaters involve leverage which may magnify a Portfolio’s gains or losses. The risk of collateral debt obligations depends largely on the type of collateral securing the obligations. There is a risk that the collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments related to the debt obligation the collateral supports.

Structured instruments that are registered under the federal securities laws may be treated as liquid. In addition, many structured instruments may not be registered under the federal securities laws. In that event, a Portfolio’s ability to resell such

a structured instrument may be more limited than its ability to resell other Portfolio securities. Accordingly, the Portfolios may treat such instruments as illiquid investments.

ESG Exclusions Policy. The Adviser has adopted a firmwide ESG exclusions policy that generally applies to the accounts it manages, including the Portfolios. Using third-party inputs, the Adviser applies exclusionary criteria to seek to avoid investing in securities of issuers that, in the determination of the Adviser, manufacture cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, chemical weapons, and biological weapons.

Regulatory Changes and Market Events and Risks. Federal, state, and foreign governments, regulatory agencies, and self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the Portfolios or the instruments in which the Portfolios invest, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Future legislation or regulation or other governmental actions could limit or preclude the Portfolios' abilities to achieve their investment objectives or otherwise adversely impact an investment in the Portfolios. Furthermore, worsened market conditions, including as a result of U.S. government shutdowns or the perceived creditworthiness of the United States, could have a negative impact on securities markets.

Economic downturns can prompt various economic, legal, budgetary, tax, and regulatory reforms across the globe. In the aftermath of the 2007-2008 financial crisis, the financial sector experienced reduced liquidity in credit and other fixed-income markets, and an unusually high degree of volatility, both domestically and internationally. In response to the crisis, the United States and certain foreign governments, along with the U.S. Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks, took a number of unprecedented steps designed to support the financial markets, which provided for widespread regulation of the financial industry, including expanded federal oversight in the financial sector. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took, or are taking, extraordinary actions to support local and global economies and the financial market in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and rising inflation. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets to address the COVID-19 pandemic and rising inflation may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Government actions to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic have resulted in a large expansion of government deficits and debt, the long-term consequences of which are not known. The COVID-19 pandemic could adversely affect the value and liquidity of a Portfolio, impair a Portfolio's ability to satisfy redemption request, and negatively impact a Portfolio's performance. In addition, the outbreak of COVID-19, and measures taken to mitigate its effects, could result in disruptions to the services provided to a Portfolio by its service providers.

Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries continue to impact many aspects of financial regulation. For example, some countries, including the United States, are considering more protectionist trade policies, a move away from the tighter financial industry regulations that followed the 2007-2008 financial crisis. The exact specifics of these policies are still under consideration, but the markets may react strongly which could increase volatility. The rise in protectionist trade policies, with potential changes to some international trade agreements, may affect many nations' economies in ways that cannot be presently foreseen.

The value and liquidity of a Portfolio's holdings are also generally subject to the risk of significant future local, national, or global economic or political disruptions or slowdowns in the markets in which a Portfolio invests, especially given that the economics and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected and reliant on each other. In the event of such an occurrence, the issuers of securities held by a Portfolio may experience significant declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations, or may require government assistance that is contingent on increased restrictions on their business operations or their government interventions. In addition, it is not certain that the U.S. government or foreign governments will intervene in response to a future market disruption and the effect of any such future intervention cannot be predicted.

Widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, and natural or environmental disasters, including those which may be attributable to global climate change, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and weather-related phenomena generally have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a Portfolio's investments. Economies and financial markets throughout the world have become increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events, conflicts, or conditions in one region or country will adversely affect markets or issuers in other regions or countries, including the United States. These disruptions could prevent a Portfolio from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and negatively impact a Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective(s). Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value of a Portfolio. In addition, these disruptions could also impair the information technology and other operational systems upon which the

Portfolios' service providers, including the Adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the ability of employees of the Portfolios' service providers to perform essential tasks on behalf of the Portfolios.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The portfolio turnover rate of a Portfolio is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities (exclusive of purchases or sales of U.S. Government securities and all other securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less) by the monthly average of the value of the portfolio securities owned by the Portfolio during the year. Proceeds from short sales and assets used to cover short positions undertaken are included in the amounts of securities sold and purchased, respectively, during the fiscal year. A 100% portfolio turnover rate would occur, for example, if all of the securities held by a Portfolio were replaced once during the fiscal year. A Portfolio cannot accurately predict its turnover rate. Variations in portfolio turnover rates shown may be due to market conditions, changes in the size of a Portfolio, fluctuating volume of shareholder purchase and redemption orders, the nature of a Portfolio's investments, and the investment style and/or outlook of portfolio management, or due to a restructuring of a Portfolio's holdings as a result of a change in portfolio management. A Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher when a Portfolio finds it necessary to significantly change its portfolio to adopt a temporary defensive position or respond to economic or market events. Higher levels of portfolio turnover may result in higher costs for brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups, and other transaction costs. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in Portfolio performance. The following table summarizes the portfolio turnover rates for the Portfolios for the last two fiscal years, unless otherwise noted.

Portfolio Name	Portfolio Turnover Rate for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022	Portfolio Turnover Rate for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021
Fixed Income		
Flexible Bond Portfolio	182%	160%
Global & International		
Global Research Portfolio	32%	20%
Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	15% ⁽¹⁾	N/A
Overseas Portfolio	36%	21%
Growth & Core		
Balanced Portfolio	89%	56%
Enterprise Portfolio	15%	17%
Forty Portfolio	39%	31%
Research Portfolio	30%	33%
Specialty Equity		
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	43%	47%
Value		
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	48%	63%

(1) January 26, 2022 (effective date) to December 31, 2022.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Mutual Fund Holdings Disclosure Policies and Procedures adopted by the Adviser and the series of the Trust (the "Janus Henderson funds") are designed to be in the best interests of the portfolios and to protect the confidentiality of the portfolios' holdings. The following describes policies and procedures with respect to disclosure of portfolio holdings.

- **Full Holdings.** A schedule of each Portfolio's holdings, consisting of at least the names of the holdings, is generally available on a monthly basis with a 30-day lag and is posted under Full Holdings for each Portfolio at janushenderson.com/VIT. A complete schedule of each Portfolio's holdings is also available semiannually and annually in shareholder reports and, after the first and third fiscal quarters, in Form N-PORT. Information reported in shareholder reports and in Form N-PORT will be made publicly available within 60 days after the end of the respective fiscal quarter. Each Portfolio's shareholder reports and Form N-PORT filings are available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, each Portfolio's shareholder reports are available without charge, upon request, by calling a Janus Henderson representative at 1-877-335-2687 (toll free).

- **Top Holdings.** Each Portfolio's top portfolio holdings, in order of position size and as a percentage of a Portfolio's total portfolio, are available monthly with a 15-day lag.
- **Other Information.** Each Portfolio may occasionally provide security breakdowns (e.g., industry, sector, regional, market capitalization, and asset allocation) and specific portfolio level performance attribution information and statistics monthly with a 15-day lag. Top/bottom equity securities and/or fixed-income issuers ranked by performance attribution, including the percentage attribution to Portfolio performance, average Portfolio weighting, and other relevant data points, may be provided monthly with a 15-day lag.

The Adviser may exclude from publication on its websites all or any portion of portfolio holdings or change the time periods of disclosure as deemed necessary to protect the interests of the Janus Henderson funds.

The Janus Henderson funds' Trustees, officers, and primary service providers, including investment advisers identified in this SAI, distributors, administrators, transfer agents, custodians, securities lending agents, and their respective personnel, may receive or have access to nonpublic portfolio holdings information. In addition, third parties, including but not limited to those that provide services to the Janus Henderson funds, the Adviser, and its affiliates, such as trade execution measurement systems providers, independent pricing services, proxy voting service providers, the portfolios' insurers, computer systems service providers, lenders, counsel, accountants/auditors, and rating and ranking organizations may also receive or have access to nonpublic portfolio holdings information. Other recipients of nonpublic portfolio holdings information may include, but may not be limited to, third parties such as consultants, data aggregators, and asset allocation services which calculate information derived from holdings for use by the Adviser, and which supply their analyses (but not the holdings themselves) to their clients. Such parties, either by agreement or by virtue of their duties, are required to maintain confidentiality with respect to such nonpublic portfolio holdings. Any confidentiality agreement entered into regarding disclosure of a Janus Henderson fund's portfolio holdings includes a provision that portfolio holdings are the confidential property of that Janus Henderson fund and may not be shared or used directly or indirectly for any purpose (except as specifically provided in the confidentiality agreement), including trading in portfolio shares.

Nonpublic portfolio holdings information may be disclosed to certain third parties upon a good faith determination made by the head of the applicable investment unit or a delegate, in consultation with the Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer or a delegate, that a Janus Henderson fund has a legitimate business purpose for such disclosure and the recipient agrees to maintain confidentiality. Preapproval by the head of the applicable investment unit or a delegate, in consultation with the Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer, or a delegate, is not required for certain routine service providers and in response to regulatory, administrative, and judicial requirements. The Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer reports to the Janus Henderson funds' Trustees regarding material compliance matters with respect to the portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures.

Under extraordinary circumstances, the head of the applicable investment unit or a delegate, in consultation with the Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer, or a delegate, has the authority to waive one or more provisions of, or make exceptions to, the Mutual Fund Holdings Disclosure Policies and Procedures when in the best interest of the Janus Henderson funds and when such waiver or exception is consistent with federal securities laws and applicable fiduciary duties. The frequency with which portfolio holdings are disclosed, as well as the lag time associated with such disclosure, may vary as deemed appropriate under the circumstances. All waivers and exceptions involving any of the Janus Henderson funds shall be pre-approved by the head of the applicable investment unit or a delegate, in consultation with the Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer or a delegate.

To the best knowledge of the Janus Henderson funds, as of March 27, 2023, the following non-affiliated third parties, which consist of service providers and consultants as described above under ongoing arrangements with the funds and/or the Adviser, receive or have access to nonpublic portfolio holdings information, which may include the full holdings of a fund.

Name	Frequency	Lag Time
Acuity Knowledge Partners (UK) Limited	As needed	1 day or more
Adviser Compliance Associates, LLC	As needed	Current
Alpha Financial Markets Consulting	Monthly	Current
Barclays Risk Analytics and Index Solutions Limited	Daily	Current
Barra, Inc.	Daily	Current
Bloomberg Finance L.P.	Daily	Current
Boston Financial Data Services, Inc.	As needed	Current

Name	Frequency	Lag Time
BNP Paribas Fund Services LLC	Daily	Current
BNP Paribas New York Branch	Daily	Current
BNP Paribas Prime Brokerage, Inc.	Daily	Current
BNP Paribas Securities Services	Daily	Current
BNP Securities Corp.	Daily	Current
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.	Daily	Current
Callan Associates Inc.	As needed	Current
Charles River Brokerage, LLC	As needed	Current
Charles River Systems, Inc.	As needed	Current
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	As needed	Current
Command Financial Press Corporation	As needed	2 days
Deloitte & Touche LLP	As needed	Current
Deloitte Tax LLP	As needed	Current
DTCC Loan/SERV LLC	Daily	Current
Eagle Investment Systems LLC	As needed	Current
Envestnet Asset Management Inc.	As needed	Current
Ernst & Young Global Limited	Semiannually	1-2 days
Ernst & Young LLP	As needed	Current
FactSet Research Systems, Inc.	As needed	Current
Fintech SISU LLC	Daily	Current
FIS Financial Systems LLC – Wall Street Concepts (WSC)	As needed	Current
FlexTrade LLC	Daily	Current
Frank Russell Company	As needed	Current
HedgeFacts	Weekly	7 days
HeterMedia Services Limited	Monthly	Current
IHS Markit	Daily	Current
Infotech Consulting Inc.	Daily	Current
Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc.	Daily	Current
Interactive Data (Europe) Limited	Quarterly	10 days
Interactive Data Pricing and Reference Data LLC	Daily	Current
International Data Corporation	Daily	Current
Investment Technology Group, Inc.	Daily	Current
JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association	Daily	Current
KPMG LLP	As needed	Current
LendAmend LLC	As needed	Current
Markit EDM Limited	Daily	Current
Markit Group Limited	Daily	Current
Merrill Communications LLC	Quarterly	Current
Moody's Investors Service Inc.	Weekly	7 days or more
Morningstar, Inc.	As needed	30 days
Nasdaq Inc.	Daily	Current
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	As needed	Current
Prima Capital Holding, Inc.	As needed	Current
Prima Capital Management, Inc.	Quarterly	15 days
RR Donnelley and Sons Company	Daily	Current
Russell/Mellon Analytical Services, LLC	Monthly	Current
SimCorp USA, Inc.	As needed	Current
SS&C Technologies, Inc.	As needed	Current
Standard & Poor's	Daily	Current

Name	Frequency	Lag Time
Standard & Poor's Financial Services	Weekly	2 days or more
Standard & Poor's Securities Evaluation	Daily	Current
The Ohio National Life Insurance Company	As needed	Current
Thomson Reuters (Markets) LLC	Daily	Current
Tower Investment	As needed	30 days
TradingScreen Inc.	As needed	Current
TriOptima AB	Daily	Current
Wachovia Securities LLC	As needed	Current
Wilshire Associates Incorporated	As needed	Current
Wolters Kluwer Financial Services, Inc.	Monthly	30 days
Zephyr Associates, Inc.	Quarterly	Current

In addition to the categories of persons and names of persons described above who receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information, brokers executing portfolio trades on behalf of the portfolios may receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information. Under no circumstance does the Adviser, a Janus Henderson mutual fund, or other party receive any compensation in connection with the arrangements to release portfolio holdings information to any of the described recipients of the information.

The Adviser manages other accounts such as separately managed accounts, other pooled investment vehicles, non-U.S. registered investment companies, and portfolios sponsored by companies other than the Adviser. These other accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to certain Janus Henderson funds and thus may have similar portfolio holdings. Such accounts may be subject to different portfolio holdings disclosure policies that permit public disclosure of portfolio holdings information in different forms and at different times than the Portfolios' holdings disclosure policies. Additionally, clients of such accounts have access to their portfolio holdings, and may not be subject to the Portfolios' holdings disclosure policies.

INVESTMENT ADVISER – JANUS HENDERSON INVESTORS US LLC

As stated in the Prospectuses, each Portfolio has an Investment Advisory Agreement (“Advisory Agreement”) with Janus Henderson Investors US LLC (the “Adviser”), 151 Detroit Street, Denver, Colorado 80206-4805. The Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Janus Henderson Group plc (“JHG”). Janus Henderson US (Holdings) Inc., the direct parent of the Adviser, completed a strategic combination with Henderson Group plc on May 30, 2017 to form JHG, doing business as Janus Henderson Investors.

Each Portfolio’s Advisory Agreement continues in effect from year to year, so long as such continuance is approved at least annually by the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not parties to the Advisory Agreements or “interested persons” (as defined by the 1940 Act) of any such party (the “Independent Trustees”), and by either the Trustees of the Trust (the “Trustees”) or the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Portfolio. Each Advisory Agreement: (i) may be terminated, without the payment of any penalty, by the Trustees, or the vote of at least a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Portfolio, or the Adviser, on at least 60 days’ advance written notice; (ii) terminates automatically in the event of its assignment; and (iii) generally, may not be amended without the approval by vote of a majority of the Trustees of the affected Portfolio, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, and, to the extent required by the 1940 Act, the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of that Portfolio.

Each Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser will furnish continuous advice and recommendations concerning the Portfolios’ investments, provide office space for the Portfolios, and certain other advisory-related services. Each Portfolio pays custodian fees and expenses, any brokerage commissions and dealer spreads, and other expenses in connection with the execution of portfolio transactions, legal and audit expenses, interest and taxes, a portion of trade or other investment company dues and expenses, expenses of shareholders’ meetings, mailing of prospectuses, statements of additional information, and reports to shareholders, fees and expenses of the Trustees, other costs of complying with applicable laws regulating the sale of Portfolio shares, compensation to the Portfolios’ transfer agent, and other costs, including shareholder servicing costs.

In rendering investment advisory services to Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio, the Adviser may use the portfolio management, research, and other resources of its foreign (non-U.S.) affiliates, Janus Henderson Investors (Jersey) Limited and Janus Henderson Investors UK Limited (collectively, “JHIUKL”). One or more Janus Henderson employees, acting for JHIUKL, may provide services to the Portfolio through a “participating affiliate” arrangement, as that term is used in guidance issued by the Staff allowing U.S. registered investment advisers to use portfolio management or research resources of advisory affiliates subject to the regulatory supervision of the registered investment adviser. Under the participating affiliate arrangement, Janus Henderson employees, acting for JHIUKL, are considered “associated persons” of the Adviser (as that term is defined in the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended) and in this capacity, such Janus Henderson employees, acting for JHIUKL, are subject to supervision of the Adviser and may provide portfolio management, research, and other services to the Portfolio. The responsibilities of both the Adviser and JHIUKL under the participating affiliate arrangement are documented in a memorandum of understanding between the two entities.

The Adviser also serves as administrator and is authorized to perform, or cause others to perform, the administration services necessary for the operation of the Portfolios, including, but not limited to, NAV determination, portfolio accounting, recordkeeping, blue sky registration and monitoring services, preparation of prospectuses and other Portfolio documents, and other services for which the Portfolios reimburse the Adviser for its out-of-pocket costs. Each Portfolio also pays for some or all of the salaries, fees, and expenses of certain Adviser employees and Portfolio officers, with respect to certain specified administration functions they perform on behalf of the Portfolios. Administration costs are separate and apart from advisory fees and other expenses paid in connection with the investment advisory services that the Adviser provides to each Portfolio. Some expenses related to compensation payable to the Portfolios’ Chief Compliance Officer and compliance staff are shared with the Portfolios.

Many of these costs vary from year to year which can make it difficult to predict the total impact to your Portfolio’s expense ratio, in particular during times of declining asset values of a Portfolio. Certain costs may be waived and/or reimbursed by the Adviser pursuant to an expense limitation agreement with a Portfolio.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Trustees’ approval of the Portfolios’ Advisory Agreements is included in each Portfolio’s annual report (for the period ending December 31) and semiannual report (for the period ending June 30) to shareholders. You can request the Portfolios’ annual and semiannual reports (as they become available), free of charge, by contacting your plan sponsor, broker-dealer, or financial intermediary, or by contacting a Janus Henderson representative at 1-877-335-2687. The reports are also available, free of charge, at janushenderson.com/VIT.

The Portfolios pay a monthly investment advisory fee to the Adviser for its services. The fee is based on the average daily net assets of each Portfolio for Portfolios with an annual fixed-rate fee, and is calculated at the annual rate. The detail for Portfolios with this fee structure is shown below under “Average Daily Net Assets of the Portfolio.” Portfolios that pay a fee that may adjust up or down based on the Portfolio’s performance relative to its benchmark index over the performance measurement period have “N/A” in the “Average Daily Net Assets of the Portfolio” column below. The following table also reflects the Portfolios’ contractual fixed-rate investment advisory fee rate for Portfolios with an annual fee based on average daily net assets and the “base fee” rate prior to any performance fee adjustment for Portfolios that have a performance fee structure.

Portfolio Name	Average Daily Net Assets of the Portfolio	Contractual Investment Advisory Fees/Base Fees (%) (annual rate)
Fixed Income		
Flexible Bond Portfolio	First \$300 Million	0.55
	Over \$300 Million	0.45
Global & International		
Global Research Portfolio	N/A	0.60
Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	First \$2 Billion	0.75
	Over \$2 Billion	0.70
Overseas Portfolio	N/A	0.64
Growth & Core		
Balanced Portfolio	All Asset Levels	0.55
Enterprise Portfolio	All Asset Levels	0.64
Forty Portfolio	N/A	0.64
Research Portfolio	N/A	0.64
Specialty Equity		
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	All Asset Levels	0.64
Value		
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	N/A	0.64

PERFORMANCE-BASED INVESTMENT ADVISORY FEE

Applies to Global Research Portfolio, Mid Cap Value Portfolio, Research Portfolio, Overseas Portfolio, and Forty Portfolio only

Effective on the dates shown below, each of Global Research Portfolio, Mid Cap Value Portfolio, Research Portfolio, Overseas Portfolio, and Forty Portfolio implemented an investment advisory fee rate that adjusts up or down based upon each Portfolio’s performance relative to the cumulative investment record of its respective benchmark index over the performance measurement period. Any performance adjustment commenced on the date shown below. Prior to the effective date of the performance adjustment, only the base fee applied.

Portfolio Name	Effective Date of Performance Fee Arrangement	Effective Date of First Adjustment to Advisory Fee
Global Research Portfolio	02/01/06	02/01/07
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	02/01/06	02/01/07
Research Portfolio	07/01/10	07/01/11
Overseas Portfolio	07/01/10	10/01/11
Forty Portfolio	07/01/10	01/01/12

Under the performance-based fee structure, the investment advisory fee paid to the Adviser by each Portfolio consists of two components: (1) a base fee calculated by applying the contractual fixed rate of the advisory fee to the Portfolio’s average daily net assets during the previous month (“Base Fee Rate”), plus or minus (2) a performance-fee adjustment (“Performance

Adjustment”) calculated by applying a variable rate of up to 0.15% (positive or negative) to the Portfolio’s average daily net assets based on the Portfolio’s relative performance compared to the cumulative investment record of its benchmark index over a 36-month performance measurement period. The Base Fee Rate is calculated and accrued daily. The Performance Adjustment is calculated monthly in arrears and is accrued throughout the month. The investment advisory fee is paid monthly in arrears.

The Performance Adjustment may result in an increase or decrease in the investment advisory fee paid by a Portfolio, depending upon the investment performance of the Portfolio relative to its benchmark index over the performance measurement period. No Performance Adjustment is applied unless the difference between the Portfolio’s investment performance and the cumulative investment record of the Portfolio’s benchmark index is 0.50% or greater (positive or negative) during the applicable performance measurement period. The Base Fee Rate is subject to an upward or downward Performance Adjustment for every full 0.50% increment by which the Portfolio outperforms or underperforms its benchmark index. Because the Performance Adjustment is tied to a Portfolio’s performance relative to its benchmark index (and not its absolute performance), the Performance Adjustment could increase the Adviser’s fee even if the Portfolio’s shares lose value during the performance measurement period and could decrease the Adviser’s fee even if the Portfolio’s shares increase in value during the performance measurement period. For purposes of computing the Base Fee Rate and the Performance Adjustment, net assets are averaged over different periods (average daily net assets during the previous month for the Base Fee Rate versus average daily net assets during the performance measurement period for the Performance Adjustment). Performance of a Portfolio is calculated net of expenses, whereas a Portfolio’s benchmark index does not have any fees or expenses. Reinvestment of dividends and distributions is included in calculating both the performance of a Portfolio and the Portfolio’s benchmark index. Under extreme circumstances involving underperformance by a rapidly shrinking Portfolio, the dollar amount of the Performance Adjustment could be more than the dollar amount of the Base Fee Rate. In such circumstances, the Adviser would reimburse the applicable Portfolio.

The application of an expense limit, if any, will have a positive effect upon a Portfolio’s performance and may result in an increase in the Performance Adjustment. It is possible that the cumulative dollar amount of additional compensation ultimately payable to the Adviser may, under some circumstances, exceed the cumulative dollar amount of management fees waived by the Adviser.

The investment performance of a Portfolio’s Service Shares (“Service Shares”) is used for purposes of calculating the Portfolio’s Performance Adjustment. After the Adviser determines whether a particular Portfolio’s performance was above or below its benchmark index by comparing the investment performance of the Portfolio’s Service Shares against the cumulative investment record of that Portfolio’s benchmark index, the Adviser applies the same Performance Adjustment (positive or negative) across each other class of shares of the Portfolio.

The Trustees may determine that a class of shares of a Portfolio other than Service Shares is the most appropriate for use in calculating the Performance Adjustment. If a different class of shares is substituted in calculating the Performance Adjustment, the use of that successor class of shares may apply to the entire performance measurement period so long as the successor class was outstanding at the beginning of such period. If the successor class of shares was not outstanding for all or a portion of the performance measurement period, it may only be used in calculating that portion of the Performance Adjustment attributable to the period during which the successor class was outstanding, and any prior portion of the performance measurement period would be calculated using the class of shares previously designated. Any change to the class of shares used to calculate the Performance Adjustment is subject to applicable law.

The Trustees may from time to time determine that another securities index for a Portfolio is a more appropriate benchmark index for purposes of evaluating the performance of that Portfolio. In that event, the Trustees may approve the substitution of a successor index for the Portfolio’s benchmark index. However, the calculation of the Performance Adjustment for any portion of the performance measurement period prior to the adoption of the successor index will still be based upon the Portfolio’s performance compared to its former benchmark index. Any change to a particular Portfolio’s benchmark index for purposes of calculating the Performance Adjustment is subject to applicable law. It is currently the position of the Staff that, with respect to Portfolios that charge a performance fee, changing a Portfolio’s benchmark index used to calculate the performance fee will require shareholder approval. If there is a change in the Staff’s position, the Trustees intend to notify shareholders of such change in position at such time as the Trustees may determine that a change in a Portfolio’s benchmark index is appropriate.

Under certain circumstances, the Trustees may, without the prior approval of Portfolio shareholders, implement changes to the performance fee structure of a Portfolio as discussed above, subject to applicable law.

It is not possible to predict the effect of the Performance Adjustment on future overall compensation to the Adviser since it will depend on the performance of each Portfolio relative to the record of the Portfolio's benchmark index and future changes to the size of each Portfolio.

If the average daily net assets of a Portfolio remain constant during a 36-month performance measurement period, current net assets will be the same as average net assets over the performance measurement period and the maximum Performance Adjustment will be equivalent to 0.15% of current net assets. When current net assets vary from net assets over the 36-month performance measurement period, the Performance Adjustment, as a percentage of current assets, may vary significantly, including at a rate more or less than 0.15%, depending upon whether the net assets of the Portfolio had been increasing or decreasing (and the amount of such increase or decrease) during the performance measurement period. Note that if net assets for a Portfolio were increasing during the performance measurement period, the total performance fee paid, measured in dollars, would be more than if that Portfolio had not increased its net assets during the performance measurement period.

Suppose, for example, that the Performance Adjustment was being computed after the assets of a Portfolio had been shrinking. Assume its monthly Base Fee Rate was 1/12th of 0.60% of average daily net assets during the previous month. Assume also that average daily net assets during the 36-month performance measurement period were \$500 million, but that average daily net assets during the preceding month were just \$200 million.

The Base Fee Rate would be computed as follows:

$$\$200 \text{ million} \times 0.60\% \div 12 = \$100,000$$

If the Portfolio outperformed or underperformed its benchmark index by an amount which triggered the maximum Performance Adjustment, the Performance Adjustment would be computed as follows:

$$\$500 \text{ million} \times 0.15\% \div 12 = \$62,500, \text{ which is approximately } 1/12^{\text{th}} \text{ of } 0.375\% \text{ of } \$200 \text{ million.}$$

If the Portfolio had outperformed its benchmark index, the total advisory fee rate for that month would be \$162,500, which is approximately 1/12th of 0.975% of \$200 million.

If the Portfolio had underperformed its benchmark index, the total advisory fee rate for that month would be \$37,500, which is approximately 1/12th of 0.225% of \$200 million.

Therefore, the total advisory fee rate for that month, as a percentage of average net assets during the preceding month, would be approximately 1/12th of 0.975% in the case of outperformance, or approximately 1/12th of 0.225% in the case of underperformance. Under extreme circumstances involving underperformance by a rapidly shrinking Portfolio, the dollar amount of the Performance Adjustment could be more than the dollar amount of the Base Fee Rate. In such circumstances, the Adviser would reimburse the applicable Portfolio.

By contrast, the Performance Adjustment would be a smaller percentage of current assets if the net assets of the Portfolio were increasing during the performance measurement period. Suppose, for example, that the Performance Adjustment was being computed after the assets of a Portfolio had been growing. Assume its average daily net assets during the 36-month performance measurement period were \$500 million, but that average daily net assets during the preceding month were \$800 million.

The Base Fee Rate would be computed as follows:

$$\$800 \text{ million} \times 0.60\% \div 12 = \$400,000$$

If the Portfolio outperformed or underperformed its benchmark index by an amount which triggered the maximum Performance Adjustment, the Performance Adjustment would be computed as follows:

$$\$500 \text{ million} \times 0.15\% \div 12 = \$62,500, \text{ which is approximately } 1/12^{\text{th}} \text{ of } 0.094\% \text{ of } \$800 \text{ million.}$$

If the Portfolio had outperformed its benchmark index, the total advisory fee rate for that month would be \$462,500, which is approximately 1/12th of 0.694% of \$800 million.

If the Portfolio had underperformed its benchmark index, the total advisory fee rate for that month would be \$337,500, which is approximately 1/12th of 0.506% of \$800 million.

Therefore, the total advisory fee rate for that month, as a percentage of average net assets during the preceding month, would be approximately 1/12th of 0.694% in the case of outperformance, or approximately 1/12th of 0.506% in the case of underperformance.

The Base Fee Rate for each Portfolio and the Portfolio's benchmark index used for purposes of calculating the Performance Adjustment are shown in the following table:

Portfolio Name	Benchmark Index	Base Fee Rate (%) (annual rate)
Global Research Portfolio	MSCI World Index ^{SM(1)}	0.60
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	Russell Midcap [®] Value Index ⁽²⁾	0.64
Research Portfolio	Russell 1000 Growth Index ⁽³⁾	0.64
Overseas Portfolio	MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index ^{SM(4)}	0.64
Forty Portfolio	Russell 1000 Growth Index ⁽³⁾	0.64

(1) The MSCI World Index is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed market countries in North America, Europe, and the Asia/Pacific Region.

(2) The Russell Midcap Value Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000[®] Value Index.

(3) The Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

(4) The MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index is designed to measure equity market performance in global developed and emerging markets outside the United States.

The following hypothetical examples illustrate the application of the Performance Adjustment for each Portfolio. The examples assume that the average daily net assets of the Portfolio remain constant during a 36-month performance measurement period. The Performance Adjustment would be a smaller percentage of current assets if the net assets of the Portfolio were increasing during the performance measurement period, and a greater percentage of current assets if the net assets of the Portfolio were decreasing during the performance measurement period. All numbers in the examples are rounded to the nearest hundredth percent. The net assets of each Portfolio as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 are shown below:

Portfolio Name	Net Assets
Global Research Portfolio	\$681,701,770
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	\$117,575,021
Research Portfolio	\$452,313,560
Overseas Portfolio	\$646,784,424
Forty Portfolio	\$792,137,485

Examples: Global Research Portfolio

The monthly maximum positive or negative Performance Adjustment of 1/12th of 0.15% of average net assets during the prior 36 months occurs if the Portfolio outperforms or underperforms its benchmark index by 6.00% over the same period. The Performance Adjustment is made in even increments for every 0.50% difference in the investment performance of the Portfolio's Service Shares compared to the cumulative investment record of the MSCI World Index.

Example 1: Portfolio Outperforms Its Benchmark Index By 6.00%

If the Portfolio has outperformed the MSCI World Index by 6.00% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

Base Fee Rate	Performance Adjustment Rate	Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month
1/12th of 0.60%	1/12th of 0.15%	1/12th of 0.75%

Example 2: Portfolio Performance Tracks Its Benchmark Index

If the Portfolio performance has tracked the performance of the MSCI World Index during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

Base Fee Rate	Performance Adjustment Rate	Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month
1/12th of 0.60%	0.00	1/12th of 0.60%

Example 3: Portfolio Underperforms Its Benchmark Index By 6.00%

If the Portfolio has underperformed the MSCI World Index by 6.00% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.60%	1/12th of -0.15%	1/12th of 0.45%

Examples: Mid Cap Value Portfolio

The monthly maximum positive or negative Performance Adjustment of 1/12th of 0.15% of average net assets during the prior 36 months occurs if the Portfolio outperforms or underperforms its benchmark index by 4.00% over the same period. The Performance Adjustment is made in even increments for every 0.50% difference in the investment performance of the Portfolio's Service Shares compared to the cumulative investment record of the Russell Midcap Value Index.

Example 1: Portfolio Outperforms Its Benchmark Index By 4.00%

If the Portfolio has outperformed the Russell Midcap Value Index by 4.00% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	1/12th of 0.15%	1/12th of 0.79%

Example 2: Portfolio Performance Tracks Its Benchmark Index

If the Portfolio performance has tracked the performance of the Russell Midcap Value Index during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	0.00	1/12th of 0.64%

Example 3: Portfolio Underperforms Its Benchmark Index By 4.00%

If the Portfolio has underperformed the Russell Midcap Value Index by 4.00% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	1/12th of -0.15%	1/12th of 0.49%

Examples: Research Portfolio

The monthly maximum positive or negative Performance Adjustment of 1/12th of 0.15% of average net assets during the prior 36 months occurs if the Portfolio outperforms or underperforms its benchmark index by 5.00% over the same period. The Performance Adjustment is made in even increments for every 0.50% difference in the investment performance of the Portfolio's Service Shares compared to the cumulative investment record of the Russell 1000 Growth Index.

Example 1: Portfolio Outperforms Its Benchmark Index By 5.00%

If the Portfolio has outperformed the Index by 5.00% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	1/12th of 0.15%	1/12th of 0.79%

Example 2: Portfolio Performance Tracks Its Benchmark Index

If the Portfolio performance has tracked the performance of the Index during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	0.00	1/12th of 0.64%

Example 3: Portfolio Underperforms Its Benchmark Index By 5.00%

If the Portfolio has underperformed the Index by 5.00% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	1/12th of -0.15%	1/12th of 0.49%

Examples: Overseas Portfolio

The monthly maximum positive or negative Performance Adjustment of 1/12th of 0.15% of average net assets during the prior 36 months occurs if the Portfolio outperforms or underperforms its benchmark index by 7.00% over the same period. The Performance Adjustment is made in even increments for every 0.50% difference in the investment performance of the Portfolio's Service Shares compared to the cumulative investment record of the MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index.

Example 1: Portfolio Outperforms Its Benchmark Index By 7.00%

If the Portfolio has outperformed the MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index by 7.00% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	1/12th of 0.15%	1/12th of 0.79%

Example 2: Portfolio Performance Tracks Its Benchmark Index

If the Portfolio performance has tracked the performance of the MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	0.00	1/12th of 0.64%

Example 3: Portfolio Underperforms Its Benchmark Index By 7.00%

If the Portfolio has underperformed the MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index by 7.00% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	1/12th of -0.15%	1/12th of 0.49%

Examples: Forty Portfolio

The monthly maximum positive or negative Performance Adjustment of 1/12th of 0.15% of average net assets during the prior 36 months occurs if the Portfolio outperforms or underperforms its benchmark index by 8.50% over the same period. The Performance Adjustment is made in even increments for every 0.50% difference in the investment performance of the Portfolio's Service Shares compared to the cumulative investment record of the Russell 1000 Growth Index.

Example 1: Portfolio Outperforms Its Benchmark Index By 8.50%

If the Portfolio has outperformed the Russell 1000 Growth Index by 8.50% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	1/12th of 0.15%	1/12th of 0.79%

Example 2: Portfolio Performance Tracks Its Benchmark Index

If the Portfolio performance has tracked the performance of the Russell 1000 Growth Index during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	0.00	1/12th of 0.64%

Example 3: Portfolio Underperforms Its Benchmark Index By 8.50%

If the Portfolio has underperformed the Russell 1000 Growth Index by 8.50% during the preceding 36 months, the Portfolio would calculate the investment advisory fee as follows:

<i>Base Fee Rate</i>	<i>Performance Adjustment Rate</i>	<i>Total Advisory Fee Rate for that Month</i>
1/12th of 0.64%	1/12th of -0.15%	1/12th of 0.49%

EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive the advisory fee payable by certain Portfolios, or reimburse expenses, in an amount equal to the amount, if any, that such Portfolio's total annual fund operating expenses, including the investment advisory fee, but excluding any performance adjustments to management fees, shareholder servicing fees, such as transfer agency fees, brokerage commissions, interest, dividends, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, exceed the annual rate shown below. Provided that the Adviser remains investment adviser to the Portfolios, the Adviser has agreed to continue each waiver for at least a one-year period commencing on April 28, 2023 for all Portfolios. For information about how these expense limits affect the total expenses of each class of the Portfolios, refer to the "Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio" table in the Portfolio Summary of each Prospectus. Mortality risk, expense risk, and other charges imposed by participating insurance companies are also excluded from the expense limitations noted.

Portfolio Name	Expense Limit Percentage (%)
Fixed Income	
Flexible Bond Portfolio	0.52
Global & International	
Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	0.80 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Specialty Equity	
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	0.95
Value	
Mid Cap Value Portfolio ⁽³⁾	0.77

(1) The Adviser will be entitled to recoup such reimbursement or fee reduction from the Portfolio, beginning with the commencement of operations (January 26, 2022) and expiring on the third anniversary of the commencement of operations or when the Portfolio's assets meet the first breakpoint in the investment advisory fee schedule, whichever occurs first, provided that at no time during such period shall the normal operating expenses allocated to the Portfolio, with the exceptions previously noted, exceed the percentage stated or the expense limit in effect at the time the fees and expenses subject to recoupment were waived.

(2) The previous expense limit (for the one-year period commencing April 29, 2022) was 0.85%.

(3) The Portfolio has a performance-based investment advisory fee with a rate that adjusts up or down based upon the Portfolio's performance relative to its benchmark index over the performance measurement period. Additional details are included in the "Performance-Based Investment Advisory Fee" section of this SAI. Because a fee waiver will have a positive effect upon the Portfolio's performance, a fee waiver that is in place during the period when the performance adjustment applies may affect the performance adjustment in a way that is favorable to the Adviser.

The following table summarizes the investment advisory fees paid by each Portfolio and any advisory fee waivers pursuant to the investment advisory fee agreement in effect during the last three fiscal years ended December 31.

Portfolio Name	2022		2021		2020	
	Advisory Fees	Waivers(-)	Advisory Fees	Waivers(-)	Advisory Fees	Waivers(-)
Fixed Income						
Flexible Bond Portfolio	\$ 2,966,310	-\$121,274	\$ 3,221,764	-\$75,934	\$ 2,962,508	-\$68,741

Portfolio Name	2022		2021		2020	
	Advisory Fees	Waivers(-)	Advisory Fees	Waivers(-)	Advisory Fees	Waivers(-)
Global & International						
Global Research Portfolio	\$ 4,099,295	N/A	\$ 6,078,903	N/A	\$ 5,385,071	N/A
Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 32,021 ⁽¹⁾	-\$ 32,021 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overseas Portfolio	\$ 5,147,426	N/A	\$ 5,692,276	N/A	\$ 4,383,159	N/A
Growth & Core						
Balanced Portfolio	\$42,839,760	N/A	\$41,924,613	N/A	\$31,406,892	N/A
Enterprise Portfolio	\$ 9,456,266	N/A	\$11,179,646	N/A	\$ 9,490,207	N/A
Forty Portfolio	\$ 4,324,698	N/A	\$ 8,257,681	N/A	\$ 6,377,205	N/A
Research Portfolio	\$ 2,471,248	N/A	\$ 3,482,270	N/A	\$ 2,881,717	N/A
Specialty Equity						
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	\$ 4,209,296	\$ 0	\$ 5,612,789	\$ 0	\$ 3,984,163	\$ 0
Value						
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	\$ 600,193	\$ 0	\$ 656,650	\$ 0	\$ 645,106	\$ 0

(1) January 26, 2022 (effective date) to December 31, 2022.

(2) The fee waiver by the Adviser exceeded the advisory fee.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES BY THE ADVISER OR ITS AFFILIATES

The Adviser and its affiliates pay fees, from their own assets, to selected insurance companies, qualified plan service providers or their affiliates, or other financial intermediaries that distribute, market or promote the Portfolios, or perform related services for contract owners or plan participants. The amount of these payments is determined from time to time by the Adviser, may be substantial, and may differ for different financial intermediaries. The Adviser and its affiliates consider a number of factors in making payments to financial intermediaries.

In addition, the Adviser, Janus Henderson Distributors US LLC (the “Distributor”), or their affiliates pay, from their own assets, to selected insurance companies, qualified plan service providers or their affiliates, and other financial intermediaries fees for providing recordkeeping, subaccounting, transaction processing, and other shareholder or administrative services (including payments for processing transactions via the National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”) or other means) in connection with investments in the Janus Henderson funds. These fees are in addition to any fees that may be paid by the Janus Henderson funds for these types of services or other services.

The Adviser or its affiliates periodically share certain marketing expenses with selected intermediaries, or pay for, or sponsor informational meetings, seminars, client awareness events, support for marketing materials, sales reporting, or business building programs for such intermediaries to raise awareness of the Portfolios. The Adviser or its affiliates may make payments to participate in selected intermediary marketing support programs which may provide the Adviser or its affiliates with one or more of the following benefits: attendance at sales conferences, participation in meetings or training sessions, access to or information about intermediary personnel, use of an intermediary’s marketing and communication infrastructure, fund analysis tools, business planning and strategy sessions with intermediary personnel, information on industry- or platform-specific developments, trends and service providers, and other marketing-related services. Such payments may be in addition to, or in lieu of, the payments described above. These payments are intended to promote the sales of Janus Henderson funds and to reimburse financial intermediaries, directly or indirectly, for the costs that they or their salespersons incur in connection with educational seminars, meetings, and training efforts about the Janus Henderson funds to enable the intermediaries and their salespersons to make suitable recommendations, provide useful services, and maintain the necessary infrastructure to make the Janus Henderson funds available to their customers.

The receipt of (or prospect of receiving) fees or reimbursements and other forms of compensation described above may provide a financial intermediary and its salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of Janus Henderson funds’ shares over sales of other mutual funds (or non-mutual fund investments) or to favor sales of one class of Janus Henderson funds’ shares over sales of another Janus Henderson funds’ share class, with respect to which the financial intermediary does not receive such payments or receives them in a lower amount. The receipt of these payments may cause certain financial intermediaries to elevate the prominence of the Janus Henderson funds within such financial intermediary’s organization by, for example, placement on a list of preferred or recommended funds and/or the provision of preferential or enhanced opportunities to promote the Janus Henderson funds in various ways within such financial intermediary’s organization.

From time to time, certain financial intermediaries approach the Adviser to request that the Adviser make contributions to certain charitable organizations. In these cases, the Adviser's contribution may result in the financial intermediary, or its salespersons, recommending Janus Henderson funds over other mutual funds (or non-mutual fund investments).

The payment arrangements described above will not change the price a contract owner or plan participant pays for Shares nor the amount that a Janus Henderson fund receives to invest on behalf of the contract owner or plan participant. You should consider whether such arrangements exist when evaluating any recommendations from an intermediary to purchase or sell Shares of the Portfolios and, if applicable, when considering which share class of a Portfolio is most appropriate for you. Please contact your insurance company or plan sponsor for details on such arrangements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ADVISER

The Adviser has adopted procedures (including trade allocation procedures described in the "Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage" section of this SAI) that it believes are reasonably designed to mitigate potential conflicts and risks. For example, the Adviser manages long and short portfolios. The simultaneous management of long and short portfolios creates potential conflicts of interest in fund management and creates potential risks such as the risk that short sale activity could adversely affect the market value of long positions in one or more Janus Henderson funds (and vice versa), the risk arising from the sequential orders in long and short positions, and the risks associated with the trade desk receiving opposing orders in the same security at the same time. To mitigate this potential conflict, the Adviser has procedures that prohibit portfolio management from executing a short sale on a security held long in any other portfolio that he or she manages but is not held long in the account in which portfolio management is placing the short. Note this does not prohibit shorting against the box. The procedures also require approvals of the Adviser senior management in other situations that raise potential conflicts of interest, as well as periodic monitoring of long and short trading activity of the Janus Henderson funds and accounts.

The Portfolios and other funds advised by the Adviser or its affiliates may also transfer daily uninvested cash balances into one or more joint trading accounts. Assets in the joint trading accounts are invested in money market instruments and the proceeds are allocated to the participating funds on a pro rata basis.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 Act, Janus Henderson mutual funds may participate in an affiliated or non-affiliated cash sweep program. In the cash sweep program, uninvested cash balances of Janus Henderson funds may be used to purchase shares of affiliated or non-affiliated money market funds or cash management pooled investment vehicles that operate pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 Act that govern the operation of money market funds. All Janus Henderson funds are eligible to participate in the cash sweep program (the "Investing Funds"). The Adviser has an inherent conflict of interest because of its fiduciary duties to the affiliated money market funds or cash management pooled investment vehicles and the Investing Funds. In addition, the Adviser receives an investment advisory fee for managing proprietary money market funds and the cash management vehicle used for its securities lending program, but it may not receive a fee for managing certain other affiliated cash management vehicles, and therefore may have an incentive to allocate preferred investment opportunities to investment vehicles for which it is receiving a fee.

Each account managed by the Adviser has its own investment objective and policies and is managed accordingly by the respective portfolio management. As a result, from time to time, two or more different managed accounts may pursue divergent investment strategies with respect to investments or categories of investments.

The officers and Trustees of the Janus Henderson funds may also serve as officers and Trustees of the "funds of funds" managed by the Adviser, which are funds that primarily invest in other Janus Henderson mutual funds. Conflicts may arise as the officers and Trustees seek to fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to both the funds of funds managed by the Adviser and the other Janus Henderson mutual funds. The Trustees intend to address any such conflicts as deemed appropriate.

Janus Henderson Personal Code of Ethics

The Adviser and the Distributor currently have in place the Personal Code of Ethics, which is comprised of the Personal Account Dealing Policy, the Gifts, Entertainment, and Meals Received Policy, the Outside Business Activities Policy, and the Political Activities Policy. The Personal Code of Ethics is designed to ensure that Adviser and Distributor personnel:

- (i) observe applicable legal (including compliance with applicable federal securities laws) and ethical standards in the performance of their duties;
- (ii) at all times place the interests of the Portfolio shareholders first;
- (iii) disclose all actual or potential conflicts;
- (iv) adhere to the highest standards of loyalty, candor, and care in all matters relating to the Portfolio shareholders;
- (v) conduct all personal trading, including transactions in the Portfolios and other securities, consistent with the Personal Code of Ethics and in such a manner as to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of their

position of trust and responsibility; and (vi) refrain from using any material nonpublic information in securities trading. The Personal Code of Ethics is on file with and available from the SEC through the SEC website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Under the Personal Account Dealing Policy, all Adviser and Distributor personnel, as well as the Trustees and Officers of the Portfolios, are required to conduct their personal investment activities in a manner that the Adviser believes is not detrimental to the Portfolios. In addition, Adviser and Distributor personnel are not permitted to transact in securities held by the Portfolios for their personal accounts except under circumstances specified in the Personal Account Dealing Policy. All personnel of the Adviser, the Distributor, and the Portfolios, as well as certain other designated employees deemed to have access to current trading information, are required to pre-clear all transactions in securities not otherwise exempt. Requests for trading authorization will be denied when, among other reasons, the proposed personal transaction would be contrary to the provisions of the Personal Account Dealing Policy.

In addition to the pre-clearance requirement described above, the Personal Account Dealing Policy subjects such personnel to various trading restrictions and reporting obligations. All reportable transactions are reviewed for compliance with the Personal Account Dealing Policy and under certain circumstances Adviser and Distributor personnel may be required to forfeit profits made from personal trading.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

The Trustees of the Trust have delegated to the Adviser the authority to vote all proxies relating to such Portfolio's securities in accordance with the Adviser's own policies and procedures.

Complete copies of the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures, including specific voting guidelines, are available at janushenderson.com/proxyvoting.

The Adviser or its affiliates will publicly disclose vote reporting in line with local market requirements or practices and/or where in the Adviser's view, it is appropriate. Each Portfolio's proxy voting record for the one-year period ending each June 30th is available, free of charge, upon request, by calling 1-800-525-1093, through janushenderson.com/proxyvoting, or from the SEC through the SEC website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

JANUS HENDERSON INVESTORS US LLC PROXY VOTING SUMMARY

The Adviser seeks to vote proxies in the best interest of its shareholders and without regard to any other relationship that the Adviser or an affiliate may have with the issuer or personnel of the issuer. Janus Henderson's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the "Proxy Voting Procedures") apply to the Adviser's proxy voting on behalf of the Portfolios and set forth how proxy voting policy is developed, how proxy votes are cast, how conflicts of interest are addressed, and how the proxy voting process is overseen. The Proxy Voting Procedures include proxy voting guidelines (the "Guidelines") that outline how the Adviser generally votes proxies on securities held by the portfolios the Adviser manages.

Janus Henderson's Proxy Voting Committee (the "Proxy Voting Committee") develops Janus Henderson's positions on all major corporate issues, maintains and updates the Guidelines, manages conflicts of interest related to proxy voting, and oversees the voting process generally, including by reviewing results of diligence on ISS, the Adviser's proxy advisory firm. The Proxy Voting Committee is comprised of representatives from the Office of the Treasurer, Asset Servicing, Compliance, as well as the Governance and Stewardship team and equity portfolio management who provide input on behalf of the investment team.

Where the Guidelines address the proxy matter being voted on, votes will be cast in accordance with the Guidelines unless directed otherwise. The Adviser's portfolio managers, assistant portfolio managers, and analysts (together, "Portfolio Management") may vote contrary to the Guidelines at their discretion and with sufficient rationale documented in writing. Where (i) the Guidelines call for Portfolio Management input and/or (ii) the proxy matter being voted on relates to a company and/or an issue for which ISS does not have research, analysis, and/or a recommendation available, ISS will refer proxy voting questions to the Adviser for further instruction. In the event Portfolio Management is unable to provide input on a referred proxy item, the Adviser will abstain from voting the proxy item.

The Adviser relies on pre-populated and/or automated voting to cast votes for the Portfolios. That means ISS will automatically populate the proxy voting system in accordance with the Guidelines. For those proxy proposals with a default

policy position, the votes will be cast as populated in the system by ISS unless directed otherwise by the Adviser. For those proxy proposals without a default policy position (i.e., refer items), the votes will be cast as populated in the system by the Adviser.

From time to time, issuers and/or ballot issue sponsors may publicly report additional information that may be relevant to the application of the Guidelines or the exercise of discretion by Portfolio Management (“supplemental materials”). To the extent ISS identifies such supplemental materials, it will review that information and determine whether it has a material effect on the application of the Guidelines. ISS is then responsible for ensuring that any votes pre-populated in the proxy voting system are appropriately updated and the Adviser is provided appropriate notice of such changes, including through availability of an updated research report. In all events, ISS will notify the Adviser of any supplemental materials identified so that they can be considered as part of the voting process, including with respect to items requiring Portfolio Management input.

The Adviser recognizes that in certain circumstances the cost to Portfolios associated with casting a proxy vote may exceed the benefits received by clients from doing so. In those situations, the Adviser may decide to abstain from voting. For instance, in many countries, shareholders who vote proxies for shares of an issuer are not able to trade in that company’s stock within a given period of time on or around the shareholder meeting date (“share blocking”). In countries where share blocking is practiced, the Adviser will only vote proxies if the Adviser determines that the benefit of voting the proxies outweighs the risk of not being able to sell the securities. Similarly, certain Portfolios may participate in a securities lending program. Generally, if shares of an issuer are on loan, the voting rights are transferred and the lending party cannot vote the shares. In deciding whether to recall securities on loan, the Adviser will evaluate whether the benefit of voting the proxies outweighs the cost of recalling them. Furthermore, in circumstances where a Portfolio holds a security as of record date, but the holdings were sold prior to the shareholder meeting, the Adviser may abstain from voting that proxy.

Because the Guidelines preestablish voting positions, the default application of the Guidelines should, in most cases, adequately address any possible conflicts of interest. For situations where Portfolio Management seeks to exercise discretion when voting proxies, the Adviser has implemented additional policies and controls to mitigate any conflicts of interest.

Portfolio Management is required to disclose any actual or potential conflicts of interest that may affect the exercise of voting discretion. Actual or potential conflicts of interest include but are not limited to the existence of any communications from the issuer, proxy solicitors, or others designed to improperly influence Portfolio Management in exercising their discretion or the existence of significant relationships with the issuer.

The Adviser also proactively monitors and tests proxy votes for any actual or potential conflicts of interest. The Adviser maintains a list of significant relationships for purposes of assessing potential conflicts with respect to proxy voting, which may include significant intermediaries, vendors or service providers, clients, and other relationships. In the event Portfolio Management intends to vote contrary to the Guidelines with respect to an issuer on the significant relationships list, Asset Servicing will notify the Proxy Voting Committee which will review the rationale provided by Portfolio Management in advance of the vote. In the event Portfolio Management intends to exercise discretion to vote contrary to ISS’ recommendations and with management as to an issuer on the significant relationships list, Asset Servicing will notify the Proxy Voting Committee, which will review the rationale provided by Portfolio Management in advance of the vote. If the Proxy Voting Committee determines the rationale is inadequate, the proxy vote will be cast in accordance with the Guidelines or as instructed by the Proxy Voting Committee. In addition, on a quarterly basis, the Proxy Voting Committee reviews all votes that deviate from the Guidelines and assesses the adequacy of Portfolio Management’s stated rationale.

Pursuant to the Guidelines, any personal conflict of interest related to a specific proxy vote should be reported to the Proxy Voting Committee prior to casting a vote. In the event a personal conflict of interest is disclosed or identified, the Proxy Voting Committee will determine whether that person should recuse himself or herself from the voting determination process. In such circumstances, the proxy vote will be cast in accordance with the Guidelines or as instructed by the head of the applicable investment unit or a delegate. Compliance also reviews all refer votes contrary to the ISS recommendations and with management to identify any undisclosed personal conflicts of interest.

If a proxy vote is referred to the head of the applicable investment unit or a delegate or to the Proxy Voting Committee, the decision made and basis for the decision will be documented by the Proxy Voting Committee.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

As discussed above, the Proxy Voting Committee has developed the Guidelines for use in voting proxies. Below is a summary of some of the Guidelines.

Board of Directors Issues

The Adviser: (i) will generally vote in favor of director candidates that result in the board having a majority of independent directors; (ii) will generally vote in favor of proposals to increase the minimum number of independent directors; and (iii) will generally oppose non-independent directors who serve on the audit, compensation, and/or nominating committees of the board.

Auditor Issues

The Adviser will generally oppose proposals asking for approval of auditors that have a financial interest in or association with the company and are therefore not independent.

Compensation Issues

The Adviser will generally vote in favor of equity-based compensation plans unless they create an inconsistent relationship between long-term share performance and compensation, do not demonstrate good stewardship of investors' interests, or contain problematic features. Proposals regarding the re-pricing of underwater options (stock options in which the price the employee is contracted to buy shares is higher than the current market price) and the issuance of reload options (stock options that are automatically granted if outstanding stock options are exercised during a window period) will generally be opposed. The Adviser will generally vote with management with regard to advisory votes on executive compensation (say-on-pay), unless problematic pay practices are maintained.

Capitalization, Issuances, Transactions, Shareholder Rights, and other Corporate Matters

The Adviser: (i) will generally oppose proposals regarding supermajority voting rights (for example, to approve acquisitions or mergers); (ii) will generally oppose proposals for different classes of stock with different voting rights; and (iii) will generally oppose shareholder rights plans or other proposals designed to prevent or obstruct corporate takeovers (includes poison pills), unless such measures are proposed in a transparent and independent fashion and designed primarily as a short-term means to protect a tax benefit, or are structured in such a way that they give shareholders the ultimate decision on any proposal or offer. The Adviser will evaluate proposals regarding mergers, acquisitions, tender offers or changes in control on a case-by-case basis, including any related proposals such as share issuances or advisory votes on golden parachutes.

Environmental and Social Issues

The Adviser believes that good management of stakeholder relationships contributes to business success and long-term shareholder value. These stakeholders include not only shareholders but also employees, consumers, debtholders, business partners, neighbors and the wider global community. The Adviser also recognizes the importance of environmental issues such as climate change and social issues such as diversity and inclusion to all these stakeholder groups.

As a fiduciary for its clients, the Adviser is primarily concerned with the impact of proposals on a company's performance and economic value. The Adviser recognizes that environmental and social issues are associated with risks, costs, and benefits which can have a significant impact on company performance over the short and long term. When evaluating the merits of proposals on environmental and social issues, the Adviser will weigh the risks, costs, and benefits of supporting the proposals against those presented by alternatives, including potentially seeking similar outcomes through direct engagement activities with management. The Adviser will generally support management proposals addressing environmental and social issues unless the Adviser identifies significant weaknesses relative to market practice or peers. The Adviser will generally support shareholder proposals addressing environmental and social issues where we identify significant areas of weakness or deficiency relative to peers and/or industry best practices or feel that management has failed to adequately respond to shareholder concerns.

Proposals Outside of the Guidelines

The Adviser will generally rely on the recommendation from ISS for proposals outside the scope of the Guidelines.

CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AGENT, AND CERTAIN AFFILIATIONS

BNP Paribas, acting through its New York branch (“BNP(NY)”), 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019 is the custodian of the domestic securities and cash of the Portfolios. BNP(NY) is the designated Foreign Custody Manager (as the term is defined in Rule 17f-5 under the 1940 Act) of the Portfolios’ securities and cash held outside the United States. The Portfolios’ Trustees have delegated to BNP(NY) certain responsibilities for such assets, as permitted by Rule 17f-5. BNP(NY) and the foreign subcustodians selected by it hold the Portfolios’ assets in safekeeping and collect and remit the income thereon, subject to the instructions of each Portfolio.

Janus Henderson Services US LLC (the “Transfer Agent”), 151 Detroit Street, Denver, Colorado 80206-4805, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Adviser, is the transfer agent for the Portfolios. The Transfer Agent receives an administrative services fee at an annual rate of 0.05% of the average daily net assets of the Shares for arranging for the provision by participating insurance companies and qualified plan service providers of administrative services, including recordkeeping, subaccounting, order processing, or other shareholder services provided on behalf of contract holders or plan participants investing in the Portfolios. Other shareholder services may include the provision of order confirmations, periodic account statements, forwarding prospectuses, shareholder reports, and other materials to existing customers, and answering inquiries regarding accounts. The Transfer Agent expects to use this entire fee to compensate insurance companies and qualified plan service providers for providing these services to their customers who invest in the Portfolios. Any unused portion will be reimbursed to the applicable share class at least annually. In addition, the Transfer Agent provides or arranges for the provision of certain other internal administrative, recordkeeping, and shareholder relations services for the Portfolios. The Transfer Agent is not compensated for these internal services related to the Shares, except for out-of-pocket costs.

Institutional Shares of each Portfolio pay the Transfer Agent an administrative services fee at an annual rate of 0.05% of the average daily net assets of the Shares for arranging for the provision by participating insurance companies and qualified plan service providers of administrative services. The total amounts paid by Institutional Shares of each Portfolio to the Transfer Agent for administrative services, for the fiscal years ended December 31, are summarized below. The Transfer Agent pays out all or substantially all of the amounts reflected to insurance companies and qualified plan service providers for arranging for the provision of administrative services to its customers who invest in the Portfolios. Amounts for certain Portfolios may include the reimbursement of unused portions of administrative services fees.

Portfolio Name	2022	2021	2020
	Administrative Services Fees	Administrative Services Fees	Administrative Services Fees
Fixed Income			
Flexible Bond Portfolio	\$ 57,686	\$ 68,622	\$ 78,663
Global & International			
Global Research Portfolio	\$264,150	\$317,542	\$259,962
Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 1,056 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A
Overseas Portfolio	\$ 73,472	\$ 83,913	\$ 69,473
Growth & Core			
Balanced Portfolio	\$213,353	\$241,736	\$216,736
Enterprise Portfolio	\$310,945	\$380,542	\$351,794
Forty Portfolio	\$186,838	\$248,460	\$196,107
Research Portfolio	\$194,239	\$247,916	\$208,609
Specialty Equity			
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	\$ 20,646	\$ 27,972	\$ 19,960
Value			
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	\$ 25,340	\$ 27,233	\$ 20,376

(1) January 26, 2022 (effective date) to December 31, 2022.

Through the Transfer Agent, the Portfolios pay SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc. (“SS&C GIDS”) fees for the use of SS&C GIDS’ shareholder accounting system, as well as for closed accounts. These fees are in addition to any administrative services fees paid to the Transfer Agent.

Janus Henderson Distributors US LLC (the “Distributor”), 151 Detroit Street, Denver, Colorado 80206-4805, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Adviser, is the distributor of the Portfolios and offers shares of each Portfolio on a continuous basis to the

separate accounts of participating insurance companies and certain qualified retirement plans. The Distributor is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of FINRA. The cash-compensation amount or rate at which the Distributor's registered representatives are paid for sales of products may differ based on a type of fund or a specific trust or the distribution channel or platform. The receipt of (or prospect of receiving) compensation described above may provide an incentive for a registered representative to favor sales of funds, or certain share classes of a fund, for which they receive a higher compensation amount or rate. You should consider these arrangements when evaluating any recommendations of your registered representative.

SECURITIES LENDING

Certain Portfolios may seek to earn additional income through lending their securities to certain qualified broker-dealers and institutions. JPMorgan Chase Bank acts as securities lending agent and a limited purpose custodian or subcustodian to receive and disburse cash balances and cash collateral, hold short-term investments, hold collateral, and perform other custodian functions in accordance with the Non Custodial Securities Lending Agreement.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the securities lending services provided by JPMorgan Chase Bank included negotiating the terms of loans; monitoring approved borrowers; recalling and arranging the return of loaned securities to the Portfolios upon termination of the loan; marking to market loans; providing recordkeeping services; reporting on the Portfolios' securities lending activities; and related services. The following table summarizes the income and fees from securities lending activities for the fiscal year for those Portfolios that participated in securities lending.

	Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services:								
	Gross income from securities lending activities	Fees paid to securities lending agent from revenue split	Fees paid for any cash collateral management services (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	Administrative fees not included in the revenue split	Indemnification fees not included in the revenue split	Rebate (paid to borrower)	Other fees not included in revenue split	Aggregate fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities	Net income from securities lending activities
Fixed Income									
Flexible Bond Portfolio	\$ 68,357	\$ (4,138)	\$ (926)	\$—	\$—	\$(15,707)	\$—	\$(20,771)	\$ 47,586
Global & International									
Global Research Portfolio	\$ 23,560	\$ (484)	\$ (547)	\$—	\$—	\$(16,963)	\$—	\$(17,993)	\$ 5,567
Overseas Portfolio	\$200,471	\$(13,098)	\$(1,426)	\$—	\$—	\$(35,321)	\$—	\$(49,846)	\$150,625
Growth & Core									
Enterprise Portfolio	\$ 60,467	\$ (1,318)	\$(1,118)	\$—	\$—	\$(42,870)	\$—	\$(45,306)	\$ 15,161
Forty Portfolio	\$ 65,137	\$ (3,517)	\$ (811)	\$—	\$—	\$(20,370)	\$—	\$(24,697)	\$ 40,440
Research Portfolio	\$ 34,584	\$ (2,038)	\$ (459)	\$—	\$—	\$ (8,647)	\$—	\$(11,144)	\$ 23,439
Special Equity									
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	\$ 26,691	\$ (1,771)	\$ (770)	\$—	\$—	\$ (3,789)	\$—	\$ (6,330)	\$ 20,361

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

The Adviser, or its affiliates, acting pursuant to the Global Execution Agreement mentioned below, initiate all portfolio transactions of the Portfolios solely upon the direction of the relevant portfolio management. The Adviser is party to a Global Execution Agreement with certain Janus Henderson affiliates (the “Trading Affiliates”) that allows trades in foreign markets to be executed by personnel in the relevant market through such Trading Affiliates. Personnel of the Trading Affiliates providing trade execution services are subject to brokerage policies and procedures and oversight by Janus Henderson Investors’ Front Offices Governance and Risk Committee. As used in this Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage section, the term “Adviser” also includes its Trading Affiliates.

The Adviser selects broker-dealers for Portfolios as part of its discretionary responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement and broker selection is determined by the Adviser’s duty to seek best execution. Janus Henderson’s Best Execution Committee will periodically review the quality of execution that the Adviser receives from broker-dealers and the Adviser will continually evaluate the effectiveness of the executing brokers and trading tools utilized. The Adviser does not consider a broker-dealer’s sale of shares of the Portfolios or gifts and entertainment received from registered representatives of broker-dealers when choosing a broker-dealer to effect transactions.

The Adviser has a duty to seek to obtain “best execution” for its portfolio transactions by reasonably seeking to obtain the best possible result under the circumstances. The Adviser considers a number of factors including but not limited to: an understanding of prices of securities currently available and commission rates and other costs associated with various trading tools, channels and venues; the nature, liquidity, size and type of the security being traded and the character of the markets in which the security will be purchased or sold; the activity, existing and expected, in the market for the particular security; the potential impact of the trade in such market and the desired timing or urgency of the trade pursuant to the investment decision; any portfolio restrictions associated with asset types; the ability of a broker-dealer to maintain confidentiality, including trade anonymity; the quality of the execution, clearance, and settlement services of a broker-dealer; the financial stability of the broker-dealer and the existence of actual or apparent operational problems of the broker-dealer; principal commitment by the broker-dealer to facilitate the transaction; and for accounts that do not utilize a research charge collection agreement, as discussed below, the research services provided by a broker-dealer.

The Portfolios may trade foreign securities in foreign countries because the best available market for these securities is often on foreign exchanges. In transactions on foreign stock exchanges, brokers’ commissions are frequently fixed and are often higher than in the United States, where commissions are negotiated.

The Portfolios generally buy and sell fixed-income securities in principal and agency transactions in which no brokerage commissions are paid. However, the Portfolios may engage an agent and pay commissions for such transactions if the Adviser believes that the net result of the transaction to the respective Portfolio will be no less favorable than that of contemporaneously available principal transactions. The implied cost of executing fixed-income securities transactions for a Portfolio primarily will consist of bid-offer spreads at which brokers will transact. The spread is the difference between the prices at which the broker is willing to purchase and sell the specific security at the time.

When the Portfolios purchase or sell a security in the over-the-counter market, the transaction takes place directly with a principal market-maker, without the use of a broker, except in those circumstances where, in the opinion of the Adviser, better prices and executions will be achieved through the use of a broker.

The Adviser unbundles commissions globally. More specifically, the Adviser defines an execution commission component (“ECC”) and a research commission component (“RCC”). The ECC is standard across all brokers by region and broker class. Generally, the ECC is not negotiated on an order-by-order basis, but is determined by an established rate card that is reviewed by the Janus Henderson Best Execution Committee. Those rates are established to be competitive with industry standards and aligned with the service level the Adviser expects from brokers. With respect to the RCC, consistent with its best execution obligation for accounts that do not utilize an RCCA (as defined below), and as permitted by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and subsequent SEC guidance and no-action relief, the Adviser may place portfolio transactions with a broker-dealer for a higher commission than another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction if the Adviser determines, in good faith, that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer or provided by third parties viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or of the overall responsibilities of the Adviser with respect to all client accounts. Portfolios that utilize RCCAs are prohibited from using research charges for brokerage services and are subject to additional restrictions on what constitutes eligible research as provided by the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (“MiFID II”) and Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) regulations.

The Adviser has client commission agreements (“CCAs”) and, for certain Portfolios, RCC Agreements (“RCCA”) with certain broker-dealers. These agreements allow the Adviser to instruct broker-dealers to pool commissions or research charges, respectively, generated from equity security orders executed at that broker-dealer. RCCAs are utilized for accounts for which Janus Henderson is subject to MiFID II and instead of using a portion of the commission for research, an additional research charge is added to the execution commission for equity transactions. Pursuant to these agreements, the broker-dealer retains the execution component of the brokerage commission as compensation for execution services and segregates the other portion of the commission (or additional research charge for RCCAs) for research services. Such commissions (and charges) are then used, upon the Adviser’s direction, to pay such broker-dealers for such broker-dealers’ proprietary research or to pay third parties that provide the Adviser with brokerage or research services, as permitted under Section 28(e), and for RCCAs, as permitted under MiFID II and FCA regulation. All portfolio transactions directed to these broker-dealers are subject to the Adviser’s best execution obligations.

The Adviser establishes a research budget annually for each investment strategy, and the research portion of the commission (or additional research charge for RCCAs) is collected until a Portfolio’s pro rata portion of the research budget for its investment strategy is reached. Typically, it is expected that a Portfolio’s proportionate share of the budget for its strategy will be based on the amount of assets held in its account relative to overall assets in the strategy. Once the pro rata budget of any account within an investment strategy is reached, such account will transact at the execution only rate for the remainder of the applicable period. If the costs for external research or brokerage services for an investment strategy exceed the amount collected from accounts within that strategy, the Adviser or its affiliates may adjust the research portion of commissions (or research charges) up or down within such strategy, continue to acquire external research for such accounts using its own resources, or cease to purchase external research for such accounts until the next applicable period. If research commissions (or research charges) collected by accounts within an investment strategy exceed the research or brokerage services costs for such investment strategy, the Adviser may rebate the accounts within such strategy all or a portion of their pro rata portion of such excess (subject to de minimis amounts as determined by the Adviser) or (for CCAs only) rollover such amounts to be used for research during the next applicable period.

The Adviser oversees the consumption, valuation and appropriate remuneration of third-party investment research consumed by the Adviser. Research budgets are set annually based on the needs of each investment strategy and are not otherwise linked to the volume or value of transactions executed on behalf of any accounts within that strategy. Research budgets may be adjusted by the Adviser throughout the calendar year.

The Adviser intends that all client transactions will be included within its CCAs, except to the extent the Adviser manages a strategy in which portfolio management and the client are located in Europe, the Middle East, or Asia, the Adviser may determine to pay for research for such strategies and/or accounts consistent with the methods available pursuant to MiFID II, including by use of an RCCA or Janus Henderson’s own resources. Therefore, whether and to what extent clients pay for research through commissions differs among clients. However, subject to applicable law, research may be used to service any or all clients, including clients that do not pay commissions to the broker-dealer relating to the CCA. As a result, clients that do not directly pay for research or pay for research to a lesser extent, including in connection with the establishment of research budgets (switching to execution-only rates when research budgets are met), may be considered to disproportionately benefit from research payments of other clients.

The Adviser may receive statistical, research and other factual information or services from broker-dealers that it would otherwise have to pay for with cash, or use its own resources to produce, for no consideration other than the brokerage or underwriting commissions that they obtain from the Adviser’s execution of trades with the broker-dealers.

The Adviser may also use step-out or sponsorship transactions in order to receive research products and related services. In step-out or sponsorship transactions, the Adviser directs trades to a broker-dealer with the instruction that the broker-dealer execute the transaction, but direct all or a portion of the transaction or commission in favor of a second broker-dealer that provides such products and/or services. The second broker-dealer may clear and settle and receive commissions for the remaining portion.

The Adviser may also use broker sponsorship programs in order to pay for research. The Adviser may receive research from a sponsored broker but choose to execute with an executing agent on behalf of the sponsored broker. The executing agent executes the trade and then sends it to the sponsored broker for settlement. The Adviser pays the sponsored broker the commissions on the trade and the sponsored broker then pays the executing agent a predetermined fee.

The Adviser maintains prime brokerage arrangements to facilitate short sale transactions. A prime broker may provide services and products to the Adviser in connection with the short selling facilities and related services the prime broker provides. The

Adviser typically uses technology and personalized client services, but additional services such as capital introduction, business consulting services and portfolio analytics may also be available from prime brokers.

The Adviser may have an incentive to use broker-dealers who offer the above services to effect transactions instead of other broker-dealers who do not provide such services, but who may execute transactions at a lower price. The Adviser does not guarantee any broker the placement of a predetermined amount of securities transactions in return for the research or brokerage services it provides. The Adviser does, however, have an internal procedure for allocation transactions in a manner consistent with its execution policy to brokers that it has identified as providing research or brokerage services. Any transactions with such brokers are always subject to the Adviser's best execution obligations.

In order for client commissions to be used to pay for these services, the Adviser must determine that the services are permitted research or brokerage services under Section 28(e). Additionally, all broker-dealers and all vendors of research and/or brokerage services paid with client commissions will be approved pursuant to the Adviser's policies and procedures. In instances when the above services may include components not eligible under Section 28(e), the Adviser makes a reasonable allocation of the cost of the research and/or brokerage services according to its use and all non-eligible research and/or brokerage services are separately invoiced and paid for with cash from the Adviser and not with client commissions.

Research received from broker-dealers is supplemental to the Adviser's own research efforts. The brokerage and research products and services furnished by broker-dealers may be used in servicing any or all of the Adviser's clients and may not necessarily be used by the Adviser in connection with the accounts that actually paid commissions, nor in proportion to the amount of commissions paid by accounts, to the broker-dealer providing the products and services.

The Adviser may engage in "cross trades" whereby the Adviser causes its clients or accounts to engage in a purchase and sale of a security with each other. The Adviser may engage in cross trades where it determines such transaction is in the best interests of both accounts and consistent with the Adviser's best execution obligations. Although the use of cross trades may be beneficial to clients, it also creates opportunities for conflicts of interest to adversely affect clients. For instance, the Adviser could prefer one account over the other in determining price or otherwise executing a cross trade due to the existence of a more favorable fee structure or proprietary interest in one account. To address these potential conflicts, the Adviser has adopted policies and procedures which require that all cross trades are effected at a readily available fair market price, which may be based on independent dealer bids or quotes depending on the type of security. In addition, cross trades involving a registered investment company must be consistent with Rule 17a-7 under the 1940 Act. The Adviser may execute cross trades among any eligible funds and accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. The Adviser does not permit cross trades for fixed-income securities, with accounts subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") or where prohibited by client restrictions.

The Adviser makes investment decisions for each of its clients, including proprietary accounts, independently from those of any other account that is or may become managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. Because the Adviser generally invests in similar strategies for clients, numerous clients could have similar investment objectives and thus, similar portfolios. As a result, the Adviser may be trading the same security for multiple clients at the same time. In order to seek efficiencies that may be available for larger transactions, or help allocate execution fills and prices fairly, the Adviser may aggregate the orders for its clients for execution in circumstances where the Adviser determines that the investment is eligible and appropriate for each participating account. Clients participating in an aggregated trade are generally charged the same price and execution rate or execution portion of the commission except in circumstances where doing otherwise is deemed fair and consistent with applicable law. Instances can occur in which not all clients are charged a research portion (or the same research portion) of the commission in an aggregated trade, including where clients have a different research rate, have already met the research budget established by the Adviser or are subject to regulatory or other restrictions on the use of client commissions to pay for research services and may transact at lower commissions or execution only rates. In addition to, or instead of, aggregating orders of accounts that would be trading the same security at the same time, the Adviser may average the price of the transactions of these accounts and allocate trades to each account in accordance with the Adviser's allocation procedures. Pursuant to these procedures, partial fills will be allocated pro rata under procedures adopted by Janus Henderson. The Adviser seeks to allocate the opportunity to purchase or sell a security or other investment among accounts on an equitable basis by taking into consideration certain factors. These factors include, but are not limited to: size of the portfolio, concentration of holdings, investment objectives and guidelines, position weightings, duration targets, consistency of portfolio characteristics across similar accounts, purchase costs, issuer restrictions, price targets and cash availability. Due to such factors, the Adviser cannot assure equality of allocations among all of its accounts, nor can it assure that the opportunity to purchase or sell a security or other investment will be proportionally allocated among accounts according to any particular or predetermined standards or criteria which could cause performance divergence from similar accounts. In some cases, these

allocation procedures may adversely affect the price paid or received by an account or the size of the position obtained or liquidated for an account. In others, however, the accounts' ability to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions and prices for the accounts. The Adviser may adjust allocations to eliminate fractional shares or odd lots, or to account for minimum trade size requirements and has the discretion to deviate from its allocation procedures in certain circumstances.

Portfolios may from time to time participate in IPOs or other types of limited offerings such as secondary placements of common stock, private equity offerings, or other private placement offerings. To the extent that a Portfolio, such as a new Portfolio, has only affiliated shareholders, such as portfolio management or an adviser, and the Portfolio wishes to participate in an IPO, those shareholders may be perceived as receiving a benefit and, as a result, may have a conflict with management of the Portfolio and thus may not be eligible to participate in the offering. Portfolios may also, from time to time, participate as an anchor or Cornerstone Investor in an IPO. A Cornerstone Investor agrees, prior to a company's IPO, to acquire a certain dollar amount of the IPO securities. Such agreement provides the Cornerstone Investor with an agreed and known allocation in the IPO. Shares allocated to the Cornerstone Investor in such IPOs may be restricted from trading for up to six months post the IPO and participation by any Adviser account as a Cornerstone Investor could preclude any other account from participating in the IPO as a non-Cornerstone Investor. The Adviser utilizes a dual book IPO indication process. More specifically, in order to provide issuers with a level of flexibility to address the diverse styles, needs, and relationships of our global investment teams, the Adviser has assigned each investment team to either a U.S. or EMEA/APAC IPO indication group (each an "IPO Indication Group") and places two separate indications with a broker for any one limited offering. The Adviser's allocation procedures generally require all securities of an offering allocated to an IPO Indication Group be allocated to all accounts within a strategy based on participating portfolio management in such IPO Indication Group based on their initial indications and on a pro rata basis to all participating eligible accounts based on the total assets of each account. When more than one portfolio manager across the firm indicates interest in a primary or secondary limited offering, a limit on the allowable bid will be applied. In addition, with respect to private equity offerings, the Adviser limits the amount that any one portfolio can own, in the aggregate, of all private companies. Deviations from these procedures are permitted provided such deviations are documented and approved by the relevant Asset Class Head or his delegate. A deviation could occur, for example, in order to allocate additional securities to ensure that accounts receive sufficient securities to satisfy specialized investment objectives or policies, to account for allocation sizes that are deemed by the Adviser to be de minimis for certain eligible accounts, to address market conditions, to address situations specific to individual accounts (e.g., cash limitations, position weightings, liquidity profiles of the investment, redemption history of the account, etc.), or to address certain jurisdictional requirements relating to Cornerstone IPOs. Additionally, for primary and secondary offerings of common stock, additional shares may be allocated to the applicable accounts of portfolio management with a preexisting position in that security. Deviations from pro rata allocations may contribute to differences in performance among eligible accounts within the same strategy. The Adviser cannot assure, in all instances, participations in IPOs or limited offerings by all eligible accounts. In the event an eligible account does not participate in an offering, the Adviser generally does not reimburse for opportunity costs.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the total brokerage commissions paid by the Portfolios to brokers and dealers in transactions identified for execution primarily on the basis of research and other services provided to the Portfolios are summarized below.

Portfolio Name	Commissions	Transactions
Global & International		
Global Research Portfolio	\$259,908	\$ 506,212,126
Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,491	\$ 4,958,906
Overseas Portfolio	\$255,194	\$ 462,132,338
Growth & Core		
Balanced Portfolio	\$292,533	\$12,662,305,889
Enterprise Portfolio	\$163,977	\$ 525,521,846
Forty Portfolio	\$124,981	\$ 716,120,968
Research Portfolio	\$ 84,688	\$ 353,716,249
Specialty Equity		
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	\$108,854	\$ 591,008,239

Portfolio Name	Commissions	Transactions
Value		
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	\$ 51,113	\$ 120,653,646

(1) January 26, 2022 (effective date) to December 31, 2022.

Note: Portfolios that are not included in the table did not pay any commissions related to research for the stated period.

The following table lists the total amount of brokerage commissions paid by each Portfolio for the fiscal years ended December 31, unless otherwise noted.

Portfolio Name	2022	2021	2020
Fixed Income			
Flexible Bond Portfolio	\$ 11,776	\$ 77	\$ 68
Global & International			
Global Research Portfolio	\$343,365	\$286,009	\$361,648
Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 2,297 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A
Overseas Portfolio	\$469,890	\$431,999	\$518,534
Growth & Core			
Balanced Portfolio	\$561,884	\$403,674	\$519,304
Enterprise Portfolio	\$221,874	\$210,453	\$208,580
Forty Portfolio	\$209,040	\$198,839	\$218,089
Research Portfolio	\$111,171	\$122,450	\$136,194
Specialty Equity			
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	\$192,013	\$213,393	\$170,980
Value			
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	\$ 73,919	\$ 73,681	\$ 57,071

(1) January 26, 2022 (effective date) to December 31, 2022.

Brokerage commissions paid by a Portfolio may vary significantly from year to year because of portfolio turnover rates, contract owner and plan participant purchase/redemption activity, varying market conditions, changes to investment strategies or processes, and other factors.

As of December 31, 2022, certain Portfolios owned securities of their regular broker-dealers (or parents) as shown below:

Portfolio Name	Name of Broker-Dealer	Value of Securities Owned
Fixed Income		
Flexible Bond Portfolio	Barclays Capital Inc.	\$ 1,781,783
	Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	1,584,190
	Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	931,867
	JP Morgan Securities LLC	6,788,633
	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.	5,503,259
	Morgan Stanley	8,647,295
Global & International		
Global Research Portfolio	JP Morgan Securities LLC	\$14,942,629
	Morgan Stanley	6,203,059
	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.	7,289,447

Portfolio Name	Name of Broker-Dealer	Value of Securities Owned
Growth & Core		
Balanced Portfolio	Barclays Capital Inc.	\$ 4,402,048
	Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	22,047,097
	Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	12,549,835
	Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	51,730,789
	JP Morgan Securities LLC	135,178,848
	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.	132,794,981
	Morgan Stanley	115,711,676
Enterprise Portfolio	RBC Capital Markets, LLC	\$ 1,399,492
Value		
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	ING Financial Markets LLC	\$ 2,000,000
	Jefferies LLC	924,943

SHARES OF THE TRUST

NET ASSET VALUE DETERMINATION

As stated in the Portfolios' Prospectuses, the net asset value ("NAV") of the Shares of each class of each Portfolio is determined once each day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open, as of the close of its trading session (normally 4:00 p.m., New York time, Monday through Friday). The per share NAV for each class of each Portfolio is computed by dividing the total value of securities and other assets allocated to the class, less liabilities allocated to that class, by the total number of outstanding shares for the class. Securities held by the Portfolios are valued in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Adviser pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and approved by and subject to the oversight of the Trustees (the "Valuation Procedures"). In determining NAV, equity securities traded on a domestic securities exchange are generally valued at readily available market quotations, which are (i) the official close prices or (ii) last sale prices on the primary market or exchange in which the securities trade. If such price is lacking for the trading period immediately preceding the time of determination, such securities are valued at their current bid price. Equity securities that are traded on a foreign exchange are generally valued at the closing prices on such markets. In the event that there is not current trading volume on a particular security in such foreign exchange, the bid price from the primary exchange is generally used to value the security. Securities that are traded on the over-the-counter markets are generally valued at their latest bid prices as available. Foreign securities and currencies are converted to U.S. dollars using the applicable exchange rate in effect at the close of the NYSE. The Adviser will determine the market value of individual securities held by it by using prices provided by one or more Adviser-approved professional pricing services or, as needed, by obtaining market quotations from independent broker-dealers. Most debt securities are valued in accordance with the evaluated bid price supplied by the pricing service that is intended to reflect market value. The evaluated bid price supplied by the pricing service is an evaluation that may consider factors such as security prices, yields, maturities, and ratings. Certain short-term securities maturing within 60 days or less may be evaluated and valued on an amortized cost basis provided that the amortized cost determined approximates market value.

Securities for which market quotations or evaluated prices are not readily available or are deemed unreliable are valued at fair value determined in good faith by the Adviser pursuant to the Valuation Procedures. Circumstances in which fair valuation may be utilized include, but are not limited to: (i) a significant event that may affect the securities of a single issuer, such as a merger, bankruptcy, or significant issuer-specific development; (ii) an event that may affect an entire market, such as a natural disaster or significant governmental action; (iii) a nonsignificant event such as a market closing early or not opening, or a security trading halt; and (iv) pricing of a non-valued security and a restricted or nonpublic security. Special valuation considerations may apply with respect to "odd-lot" fixed-income transactions which, due to their small size, may receive evaluated prices by pricing services which reflect a large block trade and not what actually could be obtained for the odd-lot position. The Valuation Procedures provide for the use of systematic fair valuation models provided by an independent pricing service to value foreign equity securities in order to adjust for stale pricing, which may occur between the close of certain foreign exchanges and the close of the NYSE.

Trading in securities on European and Far Eastern securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed well before the close of business on each business day in New York (i.e., a day on which the NYSE is open). In addition, European or Far Eastern securities trading generally or in a particular country or countries may not take place on all business days in New York. Furthermore, trading takes place in Japanese markets on certain Saturdays and in various foreign markets on days which are not business days in New York and on which a Portfolio's NAV is not calculated. A Portfolio calculates its NAV per share, and therefore effects sales, redemptions, and repurchases of its shares, as of the close of the NYSE once each day on which the NYSE is open. Such calculation may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of the foreign portfolio securities used in such calculation. If an event that is expected to affect the value of a portfolio security occurs after the close of the principal exchange or market on which that security is traded, and before the close of the NYSE, then that security may be valued in good faith under the Valuation Procedures.

If an error is discovered that impacts a Portfolio's NAV calculation, the Adviser will take corrective action if necessary and appropriate pursuant to the Trust's net asset value and shareholder account corrections policy.

PURCHASES

Shares of the Portfolios can be purchased only by (i) the separate accounts of participating insurance companies for the purpose of funding variable insurance contracts and (ii) certain qualified retirement plans. Participating insurance companies and certain designated organizations are authorized to receive purchase orders on the Portfolios' behalf and those organizations are authorized to designate their agents and affiliates as intermediaries to receive purchase orders. Purchase orders are deemed received by a Portfolio when authorized organizations, their agents, or affiliates receive the order provided

that such designated organizations or their agents or affiliates transmit the order to the Portfolio within contractually specified periods. The Portfolios are not responsible for the failure of any designated organization or its agents or affiliates to carry out its obligations to its customers. In order to receive a day's price, your purchase request must be received in good order by the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE as described above in "Net Asset Value Determination." Under certain circumstances, the Portfolios may permit an in-kind purchase of Shares. The prospectus for your insurance company's separate account or your plan documents contain detailed information about investing in the Portfolios. In addition, for an analysis of fees associated with an investment in either share class or other similar funds, please visit www.finra.org/fundalyzer.

The Adviser has established an Anti-Money Laundering Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). In an effort to ensure compliance with this law, the Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program, and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that insurance companies or plan sponsors have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, checking shareholder names against designated government lists, including the Office of Foreign Asset Control ("OFAC"), and a review of all new account applications. The Trust does not intend to transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

REDEMPTIONS

Redemptions, like purchases, may only be effected through the separate accounts of participating insurance companies or qualified retirement plans. Certain designated organizations are authorized to receive redemption orders on the Portfolios' behalf and those organizations are authorized to designate their agents and affiliates as intermediaries to receive redemption orders. Redemption orders are deemed received by a Portfolio when authorized organizations, their agents, or affiliates receive the order. The Portfolios are not responsible for the failure of any designated organization or its agents or affiliates to carry out its obligations to its customers.

Certain large shareholders, such as other portfolios, participating insurance companies, accounts, and the Adviser's affiliates, may from time to time own (beneficially or of record) or control a significant percentage of a Portfolio's Shares. Redemptions by these large shareholders of their holdings in a Portfolio may cause the Portfolio to sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact a Portfolio's NAV and liquidity. Similarly, large Portfolio share purchases may adversely affect a Portfolio's performance to the extent the Portfolio is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. A large shareholder purchase or redemption may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in a Portfolio's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, which could lead to an increase in the Portfolio's expense ratio.

Shares normally will be redeemed for cash, although each Portfolio retains the right to redeem some or all of its shares in-kind under unusual circumstances, in order to protect the interests of remaining shareholders, to accommodate a request by a particular shareholder that does not adversely affect the interests of the remaining shareholders, or in connection with the liquidation of a Portfolio, by delivery of securities selected from its assets at its discretion. However, each Portfolio is governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, which requires each Portfolio to redeem shares solely for cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of that Portfolio during any 90-day period for any one shareholder. Should redemptions by any shareholder exceed such limitation, a Portfolio will have the option of redeeming the excess in cash or in-kind. In-kind payment means payment will be made in portfolio securities rather than cash, and may potentially include illiquid investments. Illiquid investments may not be able to be sold quickly or at a price that reflects full value, or there may not be a market for such securities, which could cause the redeeming shareholder to realize losses on the security if the security is sold at a price lower than that at which it had been valued. If a Portfolio makes an in-kind payment, the redeeming shareholder may incur brokerage costs in converting the assets to cash, whereas such costs are borne by the Portfolio for cash redemptions. The method of valuing securities used to make redemptions in-kind will be the same as the method of valuing portfolio securities described under "Shares of the Trust – Net Asset Value Determination" and such valuation will be made as of the same time the redemption price is determined.

The Portfolios reserve the right to postpone payment of redemption proceeds for up to seven calendar days. Additionally, the right to require the Portfolios to redeem their Shares may be suspended, or the date of payment may be postponed beyond seven calendar days, whenever: (i) trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by the SEC, or the NYSE is closed

(except for holidays and weekends); (ii) the SEC permits such suspension and so orders; or (iii) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC so that disposal of securities or determination of NAV is not reasonably practicable.

INCOME DIVIDENDS, CAPITAL GAINS DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAX STATUS

The following is intended to be a general summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Portfolios. It is not intended to be a complete discussion of all such federal income tax consequences, nor does it purport to deal with all categories of investors. This discussion reflects applicable tax laws of the United States as of the date of this SAI. However, tax laws may change or be subject to new interpretation by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), possibly with retroactive effect. Investors are therefore advised to consult with their own tax advisers before making an investment in the Portfolios.

It is a policy of the Portfolios to make distributions of substantially all of their respective net investment income and any realized net capital gains at least annually. Dividends for the Portfolios are normally declared and distributed in June and December. Capital gains are normally declared and distributed in June. However, in certain situations it may be necessary for the Portfolios to declare and distribute capital gains in December. If necessary, dividends and net capital gains may be distributed at other times as well.

The Portfolios intend to qualify as regulated investment companies by satisfying certain requirements prescribed by Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”). If a Portfolio failed to qualify as a regulated investment company in any taxable year, the Portfolio may be subject to federal income tax on its taxable income at corporate rates. In addition, if for any taxable year a Portfolio fails to qualify as a regulated investment company, owners of variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity contracts who have indirectly invested in the Portfolio might be taxed for federal income tax purposes currently on the investment earnings under their contracts and thereby lose the benefit of tax deferral. The Portfolios could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay taxes and interest, and make distributions before requalifying as regulated investment companies that are accorded special federal income tax treatment.

Each Portfolio intends to comply with the diversification requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 817(h) and the regulations thereunder, which impose certain investment diversification requirements on life insurance companies’ separate accounts that are used to support variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity contracts. If a Portfolio fails to comply with the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 817(h) and the regulations thereunder, owners of variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity contracts who have indirectly invested in the Portfolio might be taxed for federal income tax purposes currently on the investment earnings under their contracts and thereby lose the benefit of tax deferral.

A regulated investment company generally must distribute in each calendar year an amount equal to at least the sum of: (1) 98% of its ordinary taxable income for the year, (2) 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the 12 months ended on October 31 of that calendar year, and (3) any ordinary income or capital gain net income not distributed for prior years (the “excise tax avoidance requirements”). To the extent that a regulated investment company fails to do this, it is subject to a 4% nondeductible federal excise tax on undistributed earnings. However, the excise tax does not apply to a regulated investment company whose only shareholders during the calendar year are segregated asset accounts of life insurance companies supporting variable life insurance contracts or variable annuity contracts, certain qualified retirement plans, and certain other specified types of shareholders. In order to avoid this excise tax, each Portfolio intends to qualify for this exception each year or intends to make sufficient distributions to satisfy the excise tax avoidance requirement.

Unless otherwise instructed, all income dividends and capital gains distributions, if any, on a Portfolio’s Shares are reinvested automatically in additional Shares of that Portfolio at the NAV determined on the first business day following the record date.

The Portfolios may purchase securities of certain foreign corporations considered to be passive foreign investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code. In order to avoid taxes and interest that must be paid by the Portfolios, the Portfolios may make various elections permitted by the Internal Revenue Code. However, these elections could require that the Portfolios recognize taxable income, which in turn must be distributed even though the Portfolios may not have received any income upon such an event.

Some foreign securities purchased by the Portfolios may be subject to foreign taxes which could reduce the yield on such securities. If the amount of foreign taxes is significant in a particular year, the Portfolios that qualify under Section 853 of the Internal Revenue Code may elect to pass through such taxes to shareholders. If such election is not made by a Portfolio, any foreign taxes paid or accrued will represent an expense to the Portfolio, which will reduce its investment company taxable income. The Portfolios do not expect to elect to pass through foreign taxes to shareholders.

A Portfolio’s investments in REIT equity securities, if any, may require the Portfolio to accrue and distribute income not yet received. In order to generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, the Portfolio may be required to sell securities at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. A Portfolio’s investments in REIT

equity securities may result in the receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings. If the Portfolio distributes such amounts, such distribution could constitute a return of capital to shareholders for federal income tax purposes.

Some REITs are permitted to hold "residual interests" in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"). Pursuant to an IRS notice, a portion of a Portfolio's income from a REIT that is attributable to the REIT's residual interest in a REMIC (referred to in the Internal Revenue Code as an "excess inclusion") will be subject to federal income tax in all events. Excess inclusion income of a regulated investment company will normally be allocated to shareholders of the regulated investment company in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related REMIC residual interest directly. There may be instances in which a Portfolio may be unaware of a REIT's excess inclusion income. In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders will constitute unrelated business taxable income to entities (including a qualified pension plan or other tax-exempt entity) subject to federal income tax on unrelated business income, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a federal income tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income. In addition, if at any time during any taxable year a "disqualified organization" (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code), which includes certain federal, state, and foreign governmental entities, tax-exempt entities that are not subject to federal income tax on unrelated business income, and certain rural electrical and telephone cooperatives, is a record holder of a share in a regulated investment company, then the regulated investment company will be subject to a tax equal to that portion of its excess inclusion income for the taxable year that is allocable to the disqualified organization, multiplied by the highest federal income tax rate imposed on corporations. This may impact the Portfolio's performance.

Please consult a tax adviser regarding the tax consequences of Portfolio distributions and to determine whether you will need to file a tax return.

Certain transactions involving short sales, futures, options, swap agreements, hedged investments, and other similar transactions, if any, may be subject to special provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that, among other things, may affect the character, amount, and timing of distributions to shareholders. The Portfolios will monitor their transactions and may make certain tax elections where applicable in order to mitigate the effect of these provisions, if possible.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, a Portfolio must derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain specified sources (typically referred to as "qualifying income"). Certain transactions or strategies utilized by a Portfolio may generate income that is not qualifying income, which could cause a Portfolio to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes.

Because Shares of the Portfolios can only be purchased through variable insurance contracts or qualified plans, it is anticipated that any income dividends or capital gains distributions will be exempt from current federal income taxation if left to accumulate within such contracts or plans. Refer to the prospectus for the separate account of the related insurance company or the plan documents for additional information.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The following are the Trustees and officers of the Trust, together with a brief description of their principal occupations during the last five years (principal occupations for certain Trustees may include periods over five years). As of the date of this SAI, none of the Trustees are “interested persons” of the Adviser as that term is defined by the 1940 Act.

Each Trustee has served in that capacity since he or she was originally elected or appointed. The Trustees do not serve a specified term of office. Each Trustee will hold office until the termination of the Trust or his or her earlier death, resignation, retirement, incapacity, or removal. Under the Portfolios’ Governance Procedures and Guidelines, the policy is for Trustees to retire no later than the end of the calendar year in which the Trustee turns 75. The Trustees review the Portfolios’ Governance Procedures and Guidelines from time to time and may make changes they deem appropriate. The Portfolios’ Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominees for the position of Trustee recommended by shareholders. Shareholders may submit the name of a candidate for consideration by the Committee by submitting their recommendations to the Trust’s Secretary. Each Trustee is currently a Trustee of one other registered investment company advised by the Adviser: Janus Investment Fund. As of the date of this SAI, collectively, the two registered investment companies consist of 51 series or funds, referred to herein as the “Fund Complex”.

The Trust’s officers are elected annually by the Trustees for a one-year term. Certain officers also serve as officers of Janus Investment Fund. Certain officers of the Portfolios may also be officers and/or directors of the Adviser. Except as otherwise disclosed, Portfolio officers receive no compensation from the Portfolios, except for the Portfolios’ Chief Compliance Officer, as authorized by the Trustees.

TRUSTEES					
Name, Address, and Age	Positions Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios/Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Independent Trustees					
Alan A. Brown 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1962	Chairman Trustee	5/22-Present 1/13-Present	Principal, Curam Holdings LLC (since 2018). Formerly, Executive Vice President, Institutional Markets, of Black Creek Group (private equity real estate investment management firm) (2012-2018), Executive Vice President and Co-Head, Global Private Client Group (2007-2010), Executive Vice President, Mutual Funds (2005-2007), and Chief Marketing Officer (2001-2005) of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (asset management).	51	Advisory Board Member of AEW Core Property Trust (open-end property fund) (since 2020), and Director of WTTW (PBS affiliate) (since 2003). Formerly, Director of MotiveQuest LLC (strategic social market research company) (2003-2016), Director of Nuveen Global Investors LLC (2007-2011), Director of Communities in Schools (2004-2010), and Director of Mutual Fund Education Alliance (until 2010).
Cheryl D. Alston 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1966	Trustee	8/22-Present	Executive Director and Chief Investment Officer, Employees’ Retirement Fund of the City of Dallas (since 2004).	51	Director of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Kansas City (a not-for-profit health insurance provider) (since 2016) and Director of Global Life Insurance (life and supplemental health insurance provider) (since 2017). Formerly, Director of Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas (2017-2021).

TRUSTEES

Name, Address, and Age	Positions Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios/Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Independent Trustees (cont'd.)					
William D. Cvengros 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1948	Trustee	1/11-Present	Chief Executive Officer of SJC Capital, LLC (a personal investment company and consulting firm) (since 2002). Formerly, Chief Executive Officer and President of PIMCO Advisors Holdings L.P. (a publicly traded investment management firm) (1994-2000), and Chief Investment Officer (1987-1994) and Vice Chairman and Director (1990-1994) of Pacific Life Insurance Company (a mutual life insurance and annuity company) (1987-1994).	51	Member, Limited Partner Advisory Committee, Karmel Capital Fund III (later stage growth fund) (since 2022), Member of the Investment Committee for the Orange County Community Foundation (a grantmaking foundation) (since 2020), Advisory Board Member, RevOZ Fund LP and related funds (real estate investments for opportunity zones) (since 2020), and Advisory Board Member, Innovate Partners Emerging Growth and Equity Fund I (early stage venture capital fund) (since 2014). Formerly, Managing Trustee of National Retirement Partners Liquidating Trust (2013-2016), Chairman, National Retirement Partners, Inc. (formerly a network of advisors to 401(k) plans) (2005-2013), Director of Prospect Acquisition Corp. (a special purpose acquisition corporation) (2007-2009), Director of RemedyTemp, Inc. (temporary help services company) (1996-2006), and Trustee of PIMCO Funds Multi-Manager Series (1990-2000) and Pacific Life Variable Life & Annuity Trusts (1987-1994).
Raudline Etienne 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1965	Trustee	6/16-Present	Founder, Daraja Capital (advisory and investment firm) (since 2016). Formerly, Senior Vice President and Senior Advisor, Albright Stonebridge Group LLC (global strategy firm) (2011-2021), and Deputy Comptroller and Chief Investment Officer, New York State Common Retirement Fund (public pension fund) (2008-2011).	51	Member of the Investment Committee for Cooper Union (private college) (since 2021) and Director of Brightwood Capital Advisors, LLC (since 2014). Formerly, Board Member, Van Alen Institute (nonprofit architectural and design organization) (2019-2022).

TRUSTEES					
Name, Address, and Age	Positions Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios/Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Independent Trustees (cont'd.)					
Darrell B. Jackson 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1958	Trustee	8/22-Present	President and Chief Executive Officer, The Efficace Group Inc. (since 2018). Formerly, President and Chief Executive Officer, Seaway Bank and Trust Company (community bank) (2014-2015), and Executive Vice President and Co-President, Wealth Management (2009-2014), and several senior positions, including Group Executive, Senior Vice President, and Vice President (1995-2009) of Northern Trust Company (financial services company) (1995-2014).	51	Director of Amalgamated Financial Corp (bank) (since August 2021), Director of YR Media (a not-for-profit production company) (since 2021), and Director of Gray-Bowen-Scott (transportation project consulting firm) (since April 2020). Formerly, Director of Delaware Place Bank (closely held commercial bank) (2016-2018) and Director of Seaway Bank and Trust Company (2014-2015).
William F. McCalpin 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1957	Trustee	6/02-Present	Chief Executive Officer, muun chi LLC (organic food business) (since 2022) and Independent Consultant (since 2019). Formerly, Chief Operating Officer, muun chi LLC (2020-2022). Managing Partner, Impact Investments, Athena Capital Advisors LLC (independent registered investment advisor) (2016-2019), Managing Director, Holos Consulting LLC (provides consulting services to foundations and other nonprofit organizations) (2009-2016), Chief Executive Officer, Imprint Capital Advisors (impact investment firm) (2013-2015), and Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of The Rockefeller Brothers Fund (a private family foundation) (1998-2006).	51	Chairman of the Board and Trustee of The Investment Fund for Foundations Investment Program (TIP) (consisting of 1 fund) (since 2008) and Director of the F.B. Heron Foundation (a private grantmaking foundation) (since 2006). Formerly, Director of Mutual Fund Directors Forum (a non-profit organization serving independent directors of U.S. mutual funds) (2016-2021).
Gary A. Poliner 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1953	Trustee	6/16-Present	Retired. Formerly, President (2010-2013) of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.	51	Director of MGIC Investment Corporation (private mortgage insurance) (since 2013). Formerly, Director, West Bend Mutual Insurance Company (property/casualty insurance) (2013-2021), Trustee of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company (2010-2013), and Director of Frank Russell Company (global asset management firm) (2008-2013).

TRUSTEES					
Name, Address, and Age	Positions Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios/Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Independent Trustees (cont'd.)					
Diane L. Wallace 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1958	Trustee	6/17-Present	Retired. Formerly, Chief Operating Officer, Senior Vice President-Operations, and Chief Financial Officer for Driehaus Capital Management, LLC (1988-2006) and Treasurer for Driehaus Mutual Funds (1996-2002).	51	Formerly, Director of Family Service of Lake County (2019-2021), Independent Trustee, Henderson Global Funds (13 portfolios) (2015-2017), Independent Trustee, State Farm Associates' Funds Trust, State Farm Mutual Fund Trust, and State Farm Variable Product Trust (28 portfolios) (2013-2017).

OFFICERS			
Name, Address, and Age	Positions Held with the Trust	Term of Office* and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years
Jeremiah Buckley 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1976	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Balanced Portfolio	12/15-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Hamish Chamberlayne 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1980	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	1/22-Present	Head of Global Sustainable Equities of Janus Henderson Investors and Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Jonathan Cofsky 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1983	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	3/22-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts and Analyst for the Adviser.
Brian Demain 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1977	Executive Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager Enterprise Portfolio	11/07-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Denny Fish 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1971	Executive Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	1/16-Present	Head of Technology Sector of Janus Henderson Investors and Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Michael Keough 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1978	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Flexible Bond Portfolio Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Balanced Portfolio	12/15-Present 12/19-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Julian McManus 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1970	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Overseas Portfolio	1/18-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts and Analyst for the Adviser.

* Officers are elected at least annually by the Trustees for a one-year term and may also be elected from time to time by the Trustees for an interim period.

OFFICERS			
Name, Address, and Age	Positions Held with the Trust	Term of Office* and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years
George P. Maris 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1968	Executive Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager Overseas Portfolio	1/16-Present	Co-Head of Equities – Americas of Janus Henderson Investors and Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Matthew Peron 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1968	Executive Vice President Global Research Portfolio Executive Vice President Research Portfolio	4/20-Present 4/20-Present	Director of Research of the Adviser and Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts. Formerly, Chief Investment Officer for City National Rochdale (2018-2020), Executive Vice President and Managing Director of Global Equity at Northern Trust (2005-2018).
Kevin Preloger 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1975	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Mid Cap Value Portfolio	4/13-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
A. Douglas Rao 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1974	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Forty Portfolio	6/13-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Brian Recht 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1987	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Forty Portfolio	3/22-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts and Analyst for the Adviser.
Nick Schommer 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1978	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Forty Portfolio	1/16-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Aaron Scully 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1976	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	1/22-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Justin Tugman 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1973	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Mid Cap Value Portfolio	3/15-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts.
Cody Wheaton 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1978	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Enterprise Portfolio	7/16-Present	Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts and Analyst for the Adviser.
Greg Wilensky 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1967	Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Flexible Bond Portfolio Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager Balanced Portfolio	2/20-Present 2/20-Present	Head of U.S. Fixed-Income of Janus Henderson Investors and Portfolio Manager for other Janus Henderson accounts. Formerly, Director and Lead Portfolio Manager of the U.S. Multi-Sector Fixed Income team at AllianceBernstein (2007-2019).

* Officers are elected at least annually by the Trustees for a one-year term and may also be elected from time to time by the Trustees for an interim period.

OFFICERS			
Name, Address, and Age	Positions Held with the Trust	Term of Office* and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years
Michelle Rosenberg 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1973	President and Chief Executive Officer	9/22-Present	General Counsel and Corporate Secretary at Janus Henderson Investors (since 2018). Formerly, Interim President and Chief Executive Officer of the Trust and Janus Investment Fund (2022), Senior Vice President and Head of Legal, North America at Janus Henderson Investors (2017-2018) and Deputy General Counsel at Janus Henderson US (Holdings) Inc. (2015-2018).
Kristin Mariani 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1966	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer	7/20-Present	Head of Compliance, North America at Janus Henderson Investors (since September 2020) and Chief Compliance Officer at Janus Henderson Investors US LLC (since September 2017). Formerly, Anti-Money Laundering Officer for the Trust and Janus Investment Fund (July 2020-December 2022), Global Head of Investment Management Compliance at Janus Henderson Investors (February 2019-August 2020), Vice President, Head of Global Distribution Compliance and Chief Compliance Officer at Janus Henderson Distributors US LLC (May 2017-September 2017), Vice President, Compliance at Janus Henderson US (Holdings) Inc., Janus Henderson Investors US LLC, and Janus Henderson Distributors US LLC (2009-2017).
Jesper Nergaard 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1962	Chief Financial Officer Vice President, Treasurer, and Principal Accounting Officer	3/05-Present 2/05-Present	Head of U.S. Fund Administration, Janus Henderson Investors US LLC and Janus Henderson Services US LLC.
Abigail J. Murray 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1975	Vice President, Chief Legal Counsel, and Secretary	12/20-Present	Managing Counsel (since 2020). Formerly, Senior Counsel for Invesco Ltd. (2017-2020), and Vice President and Senior Counsel, ALPS Fund Services, Inc. and Assistant General Counsel, ALPS Advisors, Inc. (2015-2017).
Ciaran Askin 151 Detroit Street Denver, CO 80206 DOB: 1978	Anti-Money Laundering Officer	12/22-Present	Global Head of Financial Crime, Janus Henderson Investors (since 2022). Formerly, Global Head of Financial Crime for Invesco Ltd. (2017-2022).

* Officers are elected at least annually by the Trustees for a one-year term and may also be elected from time to time by the Trustees for an interim period.

As discussed below, the Board's Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for identifying and recommending candidates for nomination or election by the Board based on a variety of diverse criteria. In its most recent evaluation of the qualifications of each Trustee as part of the Board's annual self-evaluation process and in connection with the assessment of candidates prior to the appointment of two new Trustees, effective August 1, 2022, the Committee and the Board considered the totality of the information available to them, including the specific experience, qualifications, attributes or skills, as noted below, and concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as members of the Board of Trustees based on the Trust's business structure. In reaching these conclusions, the Committee and the Board, in the exercise of their reasonable business judgment, evaluated each Trustee based on his or her specific experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills on an individual basis and in combination with the other Trustees, none of which by itself was considered dispositive.

Alan A. Brown: Service as Executive Vice President and as Chief Marketing Officer of a leading investment management firm, a corporate and fund director, and as an executive with a private equity real estate investment management firm, and a Portfolio Independent Trustee since 2013 and Independent Chairman of the Board of Trustees since 2022.

Cheryl D. Alston: Service as Executive Director and Chief Investment Officer of a large public pension fund, and service on not-for-profit and corporate boards.

William D. Cvangros: Service as Chief Executive Officer and President of a leading publicly traded investment management firm, Chief Investment Officer of a major life insurance company, a corporate and fund director, and in various capacities with private investment firms, and a Portfolio Independent Trustee since 2011.

Raudline Etienne: Service as Deputy Controller and Chief Investment Officer of a large public pension fund, Senior Vice President and Senior Advisor to a global strategy firm, and a Portfolio Independent Trustee since 2016.

Darrell B. Jackson: Service as President and Chief Executive Officer of a bank. Executive Vice President and Co-President of a large financial services company, and service on corporate and private company boards.

William F. McCalpin: Service as Chief Operating Officer of a large private family foundation, Chairman and Director of an unaffiliated fund complex, and a Portfolio Independent Trustee since 2002 and Independent Chairman of the Board of Trustees from 2008 to May 2022.

Gary A. Poliner: Service as President, and Vice President and Chief Risk Officer, of a large life insurance company, a director of private companies, service as director and Chairman and Director of unaffiliated fund complexes, and a Portfolio Independent Trustee since 2016.

Diane L. Wallace: Service as Independent Trustee of Henderson Global Funds and other leading investment management firms, Chief Operating Officer, Senior Vice President of Operations, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of a leading investment management firm, and a Portfolio Independent Trustee since 2017.

General Information Regarding the Board of Trustees and Leadership Structure

The Trust is governed by the Board of Trustees, which is responsible for and oversees the management and operations of the Trust and each of the Janus Henderson funds on behalf of fund shareholders. Each member of the Board is an Independent Trustee, including the Board's Chairman. The Board's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, oversight of the Janus Henderson funds' officers and service providers, including the Adviser, which is responsible for the Trust's day-to-day operations. The Trustees approve all of the agreements entered into with the Janus Henderson funds' service providers, including the investment management agreements with the Adviser. The Trustees are also responsible for determining or changing each Janus Henderson fund's investment objective(s), policies, and available investment techniques, as well as for overseeing the Janus Henderson funds' Chief Compliance Officer. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Trustees are assisted by the Trust's independent auditor (who reports directly to the Trust's Audit Committee), independent counsel, an independent fee consultant, and other specialists as appropriate, all of whom are selected by the Trustees. The Trustees also meet regularly without representatives of the Adviser or its affiliates present.

The Trustees discharge their responsibilities collectively as a Board, as well as through Board committees, each of which operates pursuant to a Board-approved charter that delineates the specific responsibilities of that committee. For example, the Board as a whole is responsible for oversight of the annual process by which the Board considers and approves each fund's investment advisory agreement with the Adviser, but specific matters related to oversight of the Janus Henderson funds' independent auditors have been delegated by the Board to its Audit Committee, subject to approval of the Audit Committee's recommendations by the Board. The members and responsibilities of each Board committee are summarized below. In addition to serving on certain committees, the Chairman of the Board ("Board Chairman") is responsible for presiding at all meetings of the Board and has other duties as may be assigned by the Trustees from time to time. The Board Chairman also serves as the Board's liaison to the Adviser with respect to all matters related to the Janus Henderson funds that are not otherwise delegated to the chair of a Board committee. The Board has determined that this leadership structure is appropriate based on (1) the number of Janus Henderson funds overseen and the various investment objectives of those funds; (2) the manner in which the Janus Henderson funds' shares are marketed and distributed; and (3) the responsibilities entrusted to the Adviser and its affiliates to oversee the Trust's day-to-day operations, including the management of each Janus Henderson fund's holdings and the distribution of fund shares. On an annual basis, the Board conducts a self-evaluation that considers, among other matters, whether the Board and its committees are functioning effectively and whether, given the size and composition of the Board and each of its committees, the Trustees are able to oversee effectively the number of Janus Henderson funds in the complex.

Committees of the Board

The Board of Trustees has six standing committees that each perform specialized functions: an Audit Committee, Investment Oversight Committee, Nominating and Governance Committee, Operations Committee, Product and Distribution Committee, and Trading and Pricing Committee. The table below shows the committee members as of the date of this SAI. The composition of certain committees was different throughout the fiscal year. Each committee is comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. Information about each committee's functions is provided in the following table:

	Summary of Functions	Members (Independent Trustees)	Number of Meetings Held During Last Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2022
Audit Committee	Reviews the Trust's financial reporting process, the system of internal controls over financial reporting, disclosure controls and procedures, including the review of the adequacy of relevant personnel and the review of reports related to such system of internal controls, Form N-CSR, Form N-CEN, and Form N-PORT filings, and the audit process. The Committee's review of the audit process includes, among other things, the appointment, compensation, and oversight of the Trust's independent auditor, which performs the audits of the Trust's financial statements, regular meetings and communication with relevant personnel at the Adviser and the independent auditor, and preapproval of all audit and nonaudit services. The Committee also reviews any significant changes or improvements in accounting and audit processes that have been implemented. The Committee receives reports from the Trust's Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Principal Accounting Officer, and from personnel responsible for internal audit functions related to financial reporting. The Committee also oversees service providers that provide fund accounting and portfolio accounting services to the Trust.	Diane L. Wallace (Chair) Cheryl D. Alston William D. Cvengros Gary A. Poliner	8
Investment Oversight Committee	Oversees the investment activities of the series of the Trust. The Committee meets regularly with investment personnel at the Adviser and any subadviser to the Portfolios to review the investment performance, investment risk characteristics, objectives, and strategies of the Portfolios. The Committee reviews reports regarding the use of derivative instruments by the Portfolios and information and reports with respect to proposed new investment instruments and techniques. The Committee reviews various matters related to the operations of the Janus Henderson money market funds, including the review of reports related to such operations, compliance with the Trust's Money Market Fund Procedures, and Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.	Raudline Etienne (Chair) Cheryl D. Alston Alan A. Brown William D. Cvengros Darrell B. Jackson William F. McCalpin Gary A. Poliner Diane L. Wallace	5

	Summary of Functions	Members (Independent Trustees)	Number of Meetings Held During Last Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2022
Nominating and Governance Committee	Identifies and recommends individuals for Trustee membership, recommends an independent Trustee to serve as Board Chair, consults with Portfolio officers and the Board Chair in planning Trustee meetings, reviews the responsibilities of each Board committee, which includes the need for new committees and the continuation of existing committees, and oversees the administration of, and ensures compliance with, the Trust's Governance Procedures and Guidelines adopted by the Trustees. The Committee also leads the Trustees' annual self-assessment process and continuing education program, reviews, and proposes changes to, Trustee compensation, and oversees the administration of the Trust's insurance program.	William F. McCalpin (Chair) Alan A. Brown Diane L. Wallace	10
Operations Committee	Oversees certain matters related to the operation of the Trust. The Committee receives reports regarding the operation of the Trust's securities lending program, the implementation of the Proxy Voting Procedures and Guidelines, and various information technology, cybersecurity, and data privacy risks related to the Trust and the Trust's service providers. The Committee oversees service providers providing operations-related services to the Trust, including the Trust's custodian and transfer agent. The Committee receives reports from personnel responsible for the Trust's enterprise risk function and the Adviser's internal audit function. In addition, the Committee oversees compliance with certain procedures adopted by the Trust under exemptive orders of the SEC.	Gary A. Poliner (Chair) Alan A. Brown Darrell B. Jackson William F. McCalpin	5
Product and Distribution Committee	Provides oversight of matters regarding the Trust's product lineup and the distribution of shares of the Portfolios. The Committee reviews matters relating to the initial strategy, design, and positioning of new Portfolios and material changes to the strategy, design, and/or positioning of existing Portfolios. The Committee receives reports regarding potential Portfolio closures, liquidations, or mergers, certain Portfolio fees and expenses, and marketing and distribution strategies for the Portfolios including payments made by the Portfolios pursuant to the Trust's distribution and shareholder servicing plans. The Committee reviews certain regulatory filings made with the SEC and oversees and receives reporting from service providers providing product and distribution-related services to the Trust.	Alan A. Brown (Chair) Raudline Etienne Darrell B. Jackson William F. McCalpin	8

	Summary of Functions	Members (Independent Trustees)	Number of Meetings Held During Last Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2022
Trading and Pricing Committee	Oversees matters relating to the pricing of the Portfolios' securities and the placement of portfolio transactions. The Committee oversees the Adviser as valuation designee and reviews reports on fair valuation determinations and valuation methodologies regarding securities and investments held by the Portfolios pursuant to valuation procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board of Trustees. The Committee also reviews other matters related to pricing the Portfolios' securities and approves changes to the valuation procedures. The Committee receives reporting regarding portfolio transactions with affiliates undertaken in accordance with the Trust's procedures, efforts to obtain best execution in connection with portfolio transactions and commissions paid to firms supplying research and brokerage services. The Committee also receives reports regarding foreign exchange trading by the Portfolios. In addition, the Committee oversees service providers providing trading and pricing-related services to the Trust and reviews reports from the administrator of the Trust's liquidity risk management program.	Gary A. Poliner (Chair) Cheryl D. Alston William D. Cvengros Diane L. Wallace	5

Board Oversight of Risk Management

The Adviser, as part of its responsibilities for the day-to-day operations of the Janus Henderson funds, is responsible for day-to-day risk management for the funds. The Board, as part of its overall oversight responsibilities for the Janus Henderson funds' operations, oversees the Adviser's risk management efforts with respect to the funds. The Board, in the exercise of its reasonable business judgment, also separately considers potential risks that may impact the Janus Henderson funds. The Board discharges its oversight duties and considers potential risks in a number of different ways, including, but not limited to, receiving reports on a regular basis, either directly or through an appropriate committee, from the Adviser and its officers. Reports received include those from, among others, the Adviser's (1) senior managers responsible for oversight of global risk, including, for example, those responsible for oversight of cyber risks; (2) senior managers responsible for oversight of fund construction and trading risk; (3) Chief Compliance Officer; and (4) Director of Internal Audit. At the time these reports are presented, the Board or the committee receiving the report will, as it deems necessary, invite the presenter to participate in an executive session to discuss matters outside the presence of any other officers or representatives of the Adviser or its affiliates. The Board also receives reports from other entities and individuals unaffiliated with the Adviser, including reports from the Janus Henderson funds' other service providers and from independent consultants hired by the Board. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer for the Janus Henderson funds ("Fund CCO") who (1) reports directly to the Board and (2) provides a comprehensive written report annually and presents quarterly at the Board's regular meetings. The Fund CCO, who also serves as Janus Henderson's Head of Compliance, North America, discusses relevant risk issues that may impact the Janus Henderson funds and/or the Adviser's services to the funds, and routinely meets with the Board in private without representatives of the Adviser or its affiliates present. The Fund CCO also provides the Board with updates on the application of the Janus Henderson funds' compliance policies and procedures, including how these procedures are designed to mitigate risk and what, if any, changes have been made to enhance the procedures. The Fund CCO may also report to the Board on an ad hoc basis in the event that she identifies issues associated with the Janus Henderson funds' compliance policies and procedures that could expose the funds to additional risk or adversely impact the ability of the Adviser to provide services to the funds.

The Board believes that its leadership structure permits it to effectively discharge its oversight responsibilities with respect to the Janus Henderson funds' risk management process.

Additional Information About Trustees

Under the Trust's Governance Procedures and Guidelines, the Trustees are expected to invest in one or more (but not necessarily all) funds advised by the Adviser for which they serve as Trustee, to the extent they are directly eligible to do so. For each Trustee, these investments are expected, in the aggregate and at a minimum, to equal median Trustee annual compensation with an allowance for new Trustees to reach this level of investment over time. These investments may include amounts held under a deferred compensation plan that are valued based on "shadow investments" in such funds. Such investments, including the amount and which funds, are dictated by each Trustee's individual financial circumstances and investment goals.

The Trustees cannot directly own Shares of the Portfolios without purchasing an insurance contract through one of the participating insurance companies or through a qualified retirement plan. To the best knowledge of the Trust, such Trustees as a group do not directly or beneficially own any outstanding Shares of the Portfolios. The Trustees may, however, own shares of certain other Janus Henderson mutual funds that have comparable investment objectives and strategies as the Portfolios described in this SAI but offered through different distribution channels. The table below gives each Trustee's aggregate dollar range of securities of all mutual funds advised by the Adviser and overseen by the Trustees, as of December 31, 2022.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Portfolios	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies in the Fund Complex
Independent Trustees		
Alan A. Brown	None	Over \$100,000
Cheryl D. Alston ⁽¹⁾	None	None
William D. Cvengros	None	Over \$100,000
Raudline Etienne	None	Over \$100,000 ⁽²⁾
Darrell B. Jackson ⁽¹⁾	None	None
William F. McCalpin	None	Over \$100,000 ⁽²⁾
Gary A. Poliner	None	Over \$100,000 ⁽²⁾
Diane L. Wallace	None	Over \$100,000
Linda S. Wolf ⁽³⁾	None	Over \$100,000 ⁽²⁾

(1) Cheryl D. Alston and Darrell B. Jackson joined the Board as Independent Trustees, effective August 1, 2022.

(2) Ownership shown includes amounts held under a deferred compensation plan that are valued based on "shadow investments" in one or more funds.

(3) Linda S. Wolf retired from her role as an Independent Trustee, effective December 31, 2022.

The Trust pays each Independent Trustee an annual retainer plus a fee for each regular in-person meeting of the Trustees attended, a fee for in-person meetings of committees attended if convened on a date other than that of a regularly scheduled meeting, and a fee for telephone meetings of the Trustees and committees. In addition, committee chairs and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees receive an additional supplemental retainer. Each current Independent Trustee also receives fees from other Janus Henderson funds for serving as Trustee of those funds. The Adviser pays persons who are directors, officers, or employees of the Adviser or any affiliate thereof, or any Trustee considered an "interested" Trustee, for their services as Trustees or officers. The Trust and other funds managed by the Adviser may pay all or a portion of the compensation and related expenses of the Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer and compliance staff, as authorized from time to time by the Trustees.

To the best knowledge of the Trust, the following table shows the aggregate compensation paid to each Independent Trustee by the Portfolios described in this SAI and all Janus Henderson funds for the periods indicated. None of the Trustees receives any pension or retirement benefits from the Portfolios or the Janus Henderson funds. Effective January 1, 2006, the Trustees established a deferred compensation plan under which the Trustees may elect to defer receipt of all, or a portion, of the compensation they earn for their services to the Portfolios, in lieu of receiving current payments of such compensation. Any deferred amount is treated as though an equivalent dollar amount has been invested in shares of one or more funds advised by the Adviser ("shadow investments").

Name of Person, Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Portfolios for fiscal year ended December 31, 2022	Total Compensation from the Fund Complex for calendar year ended December 31, 2022 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Independent Trustees		
Alan A. Brown, Chairman and Trustee ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$7,769	\$450,827
Cheryl D. Alston, Trustee ⁽⁵⁾	\$2,297	\$133,364
William D. Cvengros, Trustee ⁽⁴⁾	\$5,835	\$338,500
Raudline Etienne, Trustee ⁽⁴⁾	\$5,801	\$336,500
Darrell B. Jackson, Trustee ⁽⁵⁾	\$2,470	\$143,364
William F. McCalpin, Trustee and Former Chairman ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$6,977	\$404,673
Gary A. Poliner, Trustee ⁽⁴⁾	\$5,852	\$339,500
Diane L. Wallace, Trustee ⁽⁴⁾	\$6,334	\$367,500
Linda S. Wolf, Former Trustee ⁽⁶⁾	\$6,015	\$349,000

(1) For all Trustees, includes compensation for service on the boards of two Adviser trusts comprised of 51 portfolios.

(2) Total Compensation received from the Fund Complex includes any amounts deferred under the deferred compensation plan. The deferred compensation amounts for the year are as follows: William F. McCalpin \$60,701, Gary A. Poliner \$339,500, and Raudline Etienne \$33,650.

(3) Aggregate Compensation received from the Portfolios and Total Compensation received from the Fund Complex includes additional compensation paid for service as Independent Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

(4) Aggregate Compensation received from the Portfolios and Total Compensation received from the Fund Complex includes additional compensation paid for service as chair of one or more committees of the Board of Trustees during certain periods.

(5) Cheryl D. Alston and Darrell B. Jackson joined the Board as Independent Trustees, effective August 1, 2022.

(6) Linda S. Wolf retired from her role as an Independent Trustee, effective December 31, 2022.

JANUS HENDERSON PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Other Accounts Managed

To the best knowledge of the Trust, the following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by portfolio management as of December 31, 2022. For any co-managed Portfolio or account, the assets reflect total Portfolio assets. If applicable, accounts included under Other Registered Investment Companies may include subadvisor accounts. To the extent that any of the accounts pay advisory fees based on account performance, information on those accounts is separately listed.

		Other Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Jeremiah Buckley	Number of Other Accounts Managed	5 ⁽¹⁾	4	4 ⁽²⁾
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$31,219.46M	\$6,811.76M	\$ 76.92M
Hamish Chamberlayne	Number of Other Accounts Managed	4	6	5 ⁽³⁾
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$ 119.66M	\$3,791.96M	\$ 107.28M
Jonathan Cofsky	Number of Other Accounts Managed	1	1	2 ⁽⁴⁾
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$ 3,848.39M	\$ 288.15M	\$ 107.68M
Brian Demain	Number of Other Accounts Managed	5 ⁽⁵⁾	None	8 ⁽⁶⁾
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$19,041.62M	None	\$1,627.07M
Denny Fish	Number of Other Accounts Managed	1	1	2 ⁽⁴⁾
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$ 3,848.39M	\$ 288.15M	\$ 107.68M
Michael Keough	Number of Other Accounts Managed	6 ⁽¹⁾	9 ⁽⁷⁾	17 ⁽⁸⁾
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$28,677.47M	\$8,250.88M	\$3,414.07M
George P. Maris	Number of Other Accounts Managed	4 ⁽⁹⁾	3	1
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$ 5,113.62M	\$1,282.98M	\$ 4.18M
Julian McManus	Number of Other Accounts Managed	3 ⁽⁹⁾	1	1
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$ 4,474.02M	\$ 29.73M	\$ 4.18M
Matthew Peron	Number of Other Accounts Managed	2 ⁽¹⁰⁾	5 ⁽¹¹⁾	11 ⁽¹²⁾
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$16,889.46M	\$ 467.22M	\$1,005.16M
Kevin Preloger	Number of Other Accounts Managed	3 ⁽¹³⁾	2	3 ⁽¹⁴⁾
	Assets in Other Accounts Managed	\$ 2,262.66M	\$ 172.36M	\$ 100.55M

		Other Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
A. Douglas Rao	Number of Other Accounts Managed Assets in Other Accounts Managed	4 ⁽¹⁵⁾ \$15,331.71M	4 ⁽¹⁶⁾ \$1,197.93M	18 ⁽¹⁷⁾ \$3,791.09M
Brian Recht	Number of Other Accounts Managed Assets in Other Accounts Managed	4 ⁽¹⁵⁾ \$15,331.71M	4 ⁽¹⁶⁾ \$1,197.93M	16 ⁽¹⁸⁾ \$3,300.71M
Nick Schommer	Number of Other Accounts Managed Assets in Other Accounts Managed	5 ⁽¹⁹⁾ \$19,412.82M	5 ⁽¹⁶⁾ \$1,216.03M	20 ⁽²⁰⁾ \$3,801.26M
Aaron Scully	Number of Other Accounts Managed Assets in Other Accounts Managed	4 \$ 119.66M	4 \$3,306.30M	4 \$ 52.78M
Justin Tugman	Number of Other Accounts Managed Assets in Other Accounts Managed	4 ⁽²¹⁾ \$ 4,865.39M	2 \$ 172.36M	4 ⁽²²⁾ \$ 184.17M
Cody Wheaton	Number of Other Accounts Managed Assets in Other Accounts Managed	5 ⁽⁵⁾ \$19,041.62M	None None	8 ⁽⁶⁾ \$1,627.07M
Greg Wilensky	Number of Other Accounts Managed Assets in Other Accounts Managed	6 ⁽¹⁾ \$28,681.95M	8 ⁽⁷⁾ \$7,900.96M	9 ⁽²³⁾ \$ 988.43M

(1) Two accounts included in the total, consisting of \$2,303.84M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(2) One account included in the total, consisting of \$72.35M of the total assets of the category, has a performance-based advisory fee.

(3) One account included in the total, consisting of \$54.51M of the total assets of the category, has a performance-based advisory fee.

(4) One account included in the total, consisting of \$106.77M of the total assets of the category, has a performance-based advisory fee.

(5) Four accounts included in the total, consisting of \$2,554.69M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(6) Seven accounts included in the total, consisting of \$1,598.56M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(7) Two accounts included in the total, consisting of \$407.22M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(8) Eleven accounts included in the total, consisting of \$1,195.82M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(9) One account included in the total, consisting of \$2,044.72M of the total assets of the category, has a performance-based advisory fee.

(10) Two accounts included in the total, consisting of \$16,889.46M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(11) Three accounts included in the total, consisting of \$458.88M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(12) Ten accounts included in the total, consisting of \$813.49M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(13) Two accounts included in the total, consisting of \$2,173.87M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(14) Three accounts included in the total, consisting of \$100.55M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(15) Four accounts included in the total, consisting of \$15,331.71M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(16) One account included in the total, consisting of \$55.52M of the total assets of the category, has a performance-based advisory fee.

(17) Fifteen accounts included in the total, consisting of \$2,977.33M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(18) Fourteen accounts included in the total, consisting of \$2,517.29M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(19) Five accounts included in the total, consisting of \$19,412.82M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(20) Seventeen accounts included in the total, consisting of \$2,987.50M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(21) Three accounts included in the total, consisting of \$4,776.60M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(22) Four accounts included in the total, consisting of \$184.17M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

(23) Eight accounts included in the total, consisting of \$886.29M of the total assets of the category, have performance-based advisory fees.

Material Conflicts

As shown in the table above, portfolio management generally manages other accounts, including accounts that may hold the same securities as or pursue investment strategies similar to the Portfolios. Those other accounts may include separately managed accounts, model or emulation accounts, Janus Henderson mutual funds and ETFs, private-label funds for which the Adviser or an affiliate serves as subadviser, or other Janus Henderson pooled investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, which may have different fee structures or rates than a Portfolio or may have a performance-based management fee. The Adviser or an affiliate may also proprietarily invest in or provide seed capital to some but not all of these accounts. In addition, portfolio management may personally invest in or provide seed capital to some but not all of these accounts, and certain of these accounts may have a greater impact on their compensation than others. Further, portfolio management (or their family members) may beneficially own or transact in the same securities as those held in a Portfolio. Moreover, portfolio management may also have other roles at Janus Henderson (e.g., research analyst) and receive compensation attributable to the other roles. Portfolio management may also have roles with an affiliate of the Adviser, and provide advice on behalf of the Adviser through participating affiliate agreements, and receive compensation attributable to those other roles. These factors could create conflicts of interest between portfolio management and the Portfolios because portfolio management may have incentives to favor one or more accounts over others or one role over another in the allocation of time, resources, or investment opportunities and the sequencing of trades, resulting in the potential for the Portfolio to be disadvantaged relative to one or more other accounts.

A conflict of interest between the Portfolios and other clients, including one or more Portfolios, may arise if portfolio management identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be appropriate for a Portfolio, but the Portfolio is not able

to take full advantage of that opportunity due to the need to allocate that opportunity among other accounts also managed by such portfolio management. A conflict may also arise if portfolio management executes transactions in one or more accounts that adversely impact the value of securities held by a Portfolio.

The Adviser believes that these and other conflicts are mitigated by policies, procedures, and practices in place, including those governing personal trading, proprietary trading and seed capital deployment, aggregation and allocation of trades, allocation of limited offerings, cross trades, and best execution. In addition, the Adviser generally requires portfolio management to manage accounts with similar investment strategies in a similar fashion, subject to a variety of exceptions, including, but not limited to, investment restrictions or policies applicable only to certain accounts, certain portfolio holdings that may be transferred in-kind when an account is opened, differences in cash flows and account sizes, and similar factors. The Adviser monitors accounts with similar strategies for any holdings, risk, or performance dispersion or unfair treatment.

The Adviser and its affiliates generate trades throughout the day, depending on the volume of orders received from portfolio management, for all of its clients using trade system software. Trades are pre-allocated to individual clients and submitted to selected brokers via electronic files, in alignment with the Adviser's best execution policy. If an order is not completely filled, executed shares are allocated to client accounts in proportion to the order. In addition, the Adviser has adopted trade allocation procedures that govern allocation of securities among various Janus Henderson accounts. Trade allocation and personal trading are described in further detail under "Additional Information About the Adviser".

JANUS HENDERSON PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION INFORMATION

The following describes the structure and method of calculating portfolio management's compensation as of December 31, 2022.

Portfolio management is compensated for managing a Portfolio and any other funds, portfolios, or accounts for which they have exclusive or shared responsibilities through two components: fixed compensation and variable compensation. Compensation (both fixed and variable) is determined on a pre-tax basis.

Fixed Compensation: Fixed compensation is paid in cash and is comprised of an annual base salary. The base salary is based on factors such as performance, scope of responsibility, skills, knowledge, experience, ability, and market competitiveness.

Variable Compensation: Portfolio management's variable compensation is discretionary and is determined by investment team management. The overall investment team variable compensation pool is funded by an amount equal to a percentage of Janus Henderson's pre-incentive operating income. In determining individual awards, both quantitative and qualitative factors are considered. Such factors include, among other things, consistent short-term and long-term fund performance (i.e., one-, three-, and five-year performance), client support and investment team support through the sharing of ideas, leadership, development, mentoring, and teamwork.

Deferrals/Firm Ownership: All employees are subject to Janus Henderson's standard deferral arrangements which apply to variable incentive awards. Deferral rates apply to awards that exceed a minimum threshold, rates of deferral increase for larger incentive awards. Deferred awards vest in three equal installments over a 3-year period and are delivered into JHG restricted stock and/or funds.

Certain portfolio management may be eligible to defer payment of a designated percentage of their fixed compensation and/or up to all of their variable compensation in accordance with JHG's Executive Income Deferral Program.

OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Portfolio management cannot directly own Shares of the Portfolios without purchasing an insurance contract through one of the participating insurance companies or through a qualified retirement plan. To the best knowledge of the Trust, portfolio management does not directly or beneficially own any outstanding Shares of the Portfolios. Portfolio management may, however, own shares of other Janus Henderson mutual funds within the Fund Complex and certain other Janus Henderson funds domiciled outside of the United States, including those which have comparable investment objectives and strategies to the Portfolios which they manage. Beneficial ownership may include amounts invested through contingent compensation plans. The following table reflects portfolio management's ownership in the Fund Complex as of December 31, 2022.

Portfolio Managers	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Portfolio(s) Managed	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund Complex
Jeremiah Buckley	None	Over \$1,000,000
Hamish Chamberlayne	None	None
Jonathan Cofsky	None	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
Brian Demain	None	Over \$1,000,000
Denny Fish	None	Over \$1,000,000
Michael Keough	None	Over \$1,000,000
Julian McManus	None	Over \$1,000,000
George P. Maris	None	Over \$1,000,000
Matthew Peron	None	Over \$1,000,000
Kevin Preloger	None	Over \$1,000,000
A. Douglas Rao	None	Over \$1,000,000
Brian Recht	None	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
Nick Schommer	None	Over \$1,000,000
Aaron Scully	None	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
Justin Tugman	None	Over \$1,000,000
Cody Wheaton	None	Over \$1,000,000
Greg Wilensky	None	Over \$1,000,000

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The officers and Trustees of the Portfolios cannot directly own Shares of the Portfolios without purchasing an insurance contract through one of the participating insurance companies or through a qualified retirement plan. To the best knowledge of the Trust, such officers and Trustees individually, and collectively as a group, do not directly or beneficially own any outstanding Shares of the Portfolios. To the best knowledge of the Trust, unless otherwise noted, as of March 31, 2023, all of the outstanding Shares of the Portfolios were owned by certain insurance company separate accounts or qualified plans. The percentage ownership of each separate account or qualified plan owning 5% or more of the outstanding Shares of any Portfolio is listed below.

To the best knowledge of the Trust, no qualified plan owned 10% or more of the shares of the Trust as a whole.

From time to time, a Portfolio may have a concentration of several shareholders holding a significant percentage of Shares outstanding. Investment activities of these shareholders could have a material impact on the Portfolio.

The Shares held by the separate accounts of each insurance company, including Shares for which no voting instructions have been received, are typically voted by each insurance company in proportion to instructions received from contract owners. Since the listed insurance company separate accounts' voting rights typically are passed through to contract owners, the insurance companies themselves may not exercise voting control over the shares held in those accounts.

Portfolio Name	Shareholder and Address of Record	Percentage Ownership
Flexible Bond Portfolio	AUL Group Retirement Account II Indianapolis, IN	18.63%
	AUL Individual Variable Annuity Unit Trust 1 Indianapolis, IN	11.88%
	GE Life & Annuity Company (GELAAC) Richmond, VA	7.53%
	Great-West Life & Annuity Client Plans 2T2 Englewood, CO	7.45%
	Great-West Life & Annuity FBO Schwab Annuities Advisor Choice Greenwood Village, CO	6.11%
Global Research Portfolio	NYLife Distributors Jersey City, NJ	37.07%
	GE Life & Annuity Company (GELAAC) Richmond, VA	6.74%
	Zurich American Life Insurance Co. Variable Annuity Separate Account Mercer Island, WA	6.41%
	Allstate Life Insurance Palatine, IL	6.23%
Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	Janus Henderson US (Holdings) Inc. Denver, CO	100%*

* This beneficial ownership represents seed capital that Janus Henderson or an affiliate provided for the Portfolio.

Portfolio Name	Shareholder and Address of Record	Percentage Ownership
Overseas Portfolio	Pruco Life Insurance Company Newark, NJ	26.98%
	American General Life Insurance Co. Houston, TX	13.41%
	Jefferson National Life Insurance Louisville, KY	13.04%
	GE Life & Annuity Company (GELAAC) Richmond, VA	12.66%
	Transamerica Life Insurance Company TPLIC – Acct B Cedar Rapids, IA	5.94%
	Annuity Investors Life Insurance Co. Cincinnati, OH	5.83%
Balanced Portfolio	Zurich American Life Insurance Co. Variable Annuity Separate Account Mercer Island, WA	14.81%
	GE Life & Annuity Company (GELAAC) Richmond, VA	14.01%
	Jefferson National Life Insurance Louisville, KY	12.28%
	Allstate Life Insurance Palatine, IL	9.51%
	Annuity Investors Life Insurance Co. Cincinnati, OH	8.85%
	Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. Lincoln Life Flexible Premium Variable Life Account S Fort Wayne, IN	5.31%
Enterprise Portfolio	Jefferson National Life Insurance Louisville, KY	12.17%
	Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Co. Inc. As Agent for Certain Employee Ben Plans Covington, KY	10.17%
	NYLife Distributors Jersey City, NJ	9.98%
	Allstate Life Insurance Palatine, IL	9.12%
	Zurich American Life Insurance Co. Variable Annuity Separate Account Mercer Island, WA	8.82%
	GE Life & Annuity Company (GELAAC) Richmond, VA	7.88%
	Transamerica Life Insurance Company TPLIC – Acct B Cedar Rapids, IA	5.46%

Portfolio Name	Shareholder and Address of Record	Percentage Ownership
Forty Portfolio	Farmers New World Life Ins. Co. Mercer Island, WA	10.19%
	GE Life & Annuity Company (GELAAC) Richmond, VA	9.83%
	Mass Mutual Life Insurance Co. Springfield, MA	8.93%
	Farmers New World Life Ins. Co. Mercer Island, WA	8.24%
	Transamerica Life Insurance Company TPLIC - Acct B Cedar Rapids, IA	6.96%
	Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. Springfield, MA	5.29%
Research Portfolio	Pruco Life Insurance Company Newark, NJ	20.89%
	Pruco Life Insurance Company Newark, NJ	11.30%
	GE Life & Annuity Company (GELAAC) Richmond, VA	10.67%
	Allstate Life Insurance Palatine, IL	10.49%
	Zurich American Life Insurance Co. Variable Annuity Separate Account Mercer Island, WA	7.49%
	Jefferson National Life Insurance Louisville, KY	7.18%
	Transamerica Life Insurance Company TPLIC – Acct B Cedar Rapids, IA	6.25%
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	Lincoln Life & Annuity of NY Account R LSVUL Fort Wayne, IN	43.91%
	Transamerica Life Insurance Company TPLIC – Acct B Cedar Rapids, IA	20.33%
	Great West Life & Annuity Client Plans 2T2 Englewood, CO	14.51%
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	Jefferson National Life Insurance Louisville, KY	48.71%
	TIAA-CREF Life Insurance Company TIAA-CREF Life Separate Account VA-1 Charlotte, NC	18.08%
	Transamerica Life Insurance Company TPLIC – Acct B Cedar Rapids, IA	10.80%

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Each Portfolio is a series of the Trust, an open-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act and organized as a Delaware statutory trust on May 20, 1993. As of May 1, 2023, the Trust offers ten series, known as “Portfolios.” Each Portfolio presently offers interests in one or more classes of shares as described in the table below.

Portfolio Name	Institutional Shares	Service Shares
Balanced Portfolio	x	x
Enterprise Portfolio	x	x
Flexible Bond Portfolio	x	x
Forty Portfolio	x	x
Global Research Portfolio	x	x
Global Sustainable Equity Portfolio	x	x
Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio	x	x
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	x	x
Overseas Portfolio	x	x
Research Portfolio	x	x

Effective April 27, 2018, Janus Henderson Global Allocation Portfolio – Moderate was reorganized into Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio.

The Adviser reserves the right to the name “Janus Henderson.” In the event that the Adviser does not continue to provide investment advice to the Portfolios, the Portfolios must cease to use the name “Janus Henderson” as soon as reasonably practicable.

It is important to know that, pursuant to the Trust’s Amended and Restated Trust Instrument, the Trustees have the authority to merge, liquidate, and/or reorganize a Portfolio into another portfolio without seeking shareholder vote or consent. Any such consolidation, merger, or reorganization may be authorized at any time by a vote of a majority of the Trustees then in office.

SHARES OF THE TRUST

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with a par value of \$0.001 per share for each series of the Trust. Shares of each series of the Trust are fully paid and nonassessable when issued. Shares of a Portfolio participate equally in dividends and other distributions by the Shares of such Portfolio, and in residual assets of that Portfolio in the event of liquidation. Shares of each Portfolio have no preemptive, conversion, or subscription rights.

The Portfolios discussed in this SAI each offer two classes of shares. Institutional Shares, the Shares discussed in this SAI, are offered only in connection with investments in and payments under variable insurance contracts and to qualified retirement plans. Service Shares are offered only in connection with investments in and payments under variable insurance contracts as well as certain qualified retirement plans that require a fee from Portfolio assets to procure distribution and administrative services to contract owners and plan participants.

SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS

The Trust does not intend to hold annual or regular shareholder meetings unless otherwise required by the Amended and Restated Trust Instrument or the 1940 Act. Special meetings may be called for a specific Portfolio or for the Trust as a whole for purposes such as electing or removing Trustees, terminating or reorganizing the Trust, changing fundamental policies, or for any other purpose requiring a shareholder vote under the 1940 Act.

Separate votes are taken by each Portfolio or class only if a matter affects or requires the vote of only that Portfolio or class or if that Portfolio’s or class’ interest in the matter differs from the interest of other Portfolios or classes of the Trust. A shareholder is entitled to one vote for each whole dollar and a proportionate fractional vote for each fractional dollar of NAV of the applicable shares held in the shareholder’s name.

Under the Amended and Restated Trust Instrument, special meetings of shareholders of the Trust or of any Portfolio shall be called subject to certain conditions, upon written request of shareholders owning Shares representing at least two-thirds of

the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting. The Portfolios will assist these shareholders in communicating with other shareholders in connection with such a meeting similar to that referred to in Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act.

VOTING RIGHTS

A participating insurance company issuing a variable insurance contract will vote shares in the separate account as required by law and interpretations thereof, as may be amended or changed from time to time. In accordance with current law and interpretations, a participating insurance company is required to request voting instructions from policy owners and must vote shares in the separate account, including shares for which no instructions have been received, in proportion to the voting instructions received. As a result of proportional voting, the vote of a small number of policy owners could determine the outcome of a shareholder vote. Additional information may be found in the participating insurance company's separate account prospectus.

The Board currently has eight members, of which six have been elected by shareholders. With the exception of Diane L. Wallace, Cheryl D. Alston, and Darrell B. Jackson, each of the Trustees of the Trust was elected at a Special Meeting of Shareholders on June 14, 2016. Ms. Wallace was elected at a Special Meeting of Shareholders on April 25, 2017. Under the Amended and Restated Trust Instrument, each Trustee will continue in office until the termination of the Trust or his or her earlier death, retirement, resignation, bankruptcy, incapacity, or removal. Vacancies will be filled by appointment by a majority of the remaining Trustees, subject to the 1940 Act. Therefore, no annual or regular meetings of shareholders normally will be held, unless otherwise required by the Amended and Restated Trust Instrument or the 1940 Act. Subject to the foregoing, shareholders have the power to vote to elect or remove Trustees, to terminate or reorganize their Portfolio, to amend the Amended and Restated Trust Instrument, to bring certain derivative actions, and on any other matters on which a shareholder vote is required by the 1940 Act, the Amended and Restated Trust Instrument, the Trust's Bylaws, or the Trustees.

As mentioned previously in "Shareholder Meetings," shareholders are entitled to one vote for each whole dollar and a proportionate fractional vote for each fractional dollar of NAV of the applicable shares held in the shareholder's name. Shares of all Portfolios of the Trust have noncumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the value of shares of all series of the Trust voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trustees if they choose to do so. In such event, the holders of the remaining value of shares will not be able to elect any Trustees.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 1900 16th Street, Suite 1600, Denver, Colorado 80202, the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Portfolios, audits the Portfolios' annual financial statements and performs tax services for the Portfolios.

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

The Trust has filed with the SEC, Washington, D.C., a Registration Statement under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities to which this SAI relates. If further information is desired with respect to the Portfolios or such securities, reference is made to the Registration Statement and the exhibits filed as a part thereof.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE TO THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF JANUS ASPEN SERIES (AUDITED)

The following audited financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2022 are hereby incorporated into this SAI by reference to the Portfolios' Annual Reports dated December 31, 2022, as applicable.

- Schedules of Investments as of December 31, 2022
- Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2022
- Statements of Operations for the period ended December 31, 2022
- Statements of Changes in Net Assets for each of the periods indicated
- Financial Highlights for each of the periods indicated
- Notes to Schedules of Investments
- Notes to Financial Statements
- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The portions of an Annual Report that are not specifically listed above are not incorporated by reference into this SAI and are not part of the Registration Statement.

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF RATING CATEGORIES

The following information provided is a general summary of credit ratings issued by the three major credit rating agencies. Additional information regarding each credit rating agency's rating methodology can be found by visiting that credit rating agency's respective website.

STANDARD & POOR'S RATINGS SERVICES

<i>Bond Rating</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Investment Grade	
AAA	Highest rating; extremely strong capacity to meet financial commitment.
AA	High quality; very strong capacity to meet financial commitment.
A	Strong capacity to meet financial commitment, but more subject to adverse economic conditions.
BBB	Adequate capacity to meet financial commitment, but more subject to adverse economic conditions.
Non-Investment Grade	
BB	Less vulnerable in the near term but faces major ongoing uncertainties to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.
B	More vulnerable to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions but currently has the capacity to meet financial commitment.
CCC	Currently vulnerable and dependent on favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitment.
CC	Highly vulnerable; default has not yet occurred, but is expected to be a virtual certainty.
C	Currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment; ultimate recovery is expected to be lower than that of higher rated obligations.
D	Payment default on a financial commitment or breach of an imputed promise; also used when a bankruptcy petition has been filed.

FITCH, INC.

<i>Long-Term Bond Rating</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Investment Grade	
AAA	Highest credit quality. Denotes the lowest expectation of credit risk. Exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments.
AA	Very high credit quality. Denotes expectations of very low credit risk. Very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments.
A	High credit quality. Denotes expectations of low credit risk. Strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. May be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
BBB	Good credit quality. Currently expectations of low credit risk. Capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity than is the case for higher ratings.
Non-Investment Grade	
BB	Speculative. Indicates possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as the result of adverse economic change over time. Business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.
B	Highly speculative. May indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for extremely high recoveries.
CCC	May indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for superior to average levels of recovery.
CC	May indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for average or below-average levels of recovery.
C	May indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for below-average to poor recoveries.
D	In default.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.

<i>Bond Rating*</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Investment Grade	
Aaa	Judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal risk.
Aa	Judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
A	Considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
Baa	Subject to moderate credit risk; considered medium-grade and as such may possess speculative characteristics.
Non-Investment Grade	
Ba	Judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.
B	Considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
Caa	Judged to be in poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
Ca	Highly speculative and are likely in or very near default with some prospect of recovery in principal and interest.
C	Lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default with little prospect for recovery of principal and interest.

* Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Unrated securities will be treated as non-investment grade securities unless portfolio management determines that such securities are the equivalent of investment grade securities. When calculating the quality assigned to securities that receive different ratings from two or more agencies ("split-rated securities"), the security will receive: (i) the middle rating from the three reporting agencies if three agencies provide a rating for the security or (ii) the lowest rating if only two agencies provide a rating for the security.

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Janus Henderson
— INVESTORS —

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