

COALITION OF MUTUAL FUND INVESTORS

Excerpts from SEC Prospectus Filings Regarding Enforcement of Mutual Fund Market Timing and Other Short-Term Trading Policies within Third-Party Hidden Accounts

Largest Fifty (50) Retail Mutual Fund Groups¹

(Updated as of April 1, 2013)

1. AllianceBernstein Investments (www.alliancebernstein.com). “Each Fund’s Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and deter frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares or excessive or short-term trading that may disadvantage long-term Fund shareholders. These policies are described below. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to detect excessive or short-term trading or to identify shareholders engaged in such practices, particularly with respect to transactions in omnibus accounts. Shareholders should be aware that application of these policies may have adverse consequences, as described below, and avoid frequent trading in Fund shares through purchases, sales and exchanges of shares. Each Fund reserves the right to restrict, reject or cancel, without any prior notice, any purchase or exchange order for any reason, including any purchase or exchange order accepted by any shareholder’s financial intermediary.” AllianceBernstein Growth Fund Prospectus, November 1, 2012, page 57.
2. American Century Investments (www.americancentury.com). “Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions American Century Investments handles, there can be no assurance that American Century Investments’ efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. American Century Investments monitors aggregate trades placed in omnibus accounts and works with financial intermediaries to identify shareholders engaging in abusive trading practices and impose restrictions to discourage such practices. Because American Century Investments relies on financial intermediaries to provide information and impose restrictions, our ability to monitor and discourage abusive trading practices in omnibus accounts may be dependent upon the intermediaries’ timely performance of such duties.” American Century Investments Global Growth Fund Prospectus, April 1, 2013, page 20.
3. American Funds (www.americanfunds.com). “The fund, through its transfer agent, American Funds Service Company, maintains surveillance procedures that are designed to detect frequent trading in fund shares. Under these procedures, various analytics are used to evaluate factors that may be indicative of frequent trading. . . . American Funds Service Company will work with certain

¹ The 50 largest retail, open-ended mutual fund groups were identified and ranked by Morningstar, Inc., as reported in Investment News on August 16, 2011. The 50 fund groups were ranked by the dollar amount of total net assets. In this document, the fund groups are presented in alphabetical order.

- intermediaries (such as investment dealers holding shareholder accounts in street name, retirement plan recordkeepers, insurance company separate accounts and bank trust companies) to apply their own procedures, provided that American Funds Service Company believes the intermediary's procedures are reasonably designed to enforce the frequent trading policies of the fund. . . . There is no guarantee that all instances of frequent trading in fund shares will be prevented.” American Funds New World Fund Prospectus, January 1, 2013, pages 22-23.
4. Artisan Funds (www.artisanfunds.com). “The Funds cannot always identify or reasonably detect frequent, short-term or other inappropriate trading. In particular, it may be difficult to identify frequent, short-term or other inappropriate trading in certain omnibus accounts and other accounts traded through financial intermediaries (which may include broker-dealers, retirement plan administrators, insurance company separate accounts, bank trust departments or other financial services organizations), some of which may be authorized agents of the Funds. By their nature, omnibus accounts conceal from the Funds the identity of individual investors and their transactions. Artisan Funds complies fully with applicable federal rules requiring it to reach an agreement with each of its financial intermediaries pursuant to which certain information regarding purchases, redemptions, transfers and exchanges of Fund shares by underlying beneficial owners through financial intermediary accounts will be provided to the Funds upon request, but there can be no guarantee that all frequent, short-term or other trading activity the Funds may consider inappropriate will be detected, even with such agreements in place.” Artisan Funds Investor, Institutional and Advisor Shares Prospectus, February 1, 2013, page 69.
 5. BlackRock Funds (www.blackrock.com). “While the Funds monitor for market timing activity, the Funds may be unable to identify such activities because the netting effect in omnibus accounts often makes it more difficult to locate and eliminate market timers from the Funds. The Distributor has entered into agreements with respect to financial professionals, and other financial intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts with the Funds pursuant to which such financial professionals and other financial intermediaries undertake to cooperate with the Distributor in monitoring purchase, exchange and redemption orders by their customers in order to detect and prevent short-term or excessive trading in Fund shares through such accounts. Identification of market timers may also be limited by operational systems and technical limitations. . . . There is no assurance that the methods described above will prevent market timing or other trading that may be deemed abusive.” BlackRock International Fund Prospectus, February 28, 2013, pages 49-50.
 6. Columbia Funds (www.columbiafunds.com). “The Fund takes various steps designed to detect and prevent excessive trading, including daily review of available shareholder transaction information. However, the Fund receives buy, sell and exchange orders through selling agents, and cannot always know of or reasonably detect excessive trading that may be facilitated by selling agents or by

- the use of the omnibus account arrangements they offer. . . . Some selling agents apply their own restrictions or policies to underlying investor accounts, which may be more or less restrictive than those described here. This may impact the Fund's ability to curtail excessive trading, even where it is identified. For these and other reasons, it is possible that excessive trading may occur despite the Fund's efforts to detect and prevent it." Columbia Global Equity Fund Prospectus, February 28, 2013, page 18.
7. Davis Funds (www.davisfunds.com). "Davis Funds receive purchase, exchange and redemption orders from many financial intermediaries which maintain omnibus accounts with the Funds. Omnibus account arrangements permit financial intermediaries to aggregate their clients' transactions and ownership positions. If Davis Funds or the Distributor discovers evidence of material excessive trading in an omnibus account they may seek the assistance of the financial intermediary to prevent further excessive trading in the omnibus account. Shareholders seeking to engage in excessive trading practices may employ a variety of strategies to avoid detection and there can be no assurance that Davis Funds will successfully prevent all instances of market timing. Davis Global Fund Prospectus, March 1, 2013, page 50.
 8. Delaware Investments (www.delawareinvestments.com). "Shareholders seeking to engage in market timing may employ a variety of strategies to avoid detection and, despite the efforts of the Funds and their agents to detect market timing in Fund shares, there is no guarantee that the Funds will be able to identify these shareholders or curtail their trading practices. In particular, the Funds may not be able to detect market timing attributable to a particular investor who effects purchase, redemption and/or exchange activity in Fund shares through omnibus accounts. The difficulty of detecting market timing may be further compounded if these entities utilize multiple tiers or omnibus accounts." Delaware Investments Global/International Equity Funds Prospectus, March 29, 2013, page 50.
 9. Dodge & Cox Funds (www.dodgeandcox.com). "In general, it is the Funds' expectation that each Financial Intermediary will enforce either the Funds' or its own excessive trading policy. As a general matter, the Funds do not directly monitor the trading activity of beneficial owners of the Funds' shares who hold those shares through third-party 401(k) and other group retirement plans and other omnibus arrangements maintained by Financial Intermediaries. Although the Funds have entered into information sharing agreements with Financial Intermediaries, which give the Funds the ability to request information regarding the trading activity of beneficial owners and to prohibit further purchases by beneficial owners who violate the Funds' excessive trading policy, the ability of the Funds to monitor, detect, and curtail excessive trading through Financial Intermediaries' accounts may be limited, and there is no guarantee that the Funds will be able to identify shareholders who may have violated the Funds' excessive trading policy. Depending on the portion of Fund shares held through such Financial Intermediaries, excessive trading through Financial Intermediaries could

adversely affect Fund shareholders.” Dodge & Cox Funds Prospectus, May 1, 2012, page 35.

10. Dreyfus Funds (www.dreyfus.com). “Dreyfus’ ability to monitor the trading activity of investors whose shares are held in omnibus accounts is limited. However, the agreements between the distributor and financial intermediaries include obligations to comply with the terms of this prospectus and to provide Dreyfus, upon request, with information concerning the trading activity of investors whose shares are held in omnibus accounts. . . . Although the fund’s frequent trading and fair valuation policies and procedures are designed to discourage market timing and excessive trading, none of these tools alone, nor all of them together, completely eliminates the potential for frequent trading.” Dreyfus Global Equity Income Fund Prospectus, October 1, 2012, page 15.
11. DWS Investments (www.dws-investments.com). “In certain circumstances where shareholders hold shares of a fund through a financial intermediary, a fund may rely upon the financial intermediary’s policy to deter short-term or excessive trading if the Advisor believes that the financial intermediary’s policy is reasonably designed to detect and deter transactions that are not in the best interests of a fund. A financial intermediary’s policy relating to short-term or excessive trading may be more or less restrictive than the DWS funds’ policy, may permit certain transactions not permitted by the DWS funds’ policies, or prohibit transactions not subject to the DWS funds’ policies. . . . There is no assurance that these policies and procedures will be effective in limiting short-term and excessive trading in all cases. For example, the Advisor may not be able to effectively monitor, detect or limit short-term or excessive trading by underlying shareholders that occurs through omnibus accounts maintained by broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. The Advisor reviews trading activity at the omnibus level to detect short-term or excessive trading. If the Advisor has reason to suspect that short-term or excessive trading is occurring at the omnibus level, the Advisor will contact the financial intermediary to request underlying shareholder level activity. Depending on the amount of fund shares held in such omnibus accounts (which may represent most of a fund’s shares) short-term and/or excessive trading of fund shares could adversely affect long-term shareholders in a fund.” DWS Emerging Markets Equity Fund Prospectus, February 1, 2013, page 63.
12. Eaton Vance Funds (www.eatonvance.com). “It may be difficult for a Fund or the principal underwriter to identify market timing or excessive trading in omnibus accounts traded through financial intermediaries. The Funds and the principal underwriter have provided guidance to financial intermediaries (such as banks, broker-dealers, insurance companies and retirement administrators) concerning the application of the Eaton Vance funds’ market timing and excessive trading policies to Fund shares held in omnibus accounts maintained and administered by such intermediaries, including guidance concerning situations where market timing or excessive trading is considered to be

detrimental to a Fund. Each Fund or its principal underwriter may rely on a financial intermediary's policy to restrict market timing and excessive trading if it believes that policy is likely to prevent market timing that is likely to be detrimental to the Fund. Such policy may be more or less restrictive than a Fund's policy. Although each Fund or the principal underwriter reviews trading activity at the omnibus account level for activity that indicates potential market timing or excessive trading activity, the Funds and the principal underwriter typically will not request or receive individual account data unless suspicious trading activity is identified. Each Fund and the principal underwriter generally rely on financial intermediaries to monitor trading activity in omnibus accounts in good faith in accordance with their own or Fund policies. Each Fund and the principal underwriter cannot ensure that these financial intermediaries will in all cases apply the policies of the Funds or their own policies, as the case may be, to accounts under their control." Eaton Vance Global Dividend Income Fund Prospectus, March 1, 2013, page 38.

13. Federated Investors (www.federatedinvestors.com). "The Fund's objective is that its restrictions on short-term trading should apply to all shareholders that are subject to the restrictions, regardless of the number or type of accounts in which Shares are held. However, the Fund anticipates that limitations on its ability to identify trading activity to specific shareholders, including where Shares are held through intermediaries in multiple or omnibus accounts, will mean that these restrictions may not be able to be applied uniformly in all cases." Federated Global Equity Fund Prospectus, January 31, 2013, page 20.
14. Fidelity Investments (www.fidelity.com). "Excessive trading in omnibus accounts is likely to go undetected by the fund and may increase costs to the fund and disrupt its portfolio management. Under policies adopted by the Board of Trustees, intermediaries will be permitted to apply the funds' excessive trading policy (described above), or their own excessive trading policy if approved by FMR. In these cases, the fund will typically not request or receive individual account data but will rely on the intermediary to monitor trading activity in good faith in accordance with its or the fund's policies. Reliance on intermediaries increases the risk that excessive trading may go undetected. For other intermediaries, the fund will generally monitor trading activity at the omnibus account level to attempt to identify disruptive trades. The fund may request transaction information, as frequently as daily, from any intermediary at any time, and may apply the fund's policy to transactions that exceed thresholds established by the Board of Trustees. The fund may prohibit purchases of fund shares by an intermediary or by some or all of an intermediary's clients. There is no assurance that FMR will request data with sufficient frequency to detect or deter excessive trading in omnibus accounts effectively." Fidelity International Growth Fund Prospectus, December 29, 2012, page 20.
15. First Eagle Funds (www.firsteaglefunds.com). "The Funds cannot guarantee to identify or prevent every instance of inappropriate trading. Nonetheless, the

Funds' guiding principle is trading deemed not in the interests of longer-term Fund shareholders will be actively deterred and, when possible, prevented. In most cases the Funds depend on cooperation from intermediaries in reviewing certain accounts, thereby limiting the Funds' ability to monitor and discourage inappropriate trading. Although the Funds are committed to seeking the cooperation of intermediaries, the Funds often do not have immediate access to individual account-level activity for those investing through an intermediary (and generally must request information about this account activity rather than receiving it automatically). In addition, not all intermediaries maintain the types of sophisticated transaction tracking systems that permit them to apply the types of reviews applied by the Funds." First Eagle Funds Prospectus, March 1, 2013, page 98.

16. Frank Russell Co. (www.russell.com). "If the Funds do not have direct access to the shareholder's account to implement the purchase revocation, the Funds will require the shareholder's Financial Intermediary to impose similar revocation of purchase privileges on the shareholder. In the event that the shareholder's Financial Intermediary cannot, due to regulatory or legal obligations, impose a revocation of purchase privileges, the Funds may accept an alternate trading restriction reasonably designed to protect the Funds from improper trading practices. . . . The Funds will use reasonable efforts to detect frequent trading activity but may not be able to detect such activity in certain circumstances. While the Funds have the authority to request and analyze data on shareholders in omnibus accounts and will use their best efforts to enforce the policy described above, there may be limitations on the ability of the Funds to detect and curtail frequent trading practices and the Funds may still not be able to completely eliminate the possibility of improper trading under all circumstances. Shareholders seeking to engage in frequent trading activities may use a variety of strategies to avoid detection and, despite the efforts of the Funds to prevent frequent trading, there is no guarantee that the Funds or their agents will be able to identify each such shareholder in an omnibus account or curtail their trading practices." Russell Funds Prospectus, March 1, 2013, pages 225-226.
17. Franklin Templeton Investments (www.franklintempleton.com). "Some financial intermediaries maintain master accounts with the Fund on behalf of their customers ('omnibus accounts'). The Fund has entered into 'information sharing agreements' with these financial intermediaries, which permit the Fund to obtain, upon request, information about the trading activity of the intermediary's customers that invest in the Fund. If the Fund's transfer agent identifies omnibus account level trading patterns that have the potential to be detrimental to the Fund, the transfer agent may, in its sole discretion, request from the financial intermediary information concerning the trading activity of its customers. Based upon its review of the information, if the transfer agent determines that the trading activity of any customer may be detrimental to the Fund, it may, in its sole discretion, request the financial intermediary to restrict or limit further trading in the Fund by that customer. There can be no assurance that the transfer agent's

monitoring of omnibus account level trading patterns will enable it to identify all short-term trading by a financial intermediary's customers." Franklin Mutual Series Funds Prospectus, May 1, 2012, page 175-176.

18. Goldman Sachs Funds (www2.goldmansachs.com/gsam). "The identity of individual investors whose purchase and redemption orders are aggregated [into omnibus accounts] are ordinarily not tracked by the Funds on a regular basis. A number of these financial intermediaries may not have the capability or may not be willing to apply the Funds' market timing policies or any applicable redemption fee. While Goldman Sachs may monitor share turnover at the omnibus account level, a Fund's ability to monitor and detect market timing by shareholders or apply any applicable redemption fee in these omnibus accounts may be limited in certain circumstances, and certain of these intermediaries may charge the Fund a fee for providing certain shareholder information requested as a part of the Fund's surveillance process. The netting effect makes it more difficult to identify, locate and eliminate market timing activities. In addition, those investors who engage in market timing and other excessive trading activities may employ a variety of techniques to avoid detection. There can be no assurance that the Funds and Goldman Sachs will be able to identify all those who trade excessively or employ a market timing strategy, and curtail their trading in every instance." Goldman Sachs Fundamental Equity Growth Funds Prospectus, December 28, 2012, page 90.
19. The Hartford Mutual Funds (www.hartfordinvestor.com). "The Hartford Mutual Funds' policies for deterring frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by a Fund shareholder are intended to be applied uniformly to all Fund shareholders to the extent practicable. Some financial intermediaries, such as broker-dealers, investment advisors, plan administrators, and third-party transfer agents, however, maintain omnibus accounts in which they aggregate orders of multiple investors and forward the aggregated orders to the Funds. Because the funds receive these orders on an aggregated basis and because these omnibus accounts may trade with numerous fund families with differing market timing policies, the Funds are limited in their ability to identify or deter Excessive Traders or other abusive traders. The Hartford Mutual Funds' procedures with respect to omnibus accounts are as follows: (1) Where HASCO [Hartford Administrative Service Company] is provided individual shareholder level transaction detail on a daily basis, HASCO shall monitor the daily trade activity of individual shareholders and apply the Policy. (2) Where HASCO is not provided individual shareholder level transaction detail on a daily basis, HASCO shall monitor the accounts at an omnibus level and apply detection tools designed to determine whether shareholder transactions violating the Policy may be occurring. In such cases, HASCO shall request and evaluate individual shareholder level transaction detail and seek to impose restrictions in accordance with the Policy. The Funds' ability to identify and deter frequent purchases and redemptions of a Fund's shares through omnibus accounts is limited, and the Funds' success in accomplishing the objectives of the policies concerning

frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares in this context depends significantly upon the cooperation of financial intermediaries.” The Hartford International Growth Fund Prospectus, March 1, 2013, pages 39-40.

20. ING Retirement Funds (www.ingfunds.com). “Shareholders may invest in the Fund through omnibus account arrangements with financial intermediaries. Omnibus accounts permit intermediaries to aggregate their clients’ transactions and in these circumstances, the identity of the shareholder is often unknown. Such intermediaries include broker-dealers, banks, investment advisers, record keepers, retirement plans, and fee-based accounts such as wrap fee programs. Omnibus accounts generally do not identify customers’ trading activity on an individual basis. The Funds’ Administrator has agreements in place with intermediaries which require such intermediaries to provide detailed account information, including trading history, upon request of the Funds. There is no assurance that the Funds’ Administrator will request such information with sufficient frequency to detect or deter excessive trading or that review of such information will be sufficient to detect or deter excessive trading in omnibus accounts effectively.” ING International Growth Fund Prospectus, February 28, 2013, page 117.
21. Invesco Funds (www.invesco.com). “Some investments in the Funds are made through accounts that are maintained by intermediaries (and not in the name of an individual investor) and some investments are made indirectly through products that use the Funds as underlying investments, such as Retirement and Benefit plans, funds of funds, qualified tuition plans, and variable insurance contracts (these products are generally referred to as conduit investment vehicles). ... The ability of Invesco Affiliates to monitor trades that are made through accounts that are maintained by intermediaries (rather than the Funds’ transfer agent) and through conduit investment vehicles may be limited or non-existent. ... To the extent that certain systems or intermediaries (such as investment dealers holding shareholder accounts in street name, retirement plan record keepers, insurance company separate accounts and bank trust companies) are unable to apply the purchase blocking policy, Invesco will work with those system providers or intermediaries to apply their own procedures, provided that Invesco believes the procedures are reasonably designed to enforce the frequent trading policies of the Funds. ... There is no guarantee that all instances of frequent trading in fund share will be prevented.” Invesco International Growth Fund Prospectus, February 28, 2013, pages A-1, A-10, and A-11.
22. Ivy Funds (www.ivyfunds.com). “A Fund seeks to apply its market timing policy uniformly to all shareholders and prospective investors. Although the Funds, IFDI and WISC make efforts to monitor for market timing activities and will seek the assistance of financial intermediaries through which Fund shares are purchased or held, the Funds cannot always identify or detect excessive trading that may be facilitated by financial intermediaries because the intermediary maintains the underlying shareholder account. In an attempt to detect and deter

excessive trading in omnibus accounts, the Funds, IFDI or WISC may require intermediaries to impose restrictions on the trading activity of accounts traded through those intermediaries (including prohibiting further transactions by such accounts), may require the intermediaries to provide certain information to the Funds regarding shareholders who hold shares through such accounts or may close the omnibus account. The Funds' ability to impose restrictions for accounts traded through particular intermediaries may vary depending upon systems capabilities, applicable contractual restrictions, and cooperation of those intermediaries. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to identify or eliminate all market timing activities, and the Funds may not be able to completely eliminate the possibility of excessive trading in certain omnibus accounts and other accounts traded through intermediaries." Ivy Funds Prospectus, July 31, 2012, page 208.

23. Janus Funds (www.janus.com). "In an attempt to detect and deter excessive trading in omnibus accounts, the Funds or their agents may require intermediaries to impose restrictions on the trading activity of accounts traded through those intermediaries. Such restrictions may include, but are not limited to, requiring that trades be placed by U.S. mail, prohibiting future purchases by investors who have recently redeemed Fund shares, requiring intermediaries to report information about customers who purchase and redeem large amounts, and similar restrictions. The Funds' ability to impose such restrictions with respect to accounts traded through particular intermediaries may vary depending on the systems' capabilities, applicable contractual and legal restrictions, and cooperation of those intermediaries. . . . Although the Funds take steps to detect and deter excessive trading pursuant to the policies and procedures described in this Prospectus and approved by the Trustees, there is no assurance that these policies and procedures will be effective in limiting excessive trading in all circumstances. For example, for share classes sold through financial intermediaries, the Funds may be unable to completely eliminate the possibility of excessive trading in certain omnibus accounts and other accounts traded through intermediaries. Omnibus accounts may effectively conceal the identity of individual investors and their transactions from the Funds and their agents. This makes the Funds' identification of excessive trading transactions in the Funds through an omnibus account difficult and makes the elimination of excessive trading in the account impractical without the assistance of the intermediary. Although the Funds encourage intermediaries to take necessary actions to detect and deter excessive trading, some intermediaries may be unable or unwilling to do so, and accordingly, the Funds cannot eliminate completely the possibility of excessive trading." Janus Investment Fund Prospectus, January 28, 2013, pages 73-74.
24. John Hancock Funds (www.jhfunds.com). "Shareholders seeking to engage in excessive trading practices sometimes deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection, and despite the efforts of the fund to prevent excessive trading, there is no guarantee that the fund or its agent will be able to identify such shareholders or

curtail their trading practices. . . . [T]he ability of the fund to monitor trades that are placed by omnibus or other nominee accounts is severely limited in those instances in which the financial intermediary, including a financial adviser, broker, retirement plan administrator or fee-based program sponsor, maintains the records of the fund's underlying beneficial owners. . . . These arrangements often permit the financial intermediary to aggregate its clients' transactions and ownership positions and do not identify the particular underlying shareholder(s) to the fund. However, the fund will work with financial intermediaries as necessary to discourage shareholders from engaging in abusive trading practices and to impose restrictions on excessive trades. . . . The fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to it from financial intermediaries and so cannot ensure that it will be able to detect abusive trading practices that occur through omnibus or other nominee accounts. As a consequence, the fund's ability to monitor and discourage excessive trading practices in these types of accounts may be limited." John Hancock International Growth Fund Prospectus, July 1, 2012, pages 20-21.

25. JP Morgan Funds (www.jpmorganfunds.com). "Although the J.P. Morgan Funds use a variety of methods to detect and deter market timing, there is no assurance that the Funds' own operational systems and procedures will identify and eliminate all market-timing strategies. For example, certain accounts, which are known as omnibus accounts, include multiple investors and such accounts typically provide the Funds with a net purchase or redemption order on any given day where purchasers of Fund shares and redeemers of Fund shares are netted against one another and the identity of the individual purchasers and redeemers are not known by the Funds. While the Funds seek to monitor for market timing activities in omnibus accounts, the netting effect limits the Funds' ability to locate and eliminate individual market timers. As a result, the Funds are often dependent upon Financial Intermediaries who utilize their own policies and procedures to identify market timers. These policies and procedures may be different than those utilized by the Funds. The Funds have attempted to put safeguards in place to assure that Financial Intermediaries have implemented procedures designed to deter market timing and abusive trading. Despite these safeguards, there is no assurance that the Funds will be able to effectively identify and eliminate market timing and abusive trading in the Funds particularly with respect to omnibus accounts." JP Morgan International Equity Funds Prospectus, February 29, 2012, page 69.
26. Legg Mason Funds (www.leggmason.com). "The [Legg Mason] policies apply to any account, whether a direct account or accounts with financial intermediaries such as investment advisers, broker/dealers or retirement plan administrators, commonly called omnibus accounts, where the intermediary holds fund shares for a number of its customers in one account. The fund's ability to monitor trading in omnibus accounts may, however, be severely limited due to the lack of access to an individual investor's trading activity when orders are placed through these types of accounts. There may also be operational and technological limitations on

- the ability of the fund's service providers to identify or terminate frequent trading activity within the various types of omnibus accounts. . . . Shareholders should be aware, however, that any surveillance techniques currently employed by the fund or other techniques that may be adopted in the future may not be effective, particularly where the trading takes place through certain types of omnibus accounts. Furthermore, the fund may not apply its policies consistently or uniformly, resulting in the risk that some shareholders may be able to engage in frequent trading while others will bear the costs and effects of that trading. Although the fund will attempt to monitor shareholder transactions for certain patterns of frequent trading activity, there can be no assurance that all such trading activity can be identified, prevented or terminated." Legg Mason Battery March International Equity Trust Prospectus, May 1, 2012, pages 33-34.
27. Lord Abbett (www.lordabbett.com). "With respect to monitoring of accounts maintained by a financial intermediary, to our knowledge, in an omnibus environment or in nominee name, Lord Abbett Distributor will seek to receive sufficient information from the financial intermediary to enable it to review the ratio of purchase versus redemption activity of each underlying sub-account or, if such information is not readily obtainable, in the overall omnibus account(s) or nominee name account(s). If we identify activity that we believe may be indicative of frequent trading activity, we normally will notify the financial intermediary and request it to provide Lord Abbett Distributor with additional transaction information so that Lord Abbett Distributor may determine if any investors appear to have engaged in frequent trading activity. Lord Abbett Distributor's monitoring activity normally is limited to review of historic account activity. This may result in procedures that may be less effective at detecting and preventing frequent trading than the procedures Lord Abbett Distributor uses in connection with accounts not maintained in an omnibus environment or in nominee name." Lord Abbett Affiliated Fund Prospectus, March 1, 2013, page 44.
28. MainStay Funds (<http://www.nylim.com/portal/site/MainStay>). "In certain instances when deemed appropriate, the MainStay Funds may rely on a financial intermediary to apply its market timing procedures to an omnibus account. In certain cases, these procedures may be less restrictive than the MainStay Funds' procedures. Routine allocation and rebalancing activities made by certain asset allocation program, funds-of-funds, or other collective investment strategies may not be subject to the surveillance procedures if the manager of such strategies represents to the satisfaction of the MainStay Funds' Chief Compliance Officer that such investment programs and strategies are consistent with the MainStay Funds' objective of avoiding disruption due to market timing. . . . While the MainStay Funds discourage excessive or short-term trading, there is no assurance that the MainStay Funds or their procedures will be able to effectively detect such activity or participants engaging in such activity, or, if it is detected, to prevent its recurrence. The MainStay Funds' ability to reasonably detect all such trading may be limited, for example, where the MainStay Funds must rely on the

- cooperation of and/or information provided by financial intermediaries or retirement plans or where the costs of surveillance on certain trading exceeds the anticipated benefit of such surveillance to MainStay Fund shareholders.” MainStay Equity Funds Prospectus, February 28, 2013, page 107.
29. MFS Investment Management (www.mfs.com). “There is no assurance that MFSC will be able to detect or prevent frequent trading. Shareholders seeking to engage in frequent trading practices may deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection, and, MFSC is generally not able to identify trading by a particular underlying shareholder within an omnibus account, which makes it difficult or impossible to determine if a particular underlying shareholder is engaged in frequent trading.” MFS International Growth Fund Prospectus, September 28, 2012, page 13.
30. Natixis Funds (www.funds.natixis.com). “The ability of a Fund and the Distributor to monitor trades that are placed by omnibus or other nominee accounts is severely limited in those instances in which the financial intermediary maintains the record of a Fund’s underlying beneficial owners. In general, each Fund and the Distributor will review trading activity at the omnibus account level. If a Fund and the Distributor detect suspicious activity, they may request and receive personal identifying information and transaction histories for some or all underlying shareholders (including plan participants) to determine whether such shareholders have engaged in excessive short-term trading activity. If a Fund believes that a shareholder has engaged in excessive short-term trading activity in violation of the Fund’s policies through an omnibus account, the Fund will attempt to limit transactions by the underlying shareholder which engaged in such trading, although it may be unable to do so. A Fund may also limit or prohibit additional purchases of Fund shares by an intermediary. Investors should not assume a Fund will be able to detect or prevent all market timing or other trading practices that may disadvantage a Fund.” Natixis Funds Prospectus, May 1, 2012, pages 78-79.
31. Northern Funds (www.northernfunds.com). “The identities of individual investors whose purchase and redemption orders are aggregated are not known by the Funds. While Northern Trust may monitor share turnover at the omnibus account level, a Fund’s ability to monitor and detect market timing by shareholders or apply any applicable redemption fee in these omnibus accounts is limited. The netting effect makes it more difficult to identify, locate and eliminate market timing activities. In addition, those investors who engage in market timing and other excessive trading activities may employ a variety of techniques to avoid detection. There can be no assurance that the Funds and Northern Trust will be able to identify all those who trade excessively or employ a market timing strategy, and curtail their trading in every instance.” Northern Equity Funds Prospectus, July 31, 2012, page 40.

32. Nuveen Investments (<http://www.nuveen.com/Home/Default.aspx>). “Despite the funds’ efforts to detect and prevent frequent trading, the funds may be unable to identify frequent trading because the netting effect in omnibus accounts often makes it more difficult to identify frequent traders. The Distributor has entered into agreements with financial intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts the funds’ transfer agent. Under the terms of these agreements, the financial intermediaries undertake to cooperate with the Distributor in monitoring purchase, exchange and redemption orders by their customers in order to detect and prevent frequent trading in the funds through such accounts. Technical limitations in operational systems at such intermediaries or at the Distributor may also limit the funds’ ability to detect and prevent frequent trading. In addition, the funds may permit certain financial intermediaries, including broker-dealer and retirement plan administrators, among others, to enforce their own internal policies and procedures concerning frequent trading. Such policies may differ from the funds’ Frequent Trading Policy and may be approved for use in instances where the funds reasonably believe that the intermediary’s policies and procedures effectively discourage inappropriate trading activity. ... Although the funds do not knowingly permit frequent trading, they cannot guarantee that they will be able to identify and restrict all frequent trading activity.” Nuveen Equity Funds Prospectus, October 31, 2012, page 52.
33. Oakmark Funds (www.oakmark.com). “Despite the Funds’ efforts to detect and prevent abusive trading activity, there can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to identify all of those who may engage in abusive trading and curtail their activity in every instance. In particular, it may be difficult to identify such activity in certain omnibus accounts and other accounts traded through Intermediaries, some of which may be authorized agents of the Funds. Omnibus accounts are comprised of multiple investors whose purchases, exchanges and redemptions are aggregated before being submitted to the Funds. Consequently, the Funds may not have knowledge of the identity of investors and their transactions as those transactions are submitted to the Funds. Under a federal rule, the Funds are required to have an agreement with many of their Intermediaries obligating the Intermediaries to provide, upon a Fund’s request, information regarding the Intermediaries’ customers and their transactions. However, there can be no guarantee that all excessive, short-term or other abusive trading activity will be detected, even with such agreements in place. The Funds may not accept purchase orders from Intermediaries who materially fail to comply with such agreements. To the degree the Funds are able to detect excessive or short-term trading in accounts maintained by an Intermediary, the Funds will seek the cooperation of the Intermediary to stop such trading. However, there can be no assurance that the Intermediary will cooperate in all instances. Certain Intermediaries may not presently possess the operational or technical capabilities to track purchase, redemption or exchange orders made by an individual investor as requested by the Funds. Certain Intermediaries, in particular retirement plan administrators and sponsors, may possess other capabilities or utilize other techniques to deter excess or short-term trading upon which the Funds may rely.

- These other capabilities and techniques may be more or less restrictive than those utilized by the Funds.” Oakmark Funds Prospectus, January 28, 2013, page 61.
34. Oppenheimer Funds (www.oppenheimerfunds.com). “The Fund, the Distributor, the Manager and the Transfer Agent encourage [the Funds’] financial intermediaries to apply the Fund’s policies to their customers who invest indirectly in the Fund. However, the Transfer Agent may not be able to detect excessive short term trading activity in accounts maintained in ‘omnibus’ or ‘street name’ form where the underlying beneficial owners are not identified. The Transfer Agent will attempt to monitor overall purchase and redemption activity in those accounts to seek to identify patterns that may suggest excessive trading by the underlying owners. If evidence of possible excessive trading activity is observed by the Transfer Agent, the financial intermediary that is the registered owner will be asked to review the account activity, and to confirm to the Transfer Agent and the Fund that appropriate action has been taken to curtail any excessive trading activity.” Oppenheimer International Growth Fund Prospectus, March 28, 2013, page 18.
35. PIMCO Funds (www.pimco.com). “Although the Trust and its service providers seek to use these methods to detect and prevent abusive trading activities, and although the Trust will consistently apply such methods, there can be no assurances that such activities can be mitigated or eliminated. By their nature, omnibus accounts, in which purchases and sales of Fund shares by multiple investors are aggregated for presentation to a Fund on a net basis, conceal the identity of the individual investors from the Fund. This makes it more difficult for a Fund to identify short-term transactions in the Fund.” PIMCO Funds Prospectus, July 31, 2012, page 151.
36. Pioneer Investments (<http://us.pioneerinvestments.com>). “While we use our reasonable efforts to detect excessive trading activity, there can be no assurance that our efforts will be successful or that market timers will not employ tactics designed to evade detection. If we are not successful, your return from an investment in the fund may be adversely affected. Frequently, fund shares are held through omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries such as brokers and retirement plan administrators, where the holdings of multiple shareholders, such as all the clients of a particular broker or other intermediary, are aggregated. Our ability to monitor trading practices by investors purchasing shares through omnibus accounts may be limited and dependent upon the cooperation of the broker or other intermediary in taking steps to limit this type of activity.” Pioneer Global Equity Fund Prospectus, December 31, 2012, pages 52-53.
37. Principal Funds (www.principalfunds.com). “The Funds monitor shareholder trading activity to identify and take action against abuses. When we do identify abusive trading, we will apply our policies and procedures in a fair and uniform manner. While our policies and procedures are designed to identify and protect

against abusive trading practices, there can be no certainty that we will identify and prevent abusive trading in all instances. If we are not able to identify such excessive trading practices, the Funds and their shareholders may be harmed.” Principal Funds Class A, B, C and P Shares Prospectus, March 1, 2013, page 212.

38. Prudential Funds (www.prudential.com). “The Fund itself generally cannot monitor trading by particular beneficial owners. The Fund has notified Intermediaries in writing that it expects the Intermediaries to impose restrictions on transfers by beneficial owners. Intermediaries may impose different or stricter restrictions on transfers by beneficial owners. Consistent with the restrictions described above, investments in the Fund through retirement programs administered by Prudential Retirement will be similarly identified for frequent purchases and redemptions and appropriately restricted. The Transfer Agent also reviews the aggregate net flows in excess of \$1 million. In those cases, the trade detail is reviewed to determine if any of the activity relates to potential offenders. In cases of omnibus orders, the Intermediary may be contacted by the Transfer Agent to obtain additional information. The Transfer Agent has the authority to cancel all or a portion of the trade if the information reveals that the activity relates to potential offenders. Where appropriate, the Transfer Agent may request that the Intermediary block a financial adviser or client from accessing the Fund. If necessary, the Fund may be removed from a particular Intermediary’s platform. Shareholders seeking to engage in frequent trading activities may use a variety of strategies to avoid detection and, despite the efforts of the Fund to prevent such trading, there is no guarantee that the Fund, the Transfer Agent or Intermediaries will be able to identify these shareholders or curtail their trading practices.” Prudential International Equity Fund Prospectus, December 31, 2012, page 27.
39. Putnam Investments (www.putnam.com). “The fund is generally not able to identify trading by a particular beneficial owner within an omnibus account, which makes it difficult or impossible to determine if a particular shareholder is engaging in excessive short-term trading. Putnam Management monitors aggregate cash flows in omnibus accounts on an ongoing basis. If high cash flows or other information indicate that excessive short-term trading may be taking place, Putnam Management will contact the financial intermediary, plan sponsor or recordkeeper that maintains accounts for the beneficial owner and attempt to identify and remedy any excessive trading. However, the fund’s ability to monitor and deter excessive short-term traders in omnibus accounts ultimately depends on the capabilities and cooperation of these third-party financial firms. A financial intermediary or plan sponsor may impose different or additional limits on short-term trading.” Putnam International Growth Fund Prospectus, January 30, 2013, page 25.
40. Royce Funds (www.roycefunds.com). “With respect to accounts where shareholder transactions are processed, or records are kept, by third-party intermediaries, the Funds use reasonable efforts to monitor such accounts to detect suspicious trading patterns. Transactions placed through the same financial

intermediary or omnibus account may be deemed part of a group for this purpose and therefore be rejected. For any account that is so identified, the Funds will make further inquiries and take any other necessary actions to enforce the Policy against the shareholder(s) trading through this account and, if necessary, the third-party intermediary maintaining this account. However, the Funds may not be able to determine that a specific order, especially an order made through an omnibus, retirement plan or similar account, is short term or excessive and whether it may be disruptive to the Funds. There is no assurance, therefore, that the Funds will reject all such orders. The Funds do not have any arrangements with any investor or financial intermediary to permit frequent purchases and redemptions of their shares. The Funds may accept undertakings from intermediaries to enforce frequent trading policies on behalf of the Funds that provide a substantially similar level of protection against excessive trading. Although the Funds will monitor shareholder transactions for certain patterns of excessive trading activity, there can be no assurance that all such trading activity can be identified, prevented or terminated.” Royce Investment, Service and Institutional Class Shares Prospectus, May 1, 2012, page 113.

41. Schwab Funds (www.schwab.com). “Although these methods are designed to discourage market timing, there can be no guarantee that the funds will be able to identify and restrict investors that engage in such activities. In addition, some of these methods are inherently subjective and involve judgment in their application. Each fund and its service providers seek to make these judgments and applications uniformly and in a manner that they believe is consistent with interests of the fund’s long-term shareholders. ... Each fund or its service providers maintain risk-based surveillance procedures designed to detect market timing in fund shares in amounts that might be detrimental to the fund. Under these procedures, the funds have requested that service providers to the funds monitor transactional activity in amounts and frequency determined by each fund to be significant to the fund and in a pattern of activity that potentially could be detrimental to the fund. ... If trades are effected through a financial intermediary, each fund or its service providers will work with the intermediary to monitor possible market timing activity. The funds reserve the right to contact the intermediary to provide certain shareholder transaction information and may require the intermediary to restrict the shareholder from future purchases or exchanges in the funds. Transactions by fund shareholders investing through intermediaries may also be subject to the restrictions of the intermediary’s own frequent trading policies, which may differ from those of the funds. Each fund may defer to an intermediary’s frequent trading policies with respect to those shareholders who invest in the fund through such intermediary. Each fund will defer to an intermediary’s policies only after the fund determines that the intermediary’s frequent trading policies are reasonably designed to deter transactional activity in amounts and frequency that are deemed to be significant to the fund and in a pattern of activity that potentially could be detrimental to the fund.” Schwab Active Equity Funds Prospectus, February 28, 2013, page 57.

42. TIAA-CREF Mutual Funds (www.tiaa-cref.org). “The Fund seeks to apply its market timing policies and procedures uniformly to all shareholders, and not to make exceptions with respect to these policies and procedures (beyond the exemptions noted above). The Fund makes reasonable efforts to apply these policies and procedures to shareholders who own shares through omnibus accounts. However, an intermediary’s omnibus accounts, by their nature, do not initially identify their individual investors to the Fund, thereby making it more difficult for the Fund to identify market timing by such individual investors. At times, the Fund may agree to defer to an intermediary’s market timing policy if the Fund believes that the intermediary’s policy provides comparable protection of Fund shareholders’ interests. . . . Shareholders seeking to engage in market timing may deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection, and, despite efforts to discourage market timing, there is no guarantee that the Fund or its agents will be able to identify such shareholders or curtail their trading practices.” TIAA-CREF International Equity Fund Prospectus, March 1, 2013, page 63.
43. T. Rowe Price (www.troweprice.com). “When intermediaries establish omnibus accounts in the T. Rowe Price funds, T. Rowe Price is not able to monitor the trading activity of the underlying shareholders. However, T. Rowe Price monitors aggregate trading activity at the intermediary (omnibus account) level in an attempt to identify activity that indicates potential excessive or short-term trading. If it detects suspicious trading activity, T. Rowe Price contacts the intermediary and may request personal identifying information and transaction histories for some or all underlying shareholders (including plan participant, if applicable). If T. Rowe Price believes that excessive or short-term trading has occurred, it will instruct the intermediary to impose restrictions to discourage such practices and take appropriate action with respect to the underlying shareholder, including restricting purchases for 30 calendar days or longer. There is no assurance that T. Rowe Price will be able to properly enforce its excessive trading policies for omnibus accounts. Because T. Rowe Price generally relies on intermediaries to provide information and impose restrictions for omnibus accounts, its ability to monitor and deter excessive trading will be dependent upon the intermediaries’ timely performance of their responsibilities.” T. Rowe Price International Equity Index Fund Prospectus, March 1, 2013, page 20.
44. Thornburg Investment Management (www.thornburginvestments.com). “The Trustees have adopted policies and procedures intended to deter excessive trading where it may be potentially harmful to the Fund or its shareholders, including monitoring trading activity. There can be no assurance that these procedures will be effective in all cases. . . . Many Fund shares are now held through financial intermediaries who hold shares for investors through omnibus accounts or other arrangements where Thornburg cannot identify the investors from the records of the Transfer Agent. Pursuant to applicable rules under the 1940 Act, the Trust, Thornburg or TSC will enter into an agreement with each firm that establishes omnibus accounts through which Fund shares are traded. Under the terms of those agreements, the omnibus accountholder agrees to provide Thornburg with

- information regarding investors who trade in Fund shares through the omnibus account. While the receipt of this information may help Thornburg monitor excessive trading activity, there is no assurance that all such activity within an omnibus account will be detected or terminated.” Thornburg Funds Prospectus, February 1, 2013, pages 82-83.
45. USAA Investments (www.usaa.com). “The USAA Funds seek to apply these policies and procedures uniformly to all investors; however, some investors purchase USAA Fund shares through financial intermediaries that establish omnibus accounts to invest in the USAA Funds for their clients and submit net orders to purchase or redeem shares after combining their client orders. The USAA Funds subject to the short-term trading policies generally treat these omnibus accounts as an individual investor and will apply the short-term trading policies to the net purchases and sales submitted by the omnibus account unless the USAA Funds or their transfer agent have entered into an agreement requiring the omnibus account to submit the underlying trading information for their clients upon our request and/or monitor for excessive trading. For those omnibus accounts for which we have entered into agreements to monitor excessive trading or provide underlying trade information, the financial intermediary or USAA Funds will review net activity in these omnibus accounts for activity that indicates potential excessive short-term trading activity. If we detect suspicious trading activity at the omnibus account level, we will request underlying trading information and review the underlying trading activity for individual accounts to identify individual accounts engaged in excessive short-term trading activity. We will instruct the omnibus account to restrict, limit, or terminate trading privileges in a particular fund for individual accounts identified as engaging in excessive short-term trading through these omnibus accounts. We also may rely on the financial intermediary to review for and identify underlying trading activity for individual accounts engaged in excessive short-term trading activity, and to restrict, limit, or terminate trading privileges if the financial intermediary’s policies are determined by us to be at least as stringent as the USAA Funds’ policy.” USAA International Fund Shares Prospectus, October 1, 2012, pages 27-28.
46. VALIC Funds (www.valic.com). “The ability of VC I to monitor transfers made by the participants in separate accounts or Plans maintained by financial intermediaries is limited by the institutional nature of Financial Intermediaries’ omnibus accounts. VC I’s policy is that the Funds will rely on the Financial Intermediaries to monitor market timing within a Fund to the extent that VC I believes that each Financial Intermediary’s practices are reasonably designed to detect and deter transactions that are not in the best interest of a Fund. There is no guarantee that VC I will be able to detect market timing activity or the participants engaged in such activity, or, if it is detected, to prevent its recurrence.” VALIC Company I Funds Prospectus, October 1, 2012, pages 124-125.

47. The Vanguard Group (www.vanguard.com). “When intermediaries establish accounts in Vanguard funds for the benefit of their clients, we cannot always monitor the trading activity of the individual clients. However, we review trading activity at the intermediary (omnibus) level, and if we detect suspicious activity, we will investigate and take appropriate action. If necessary, Vanguard may prohibit additional purchases of fund shares by an intermediary, including for the benefit of certain of the intermediary’s clients. Intermediaries may also monitor their clients’ trading activities with respect to Vanguard funds. For those Vanguard funds that charge purchase and/or redemption fees, intermediaries will be asked to assess these fees on client accounts and remit these fees to the funds. The application of purchase and redemption fees and frequent-trading policies may vary among intermediaries. There are no assurances that Vanguard will successfully identify all intermediaries or that intermediaries will properly assess purchase and redemption fees or administer frequent trading limitations.” Vanguard International Growth Fund Prospectus, December 27, 2012, page 36.
48. Vantagepoint Funds (www.icmarc.org). “Although the Funds, their investment adviser and their transfer agent endeavor to apply the Funds’ frequent trading policies uniformly, monitoring and evaluating the potential detrimental or harmful effects of frequent trading on the Funds involves inherently subjective judgments. ... While the Funds’ investment adviser and transfer agent will encourage financial intermediaries to apply the Funds’ frequent trading policy to their customers who invest indirectly in the Funds, the Funds’ investment adviser and transfer agent may not always be able to detect frequent trading that may be facilitated by financial intermediaries or made difficult to identify in the omnibus accounts used by these intermediaries for aggregated purchases, exchanges and redemptions on behalf of all their customers.” Vantagepoint Funds Prospectus, January 22, 2013, page 142.
49. Waddell & Reed (www.waddell.com). “A Fund seeks to apply its market timing policy uniformly to all shareholders and prospective investors. Although the Funds, Waddell & Reed and WISC make efforts to monitor for market timing activities and will seek the assistance of financial intermediaries through which Fund shares are purchased or held, the Funds cannot always identify or detect excessive trading that may be facilitated by financial intermediaries because the intermediary maintains the underlying shareholder account. In an attempt to detect and deter excessive trading in omnibus accounts, the Funds, Waddell & Reed or WISC may require intermediaries to impose restrictions on the trading activity of accounts traded through those intermediaries (including prohibiting further transactions by such accounts), may require the intermediaries to provide certain information to the Funds regarding shareholders who hold shares through such accounts or may close the omnibus account. The Funds’ ability to impose restrictions for accounts traded through particular intermediaries may vary depending upon systems capabilities, applicable contractual restrictions, and cooperation of those intermediaries. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to identify or eliminate all market timing activities, and the Funds

may not be able to completely eliminate the possibility of excessive trading in certain omnibus accounts and other accounts traded through intermediaries.” Waddell & Reed Equity Funds Prospectus, October 31, 2012, pages 91-92.

50. Wells Fargo Funds (www.wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com). “A financial intermediary through whom you may purchase shares of a Fund may independently attempt to identify excessive trading and take steps to deter such activity. As a result, a financial intermediary may on its own limit or permit trading activity of its customers who invest in Fund shares using standards different from the standards used by Funds Management and described in this Prospectus. Funds Management may permit a financial intermediary to enforce its own internal policies and procedures concerning frequent trading in instances where Funds Management reasonably believes that the intermediary’s policies and procedures effectively discourage disruptive trading activity.” Wells Fargo Advantage Funds -- International Equity Funds Prospectus, March 1, 2013, page 68.