

First Quarter 2026

MarketView

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Record Levels of Cash Are Sitting on the Sidelines

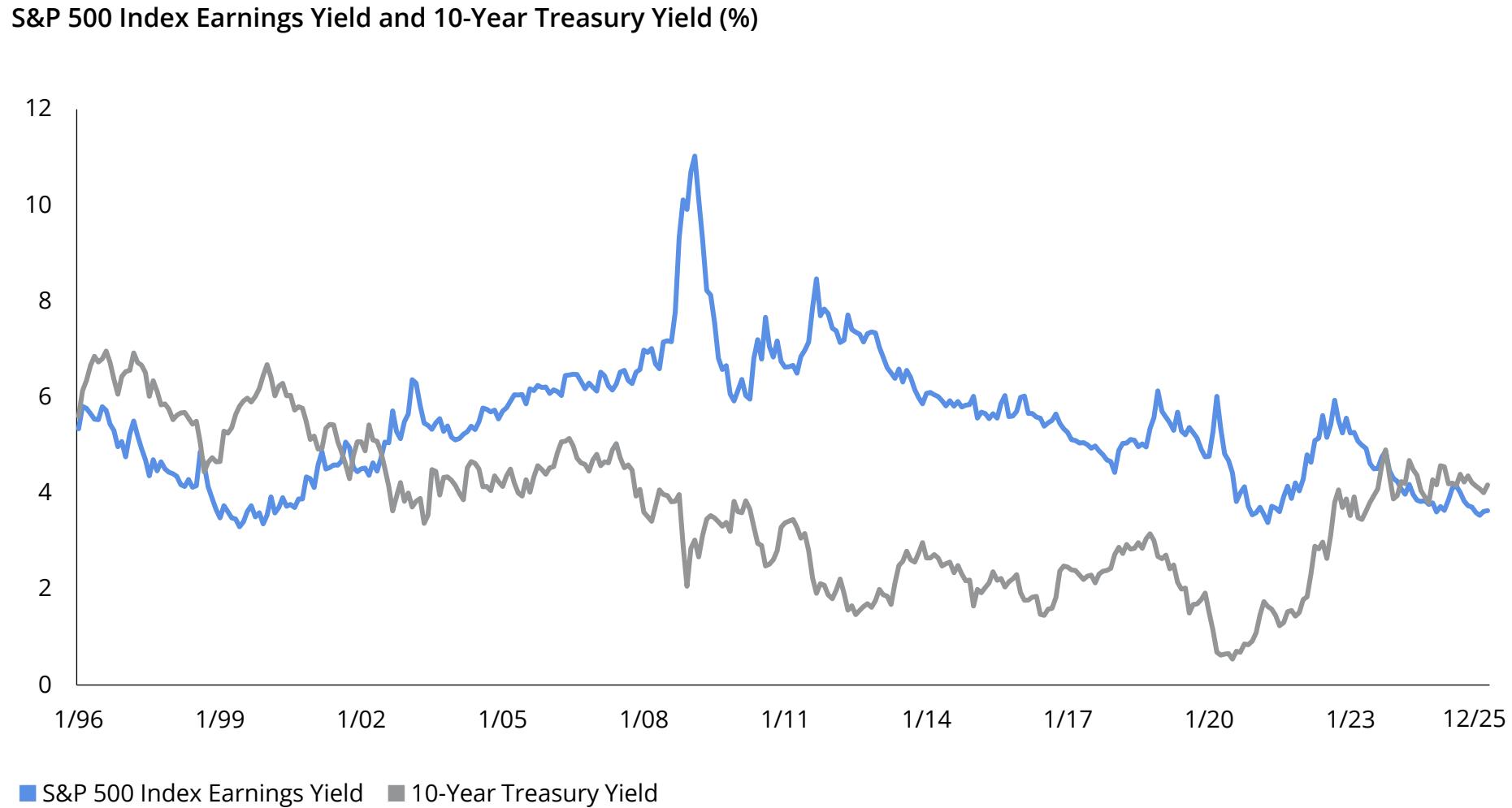
The record level of cash on the sidelines continues to grow.



Bonds May Be Undervalued Relative to Stocks

Earnings yield is a way to compare the relative value of stocks and bonds, measuring the most recent 12-month earnings divided by the current market price.

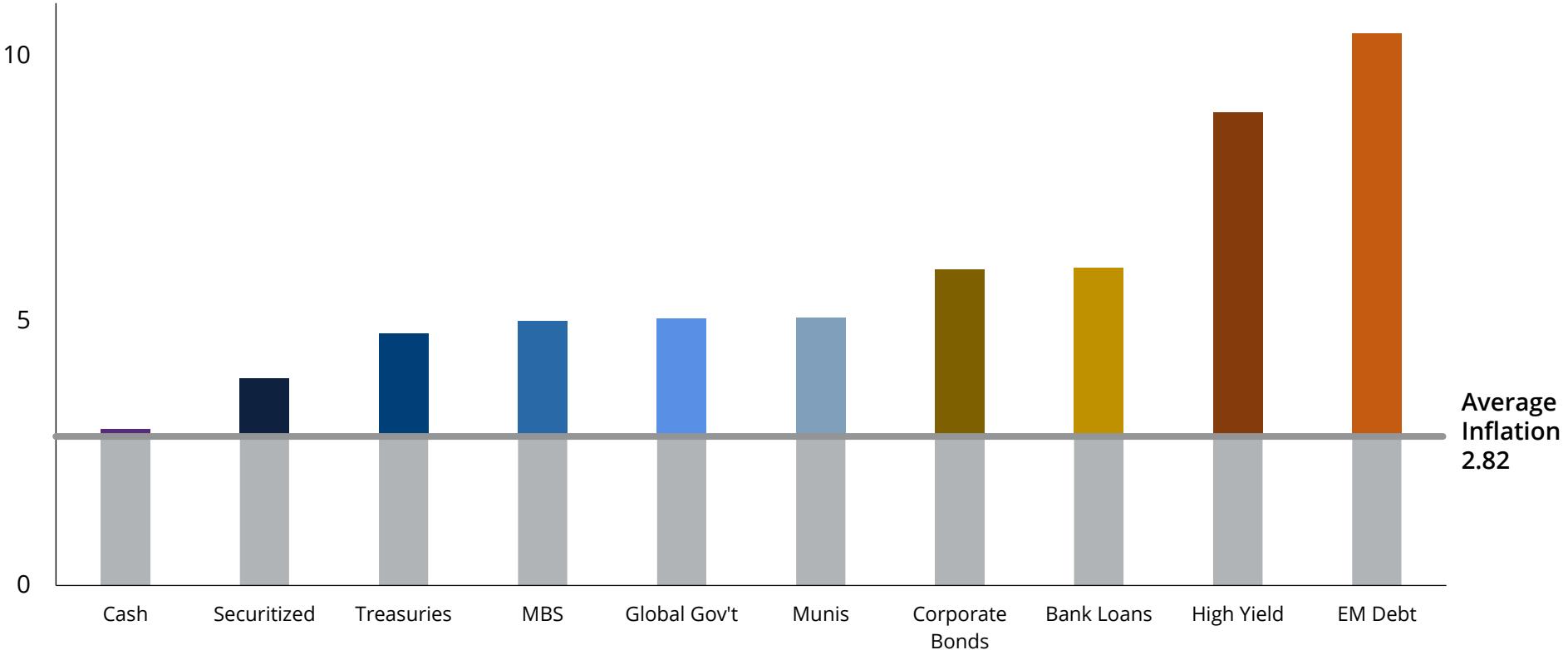
The 10-year Treasury yield recently surpassed the S&P 500 Index's earnings yield. This may indicate bonds are undervalued relative to stocks.



What Happens When the Fed Takes a Pause Between Rate Cuts?

The Fed has taken a prolonged break between rate cuts 13 times since 1990, with a median delay of 330 days.

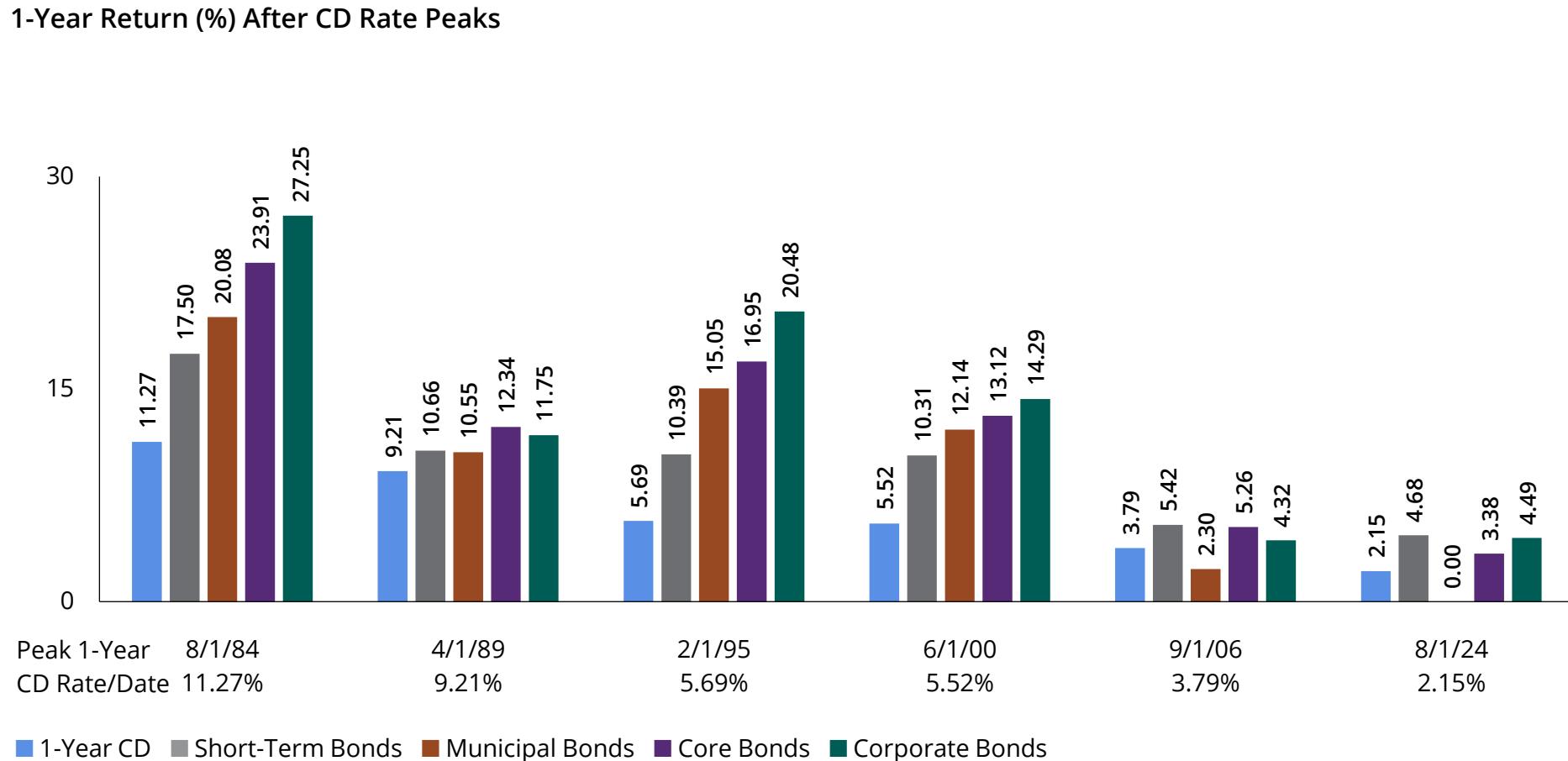
Average Returns (%) 5 Years After First Fed Rate Cut After 100+ Day Break in Rate Cuts



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 7/90-12/25. Data shown is the 5-year average returns following time periods of 100+ day break between rate cut scenarios, which happened on 10/29/90, 4/9/92, 7/6/95, 12/19/95, 9/29/98, 1/3/01, 11/6/02, 6/25/03, 9/18/07, 10/8/08, 8/1/19, 3/4/20; it excludes the current interest-rate cutting cycle that began in September 2024. Asset classes are represented by the following indices: Cash (Bloomberg US Treasury Bill 1-3 Month Index), Securitized (Bloomberg US Securitized Index), Treasuries (Bloomberg US Treasury Index), MBS or Mortgage-Backed Securities (Bloomberg US MBS Index), Global Gov't (Bloomberg Global Government Index), Munis (Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index), Corporate Bonds (Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index), Bank Loans (Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan Index), High Yield (Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Bond Index), EM or Emerging Markets Debt (Bloomberg Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond Index). Data Sources: FRED, Morningstar, Factset, and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Returns From High CD Rates May Be Too Good to Last

When 1-year CD rates peaked in the past, their returns were outpaced by most asset classes during the following year.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 8/84-12/25. Asset classes are represented by: 1-Year CD rates (Bankrate's 12-month CD national average), Short-Term Bonds (Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Government/Credit Index), Core Bonds (Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index), Corporate Bonds (Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index), Municipal Bonds (Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index). Data Sources: Morningstar, Bankrate, and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Strong Fixed-Income Returns After Negative Years

Fixed income has delivered eight periods of negative returns over the past 98 years.

In each of the previous negative periods, investors who stayed the course were eventually rewarded.

Calendar Year Performance (%)

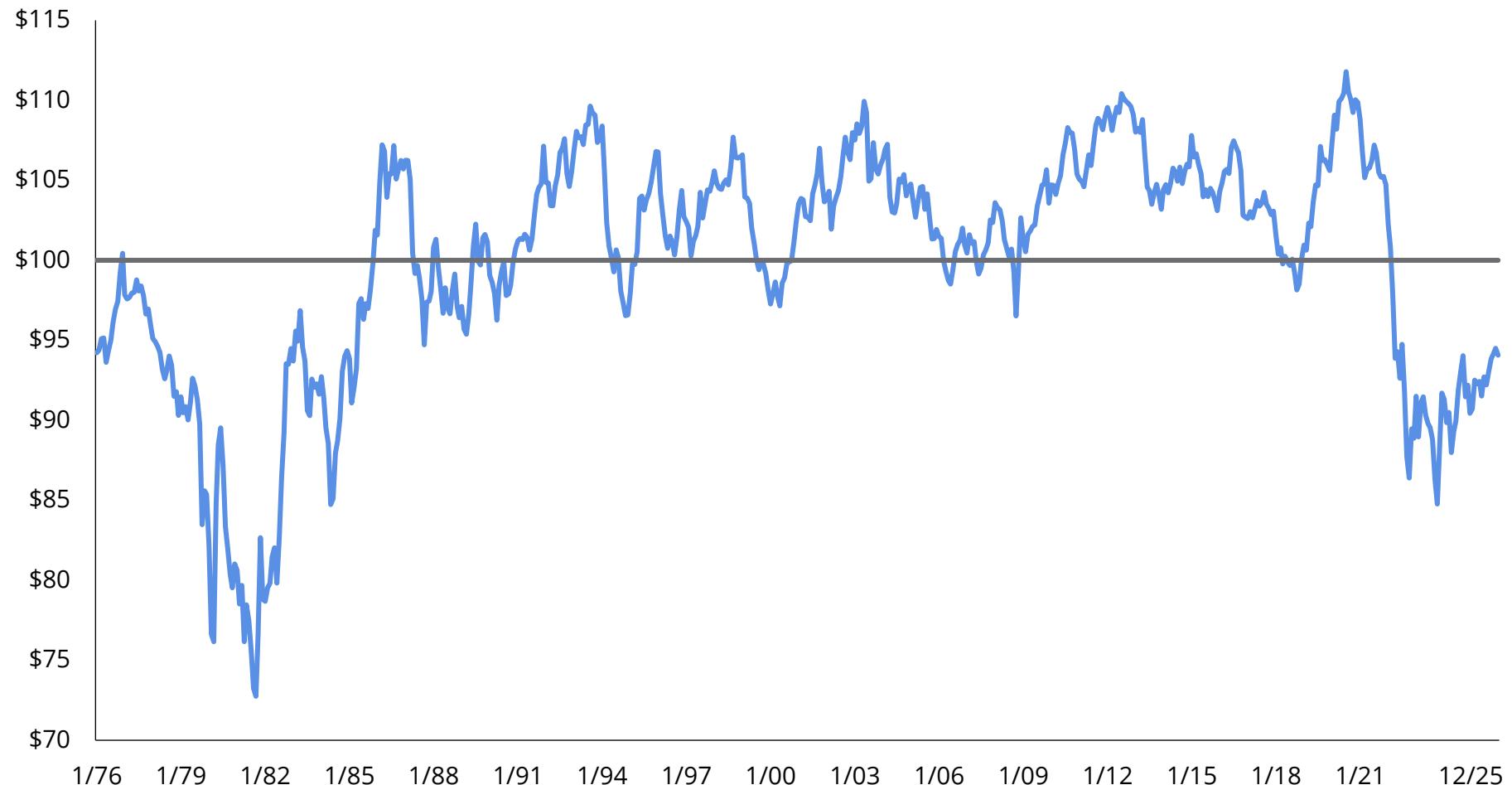
Year	Return										
1926	5.38	1942	1.94	1958	-1.29	1975	7.83	1992	7.40	2009	5.93
1927	4.52	1943	2.81	1959	-0.39	1976	15.60	1993	9.75	2010	6.54
1928	0.92	1944	1.80	1960	11.76	1977	3.04	1994	-2.92	2011	7.84
1929	6.01	1945	2.22	1961	1.85	1978	1.39	1995	18.47	2012	4.21
1930	6.72	1946	1.00	1962	5.56	1979	1.93	1996	3.63	2013	-2.02
1931	-2.32	1947	0.91	1963	1.64	1980	2.71	1997	9.65	2014	5.97
1932	8.81	1948	1.85	1964	4.04	1981	6.25	1998	8.69	2015	0.55
1933	1.83	1949	2.32	1965	1.02	1982	32.62	1999	-0.82	2016	2.65
1934	9.00	1950	0.70	1966	4.69	1983	8.36	2000	11.63	2017	3.54
1935	7.01	1951	0.36	1967	1.01	1984	15.15	2001	8.44	2018	0.01
1936	3.06	1952	1.63	1968	4.54	1985	22.10	2002	10.26	2019	8.72
1937	1.56	1953	3.23	1969	-0.74	1986	15.26	2003	4.10	2020	7.51
1938	6.23	1954	2.68	1970	16.86	1987	2.76	2004	4.34	2021	-1.54
1939	4.52	1955	-0.65	1971	8.72	1988	7.89	2005	2.43	2022	-13.01
1940	2.96	1956	-0.42	1972	5.16	1989	14.53	2006	4.33	2023	5.53
1941	0.49	1957	7.84	1973	4.61	1990	8.96	2007	6.97	2024	1.25
				1974	5.69	1991	16.00	2008	5.24	2025	7.30

Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. Returns are for IA SBBI US Intermediate-Term Government Bond Index from 1926-1975 and the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from 1976-December 2025. Data Source: Morningstar, 1/26.

A Discount on Bond Prices Now Could Mean Attractive Returns Later

The average bond price is near its lowest point since the 1980s. Since bonds typically mature at face value barring any defaults, the current average price creates an opportunity for total return.

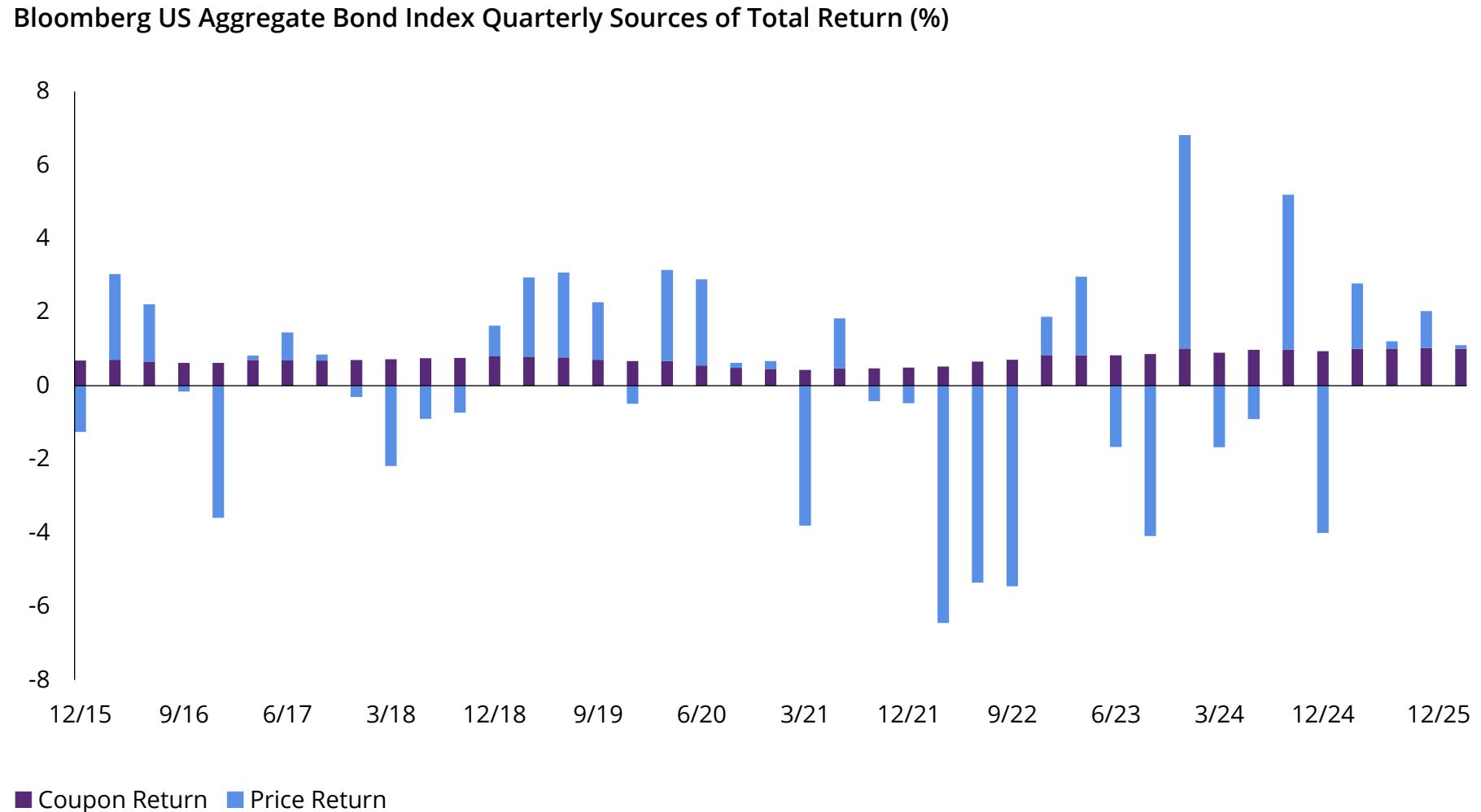
Average Bond Price of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index



The Sources of Returns in Fixed Income Have Grown More Volatile

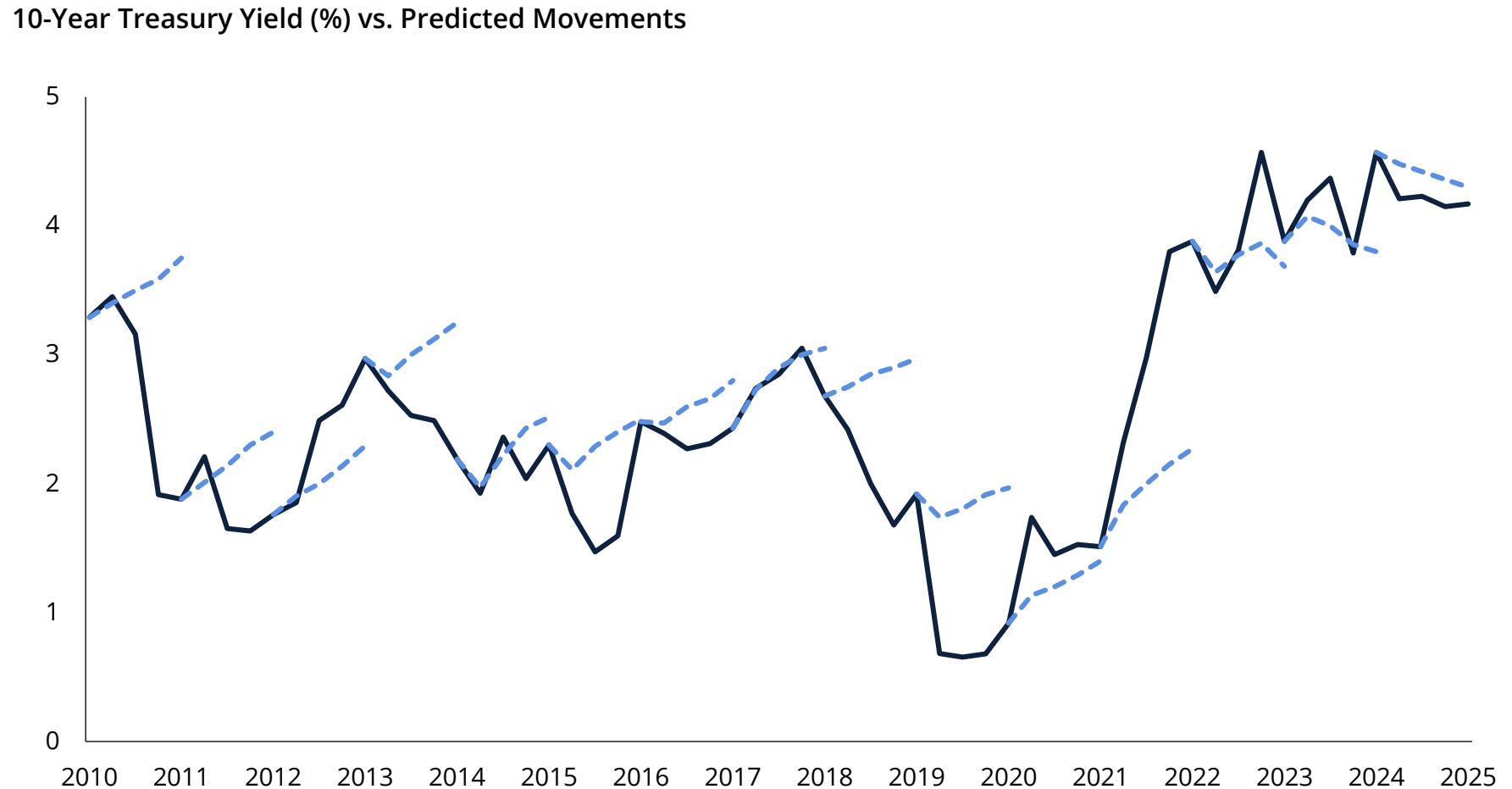
Bond returns are typically made up of two main components: coupon returns and price returns.

Most investors focus on coupon returns, but price returns—both positive and negative—have been a larger driver of returns in recent years.



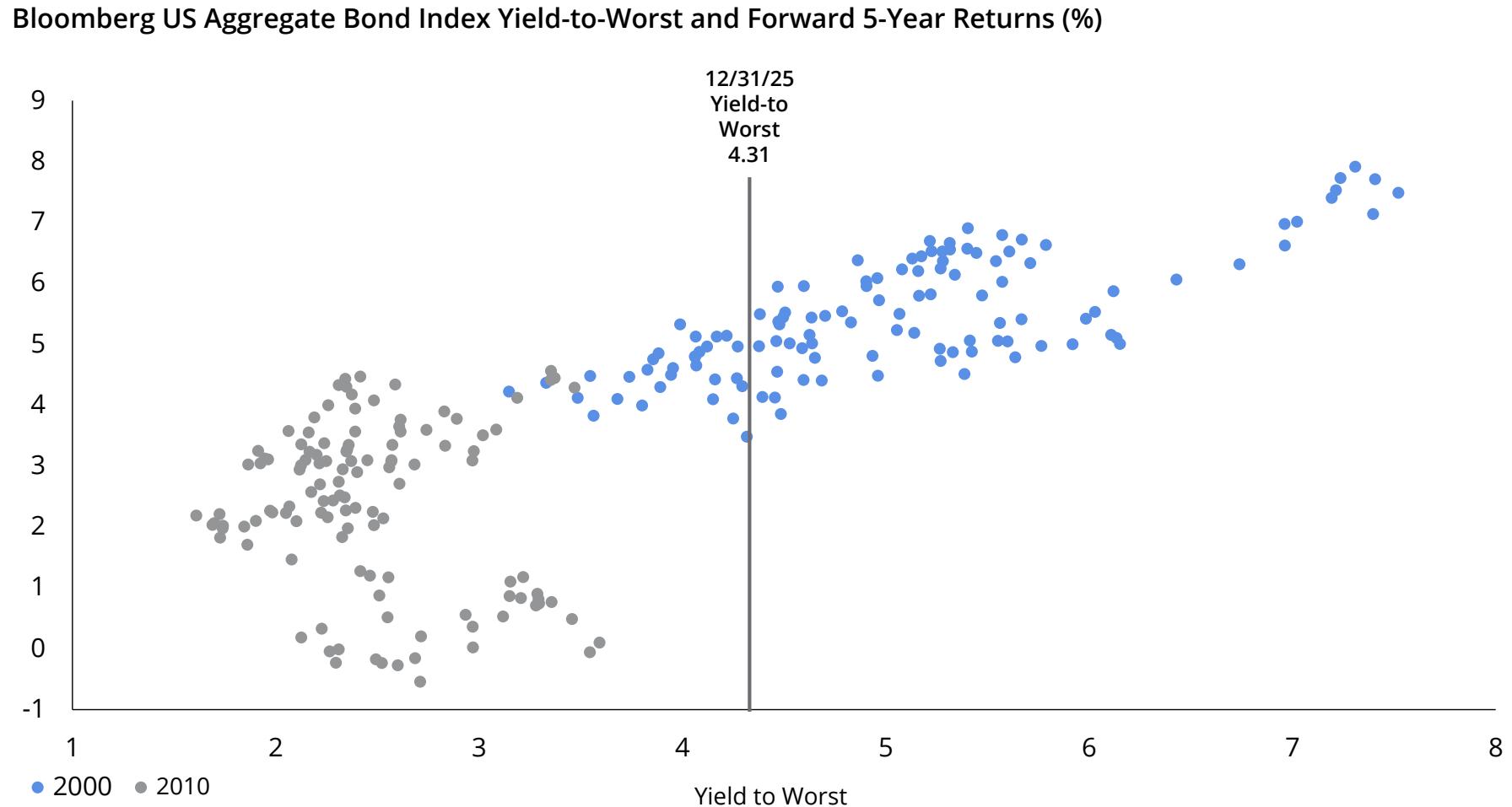
Interest Rate Predictions Tend to Be Wrong

Even the experts consistently get the direction and magnitude of interest-rate movements wrong, making it difficult for investors to anticipate the direction of interest rates.



Yields Suggest Improving Future Return Potential

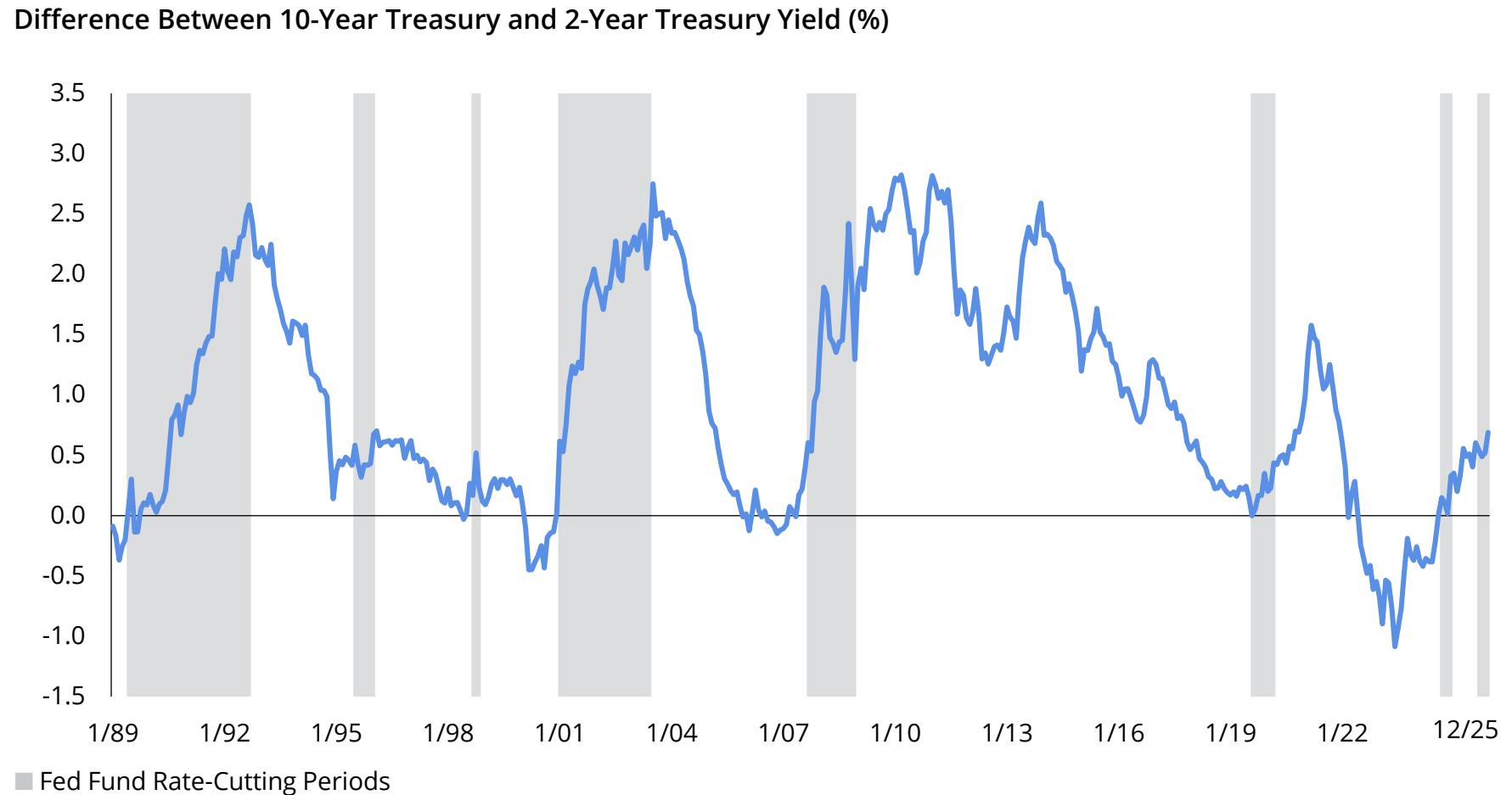
Higher yields have historically led to higher total returns for fixed-income investors, so today's starting yields may suggest attractive returns over the next five years.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/25. Yield to worst is the minimum yield that can be received on a bond assuming the issuer doesn't default on any of its payments. 5-Year Forward Return is the 5-year return after the yield-to-worst date. Data Sources: FactSet and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Treasury Spreads Have Widened When the Fed Starts Cutting

The yield spread between the 10-year Treasury and the 2-year Treasury has historically increased when the Fed starts cutting rates. This can cause unexpected volatility in fixed income, especially in longer-duration investments.



How Changing Interest Rates Affect Bond Prices

Rising and falling interest rates can have a significant impact on US Treasuries.

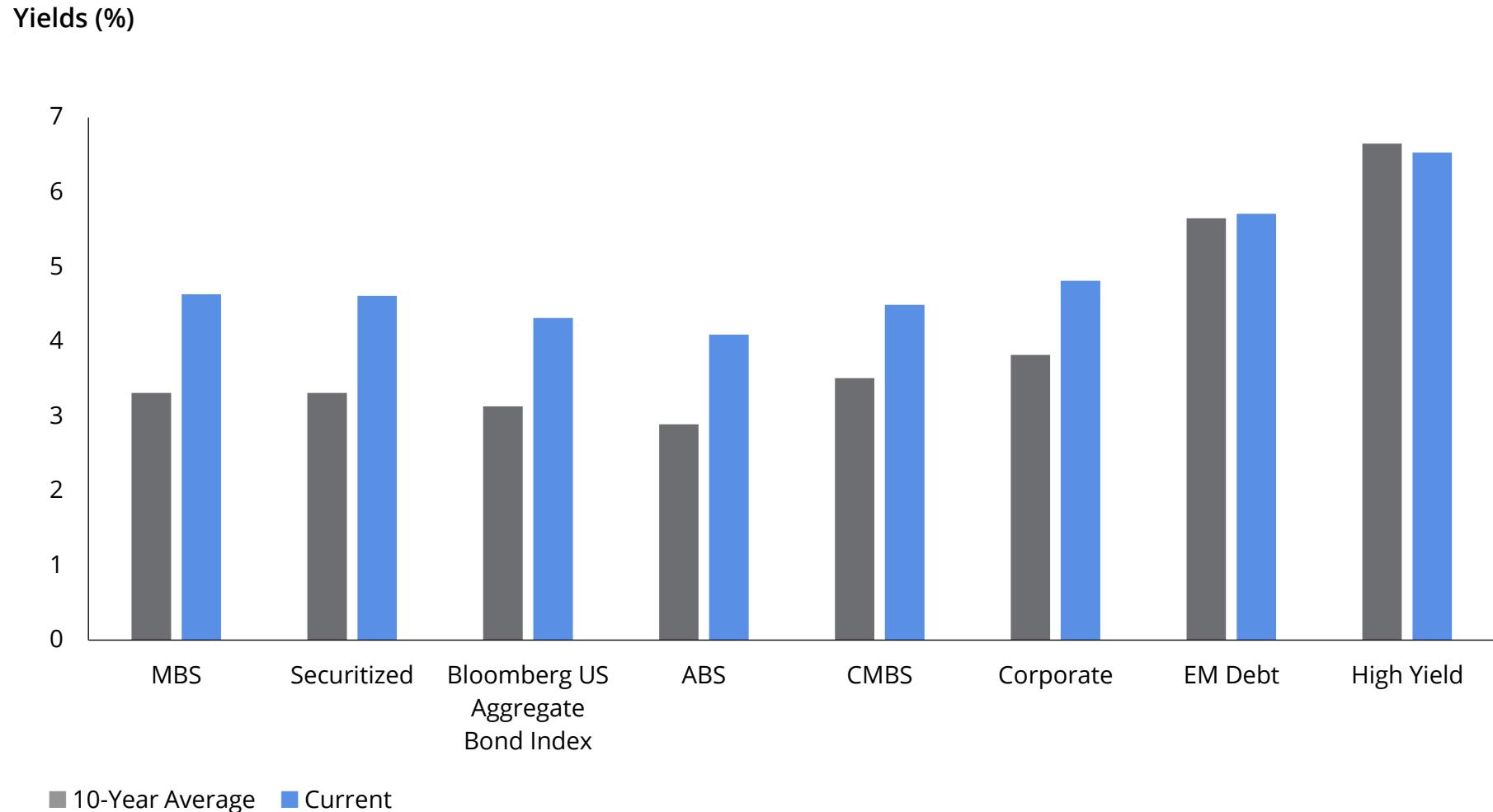
The Hypothetical Impact of Rising and Falling Rates on Treasuries (%)

	+300bps	+250bps	+200bps	+150bps	+100bps	+50bps	Current Yield	-50bps	-100bps	-150bps	-200bps	-250bps	-300bps
2 Year US Treasury	0.62	1.08	1.54	2.01	2.47	2.95	3.42	3.89	4.37	4.85	5.33	5.82	6.31
3 Year US Treasury	-1.85	-0.98	-0.10	0.79	1.68	2.58	3.49	4.40	5.32	6.25	7.18	8.12	9.07
5 Year US Treasury	-6.69	-5.02	-3.32	-1.61	0.13	1.89	3.67	5.47	7.30	9.15	11.02	12.92	14.84
7 Year US Treasury	-10.76	-8.43	-6.05	-3.63	-1.17	1.33	3.88	6.48	9.12	11.81	14.55	17.34	20.18
10 Year US Treasury	-15.72	-12.62	-9.44	-6.18	-2.84	0.60	4.12	7.73	11.43	15.23	19.13	23.13	27.24
20 Year US Treasury	-26.04	-21.55	-16.82	-11.84	-6.60	-1.08	4.73	10.84	17.29	24.07	31.21	38.73	46.64
30 Year US Treasury	-31.42	-26.44	-21.08	-15.31	-9.10	-2.42	4.79	12.55	20.93	29.97	39.71	50.23	61.58

Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/25. A basis point (bps) is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument. The basis point is commonly used for calculating changes in interest rates, equity indices and the yield of a fixed-income security. For example, +100 bps is the equivalent of a 1% increase in interest rates. Changes to hypothetical return are based on the security's duration and convexity effect on potential returns. Convexity is a measure of how a bond's duration can change based on the magnitude of an interest rate change. Data Sources: Bloomberg and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Yields Are Attractive Compared to the Long-Term Average

Fixed-income sectors are yielding more than their long-term averages, making them an attractive investment opportunity even while equity markets continue to rally.



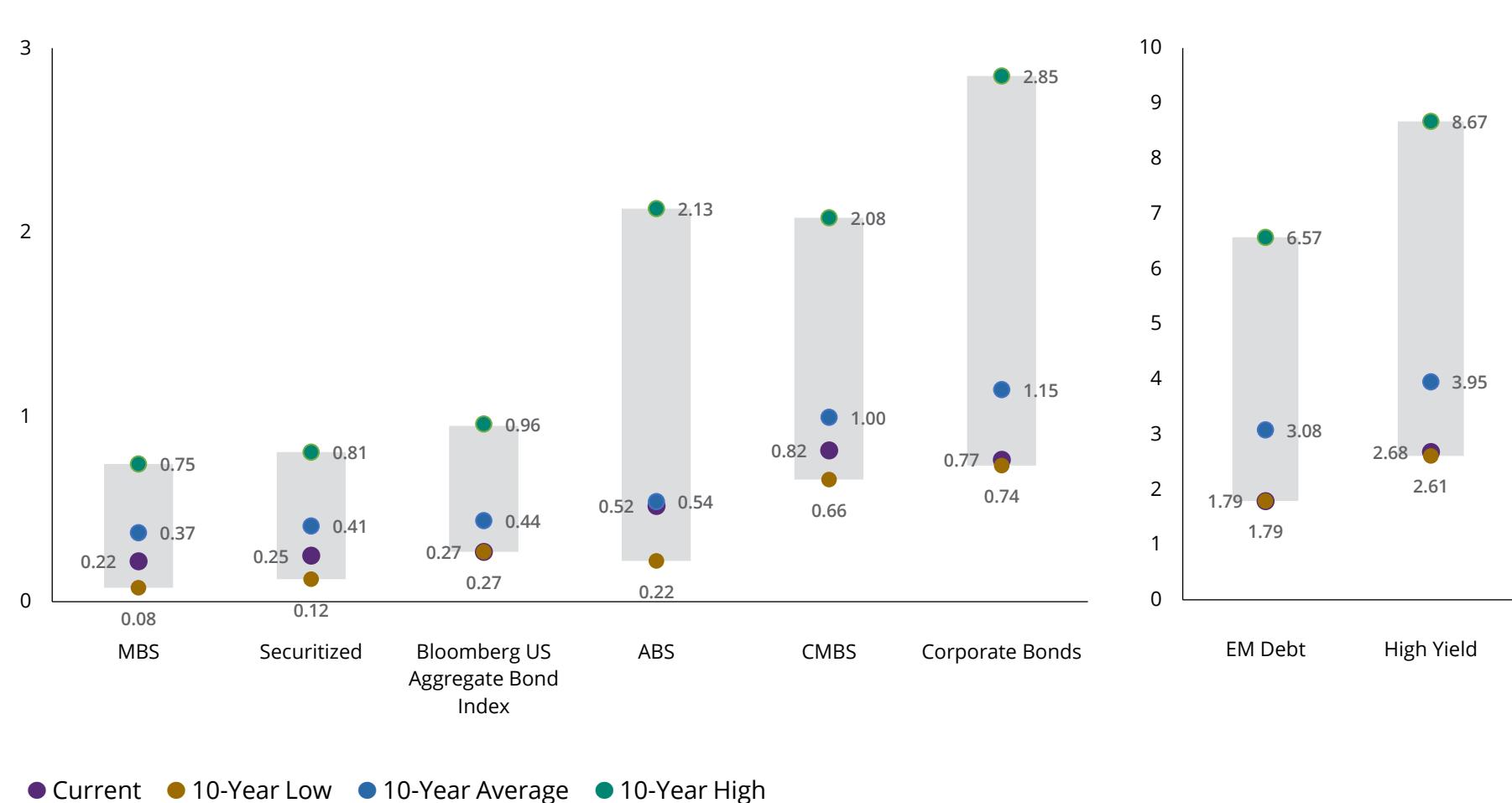
Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. Asset classes are represented by: MBS (Bloomberg US MBS Index), Securitized (Bloomberg US Securitized Index), ABS (Bloomberg US ABS Index), CMBS (Bloomberg US CMBS Investment Grade Index), Corporate Bonds (Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index), EM Debt (Bloomberg Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond Index), High Yield (Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Bond Index). Data Source: Bloomberg and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Spreads Are Near Long-Term Lows

While yields on fixed-income investments are attractive, spreads, especially spreads for higher-yielding areas of the fixed-income markets, are near long-term lows.

If spreads widen even slightly, it may create opportunities for actively managed fixed-income portfolios.

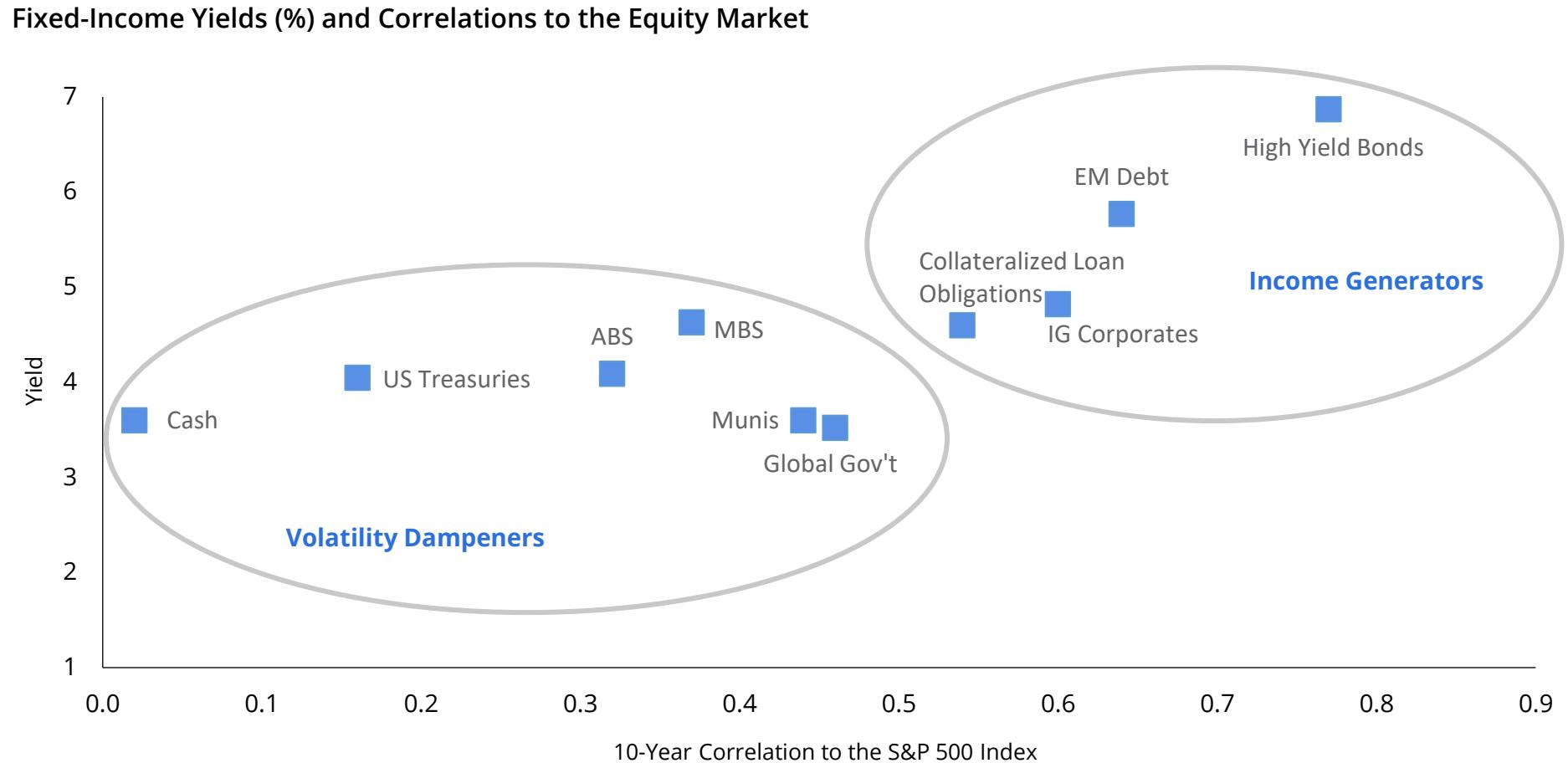
10-Year Yield Spread Range



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. Asset classes are represented by: MBS (Bloomberg US MBS Index), Securitized (Bloomberg US Securitized Index), ABS (Bloomberg US ABS Index), CMBS (Bloomberg US CMBS Investment Grade Index), Corporate Bonds (Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index), EM Debt (Bloomberg Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond Index), High Yield (Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Bond Index). Data Source: Bloomberg and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Fixed Income Can Play Specific Roles in a Portfolio

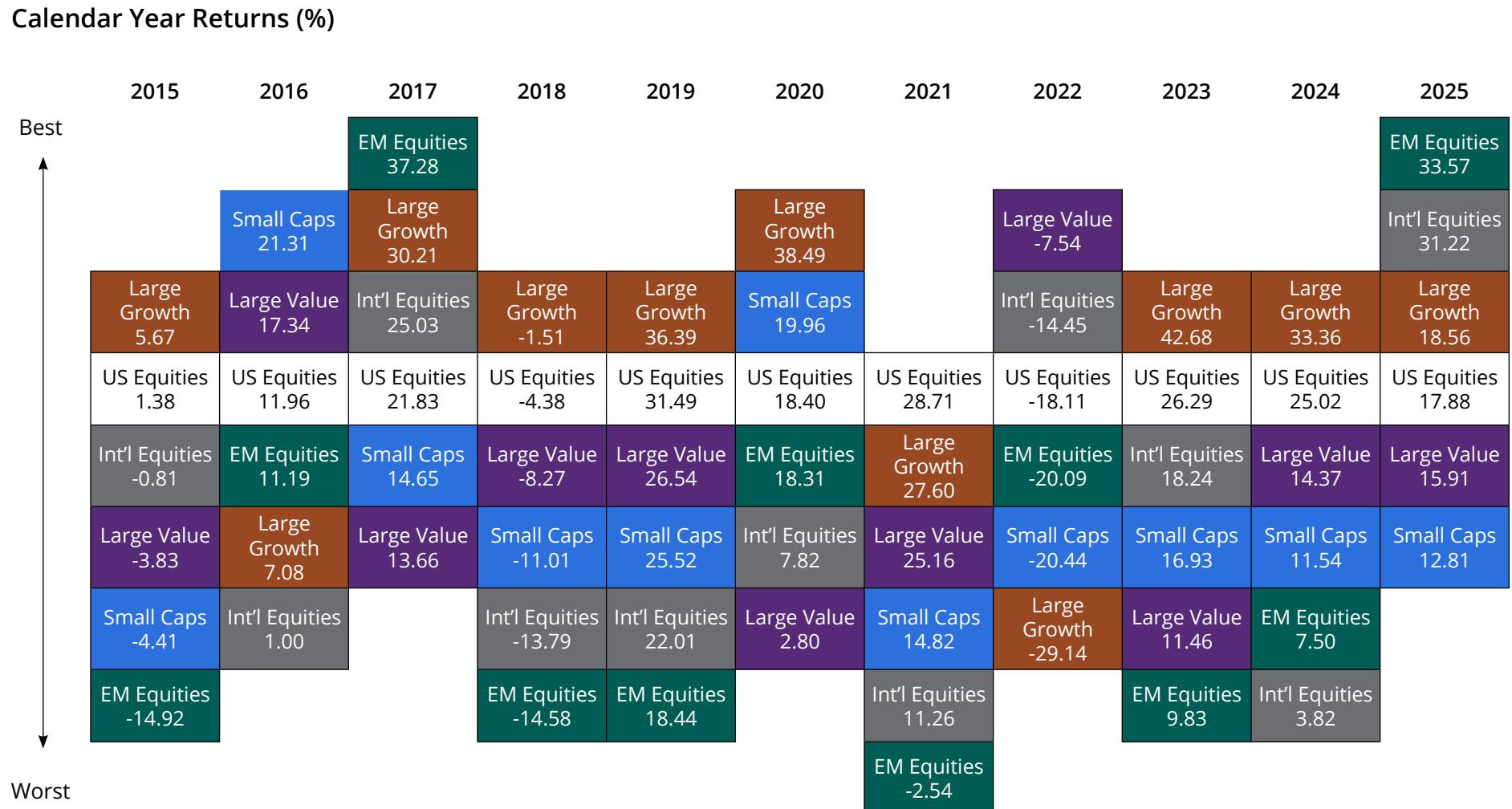
Seeking higher-yielding bonds can help provide more income, but it may also decrease some of the potential diversification benefits of bonds within a portfolio.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. Income Generators are asset classes that have historically offered higher distribution yields. Volatility Dampeners are asset classes that have historically offered lower volatility than equities. Asset classes are represented by: Cash (Bloomberg US Treasury Bill 1-3 Month Index), US Treasuries (Bloomberg 7-10 Year US Treasury Bond Index), MBS (Bloomberg US MBS Index), ABS (Bloomberg US ABS Index), Global Government (Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index), Munis (Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index), IG Corporates (Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index), EM Debt (Bloomberg Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond Index), High Yield Bonds (Bloomberg Global High Yield Index), and Collateralized Loan Obligations (JP Morgan CLOIE AAA Index). Yield is yield to maturity for all indices except Munis, which is Yield to Worst. A correlation of 1.0 indicates the investments have historically moved in the same direction; -1.0 means the investments have historically moved in opposite directions. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss. Data Sources: Bloomberg and Morningstar, 1/26.

Equity Returns Across Calendar Years

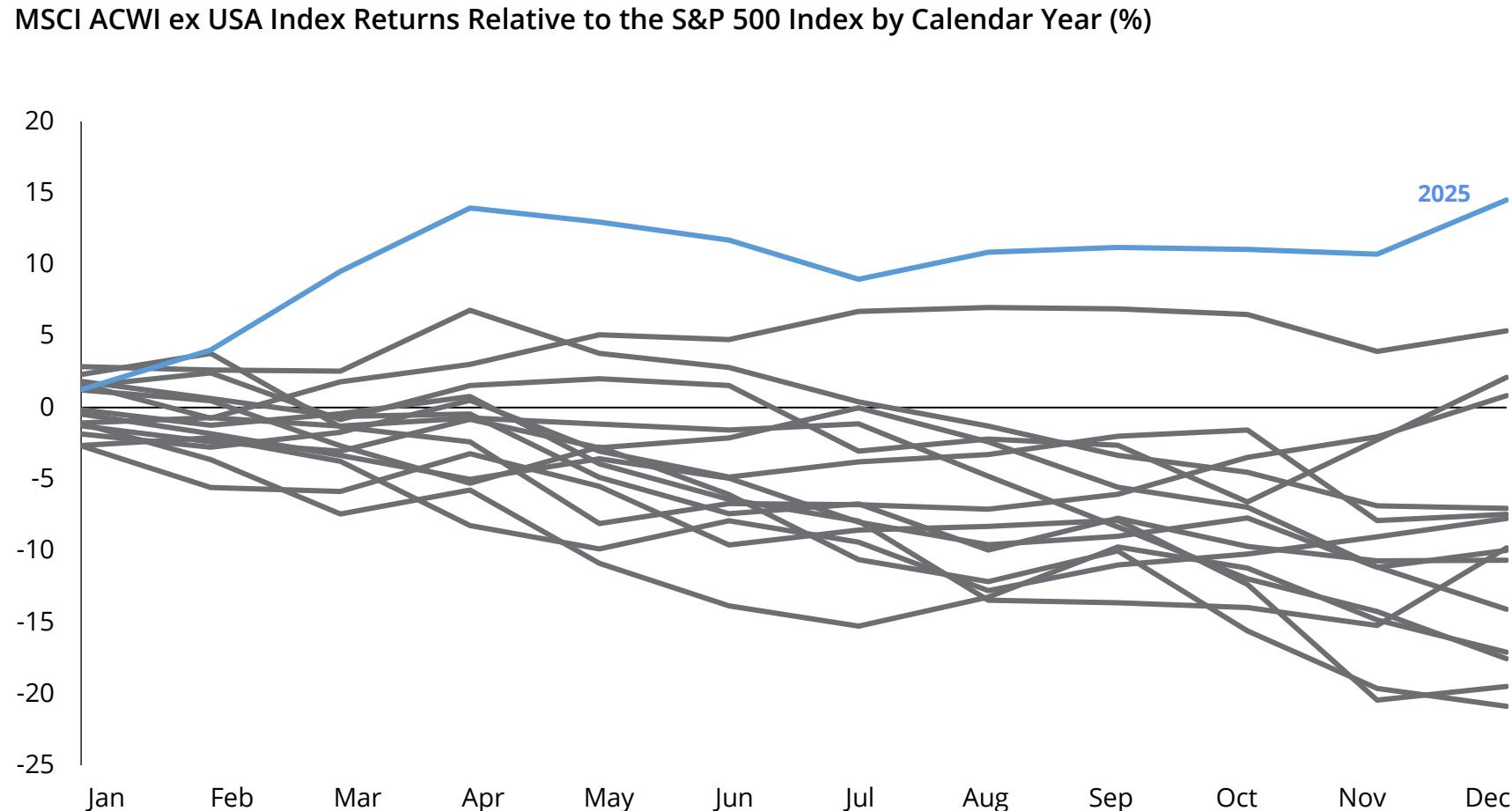
While US equities have experienced strong performance over the last decade, there have been years when other equity asset classes have outperformed, highlighting the potential benefits of diversification.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 1/15-12/25. Asset classes are represented by: US Equities (S&P 500 Index), Large Growth (Russell 1000 Growth Index), Large Value (Russell 1000 Value Index), Small Caps (Russell 2000 Index), Int'l Equities (MSCI EAFE Index), and EM Equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index). Data Sources: Morningstar and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

A Strong Year for International

In 2025, international equities had their best year relative to US equities in a long time. Will international outperformance continue in 2026?

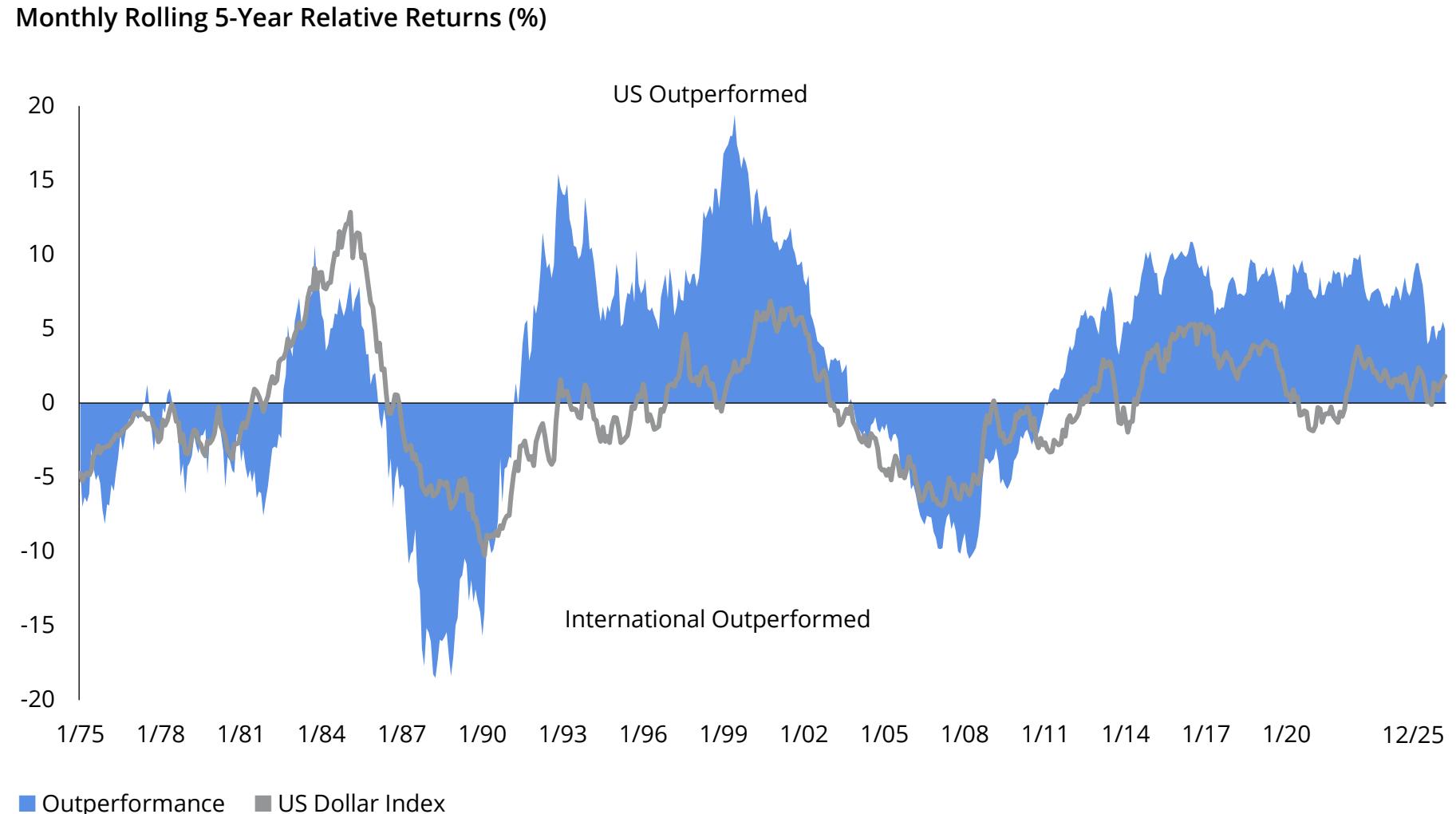


US and International Stocks Have Traded Periods of Outperformance

The current cycle of US outperformance has well exceeded the historical average.

0.70

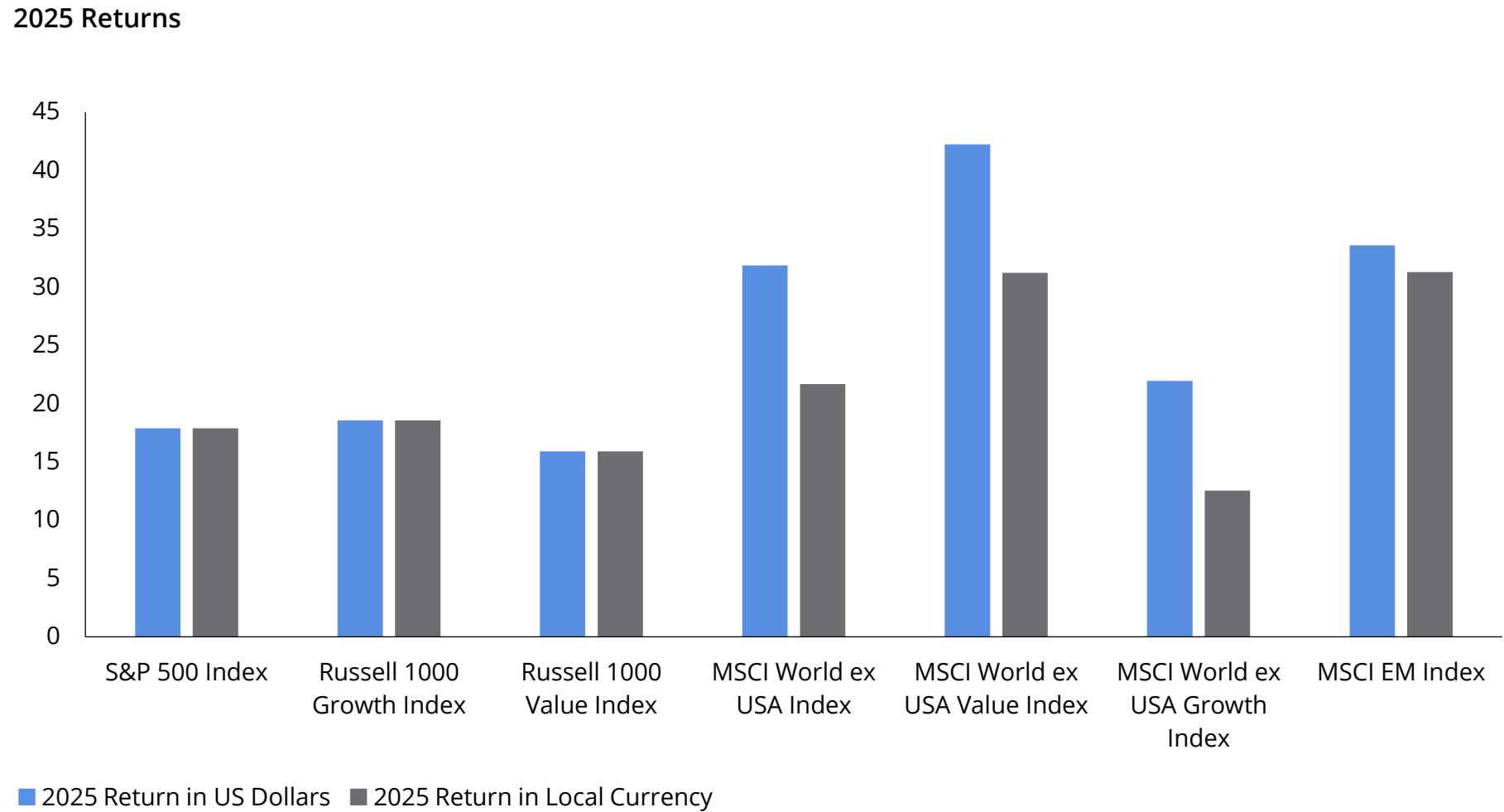
Correlation Between International Outperformance and a Falling US Dollar—International Equities Tend to Outperform When the Dollar Falls



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. US equities are represented by the S&P 500 Index; International equities are represented by the MSCI World ex USA Index. A correlation of 1.0 indicates the investments have historically moved in the same direction; -1.0 means the investments have historically moved in opposite directions. Data Sources: Morningstar, Bloomberg, and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

International Returns Have Been More Attractive to US Investors

International returns have been attractive for investors in their home countries, but they've been even more attractive to US investors this year.



Equity Valuations Vary Widely

There are meaningful differences in equity valuations by size and style, but international valuations look especially attractive when compared to their domestic counterparts.

Current P/E and 20-Year Average P/E

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	20.8 16.0	27.3 19.1	37.8 23.7
Mid	19.9 16.7	21.9 18.9	32.8 23.8
Small	14.8 15.1	18.4 17.6	24.4 21.7
Int'l	Value	Blend	Growth
	14.8 12.3	18.5 15.1	25.0 20.0

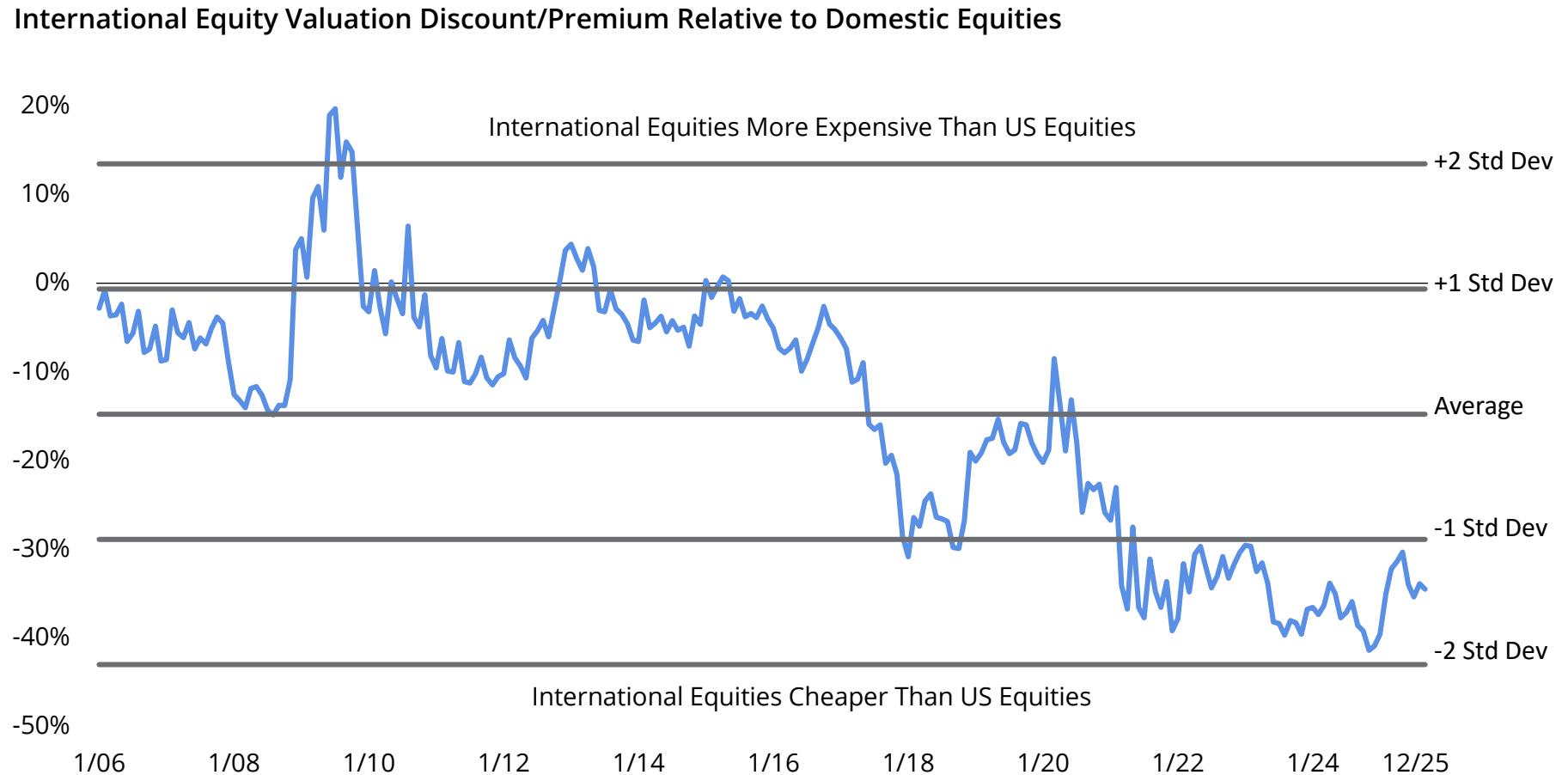
Current P/E Relative to 20-Year Average P/E (%)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	130	143	160
Mid	119	116	138
Small	98	105	112
Int'l	Value	Blend	Growth
	121	122	125

Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. The price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio measures a company's share price relative to its earnings-per-share and helps assess the relative value of a company's stock. Based on the following indices: Large Cap Value (Russell 1000 Value Index), Large Cap Blend (Russell 1000 Index), Large Cap Growth (Russell 1000 Growth Index), Mid Cap Value (Russell Mid Cap Value Index), Mid Cap Blend (Russell Mid Cap Index), Mid Cap Growth (Russell Mid Cap Growth Index), Small Cap Value (Russell 2000 Value Index), Small Cap Blend (Russell 2000 Index), Small Cap Growth (Russell 2000 Growth Index), International Value (MSCI EAFE Value Index), International Blend (MSCI EAFE Index), International Growth (MSCI EAFE Growth Index) Data Source: FactSet, Hartford Funds, 1/26.

International Valuations Are Historically Attractive

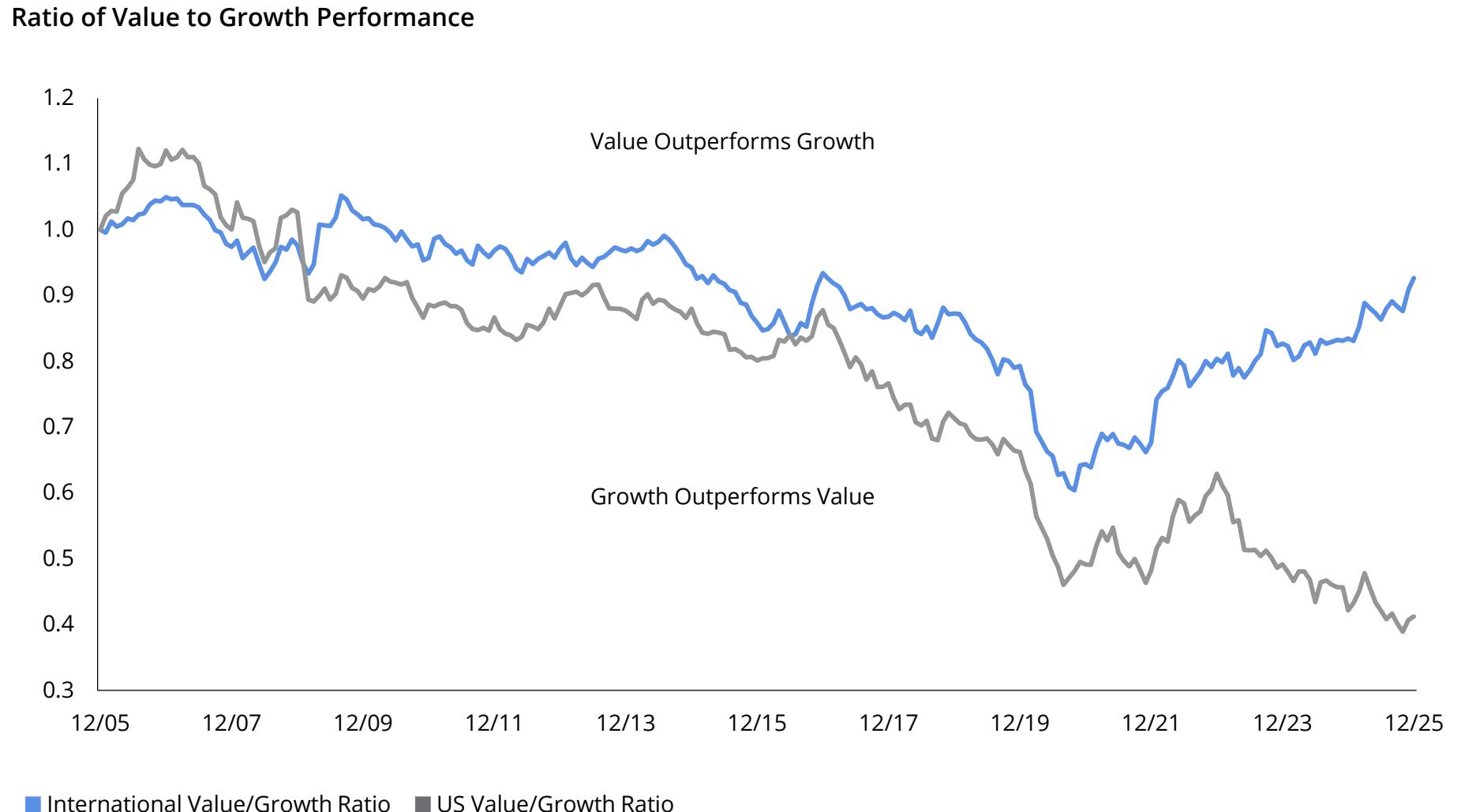
Although international equities typically trade at a discount compared to US stocks, they currently offer a more compelling starting point than we've seen in the past two decades.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. International Equity Valuations are based on MSCI World ex USA Index, Domestic Equity Valuations are based on S&P 500 Index. Standard deviation measures the variability around an average.. A higher standard deviation indicates greater historical variability. Data Source: Factset and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Which Equity Style Is Winning Internationally and Domestically?

While growth has been outperforming value domestically for a long time, value has been outpacing growth dramatically in international equities.

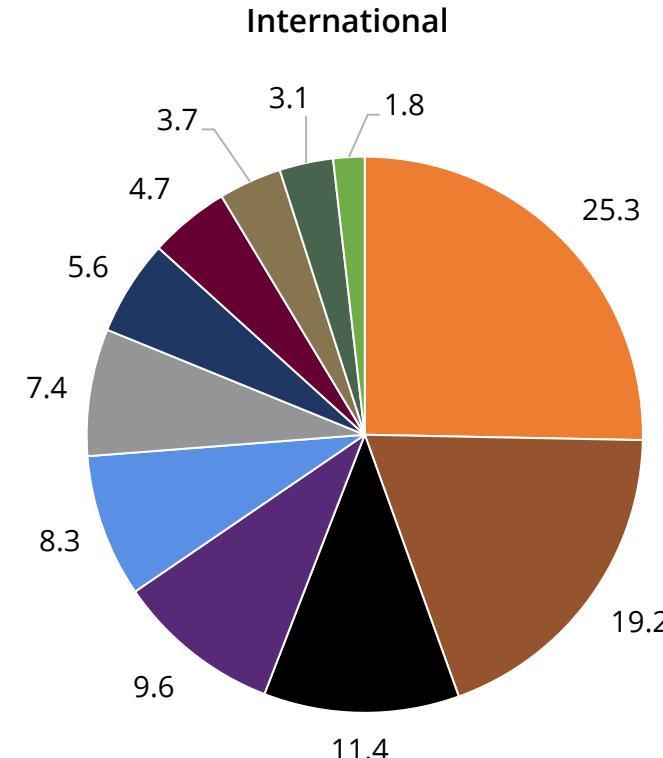
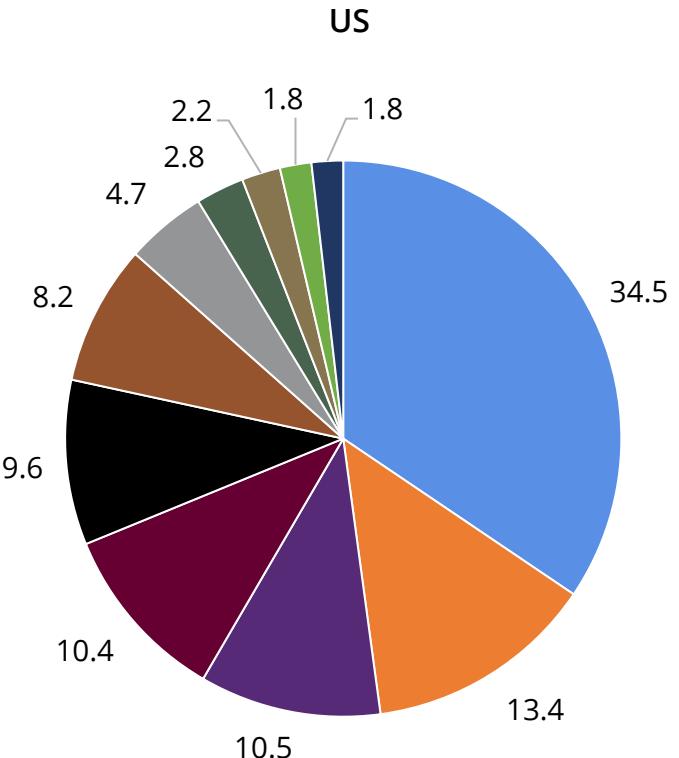


Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/05-12/25. International Value/Growth Ratio is based on MSCI ACWI ex USA Value Index and MSCI ACWI ex USA Growth Index; US Value/Growth Ratio is based on Russell 1000 Value Index and Russell 1000 Growth Index. Data Sources: Morningstar and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Finding Sector Diversification Abroad

Because US indices have different sector allocations than international indices, investors may help reduce unintended sector biases by increasing their allocation to international equities.

Sector Allocation (%)

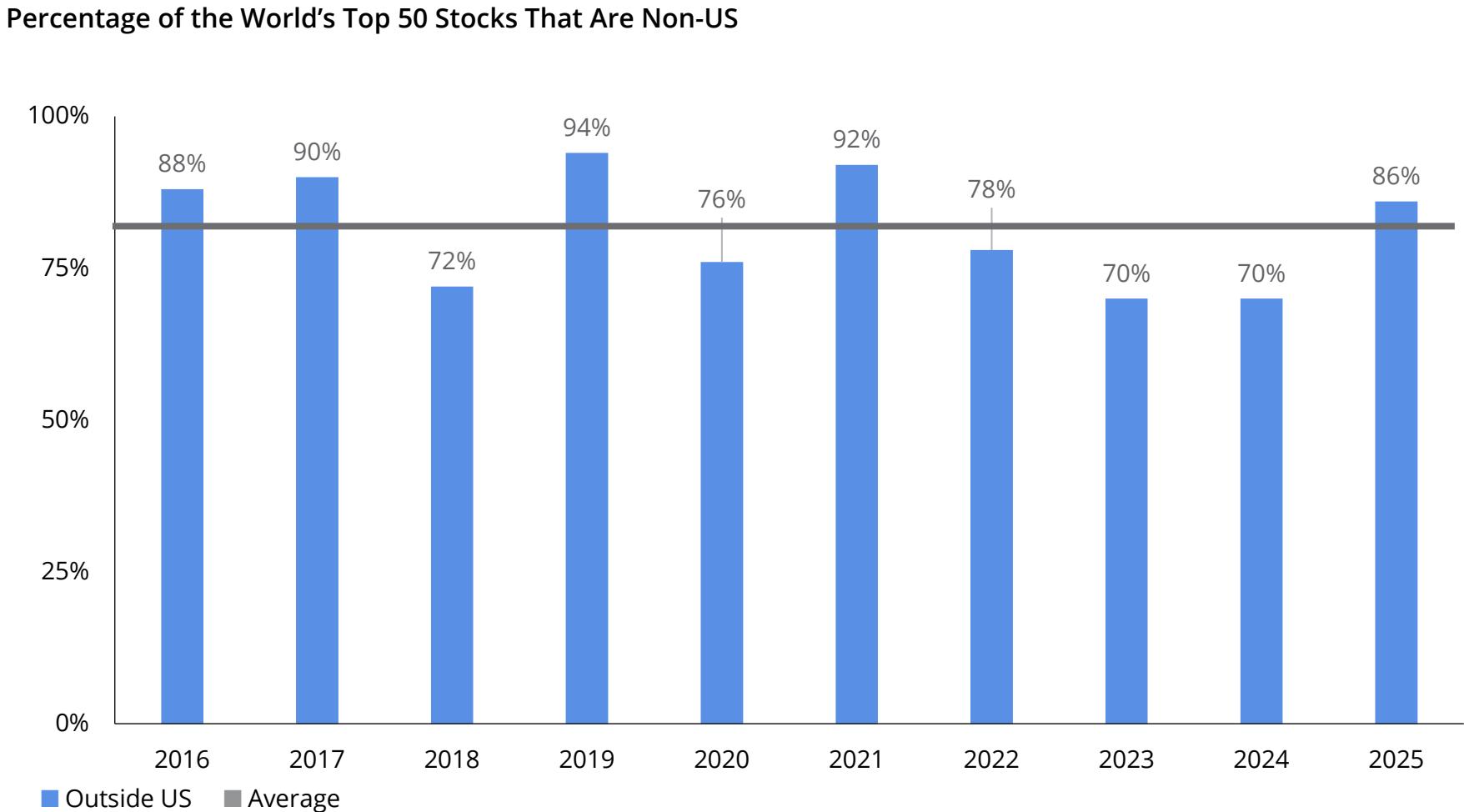


■ Information Technology ■ Financials ■ Communication Services ■ Consumer Discretionary ■ Health Care ■ Industrials
■ Consumer Staples ■ Energy ■ Utilities ■ Materials ■ Real Estate

Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. Sector exposures for the US are represented by the S&P 500 Index and for International by the MSCI EAFE Index.
Data Source: FactSet, 1/26.

More Top Performers Originate Outside of the US

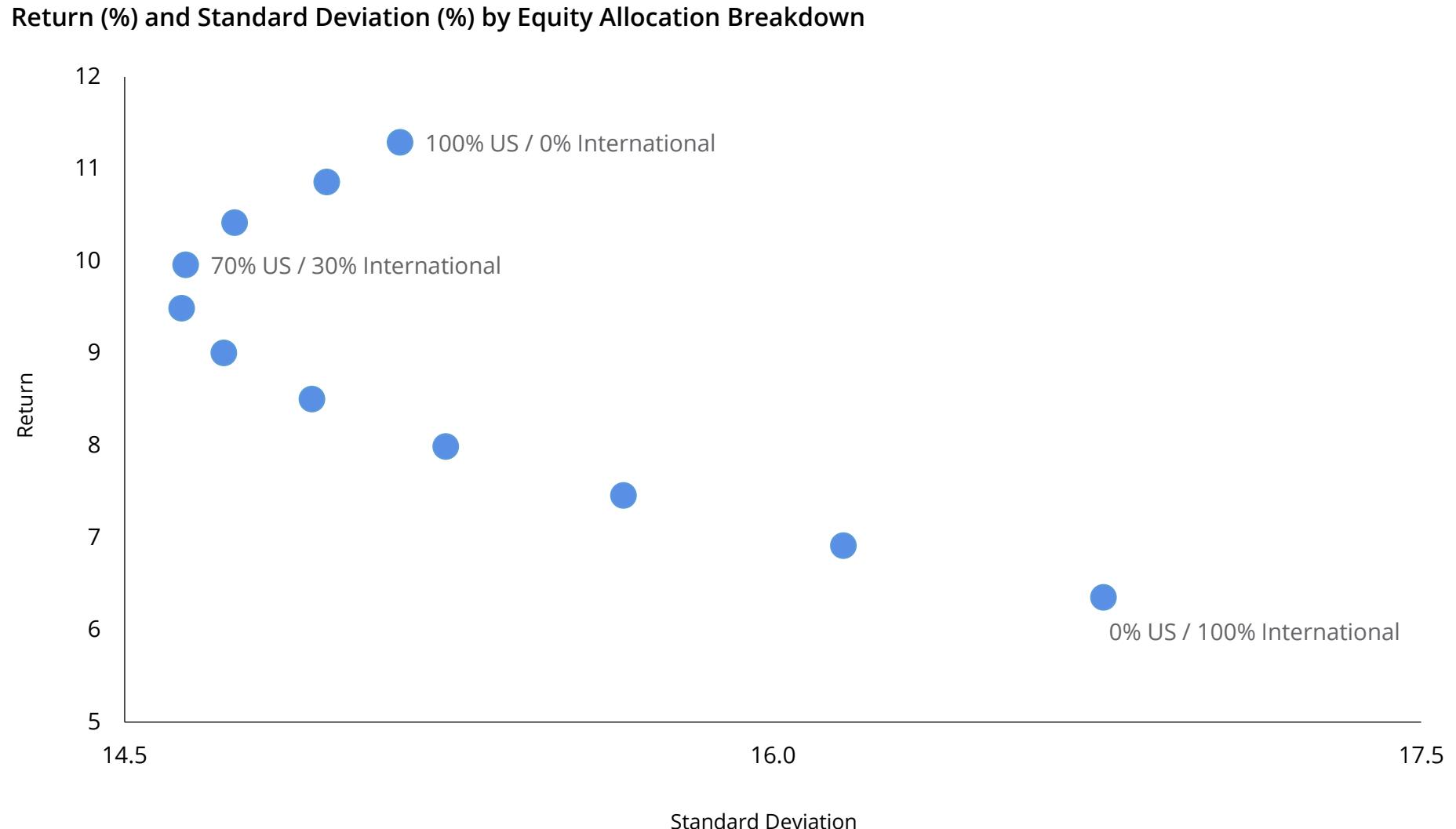
US equities have outperformed international equities over the last decade, but most of the top-performing individual companies originate outside the US.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 1/16-12/25. Based on the annual calendar-year returns of 50 highest-performing stocks of the MSCI ACWI Index. Data Sources: Factset and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

The Potential Benefits of Combining Domestic and International Equities

Domestic and international equities have historically experienced different risk-and-return characteristics. Combining them together over the long term may help increase returns and/or lower portfolio volatility.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 1/87-12/25. International Stocks are represented by MSCI EAFE Index; US Stocks are represented by the S&P 500 Index.
Data Source: Morningstar, 1/26.

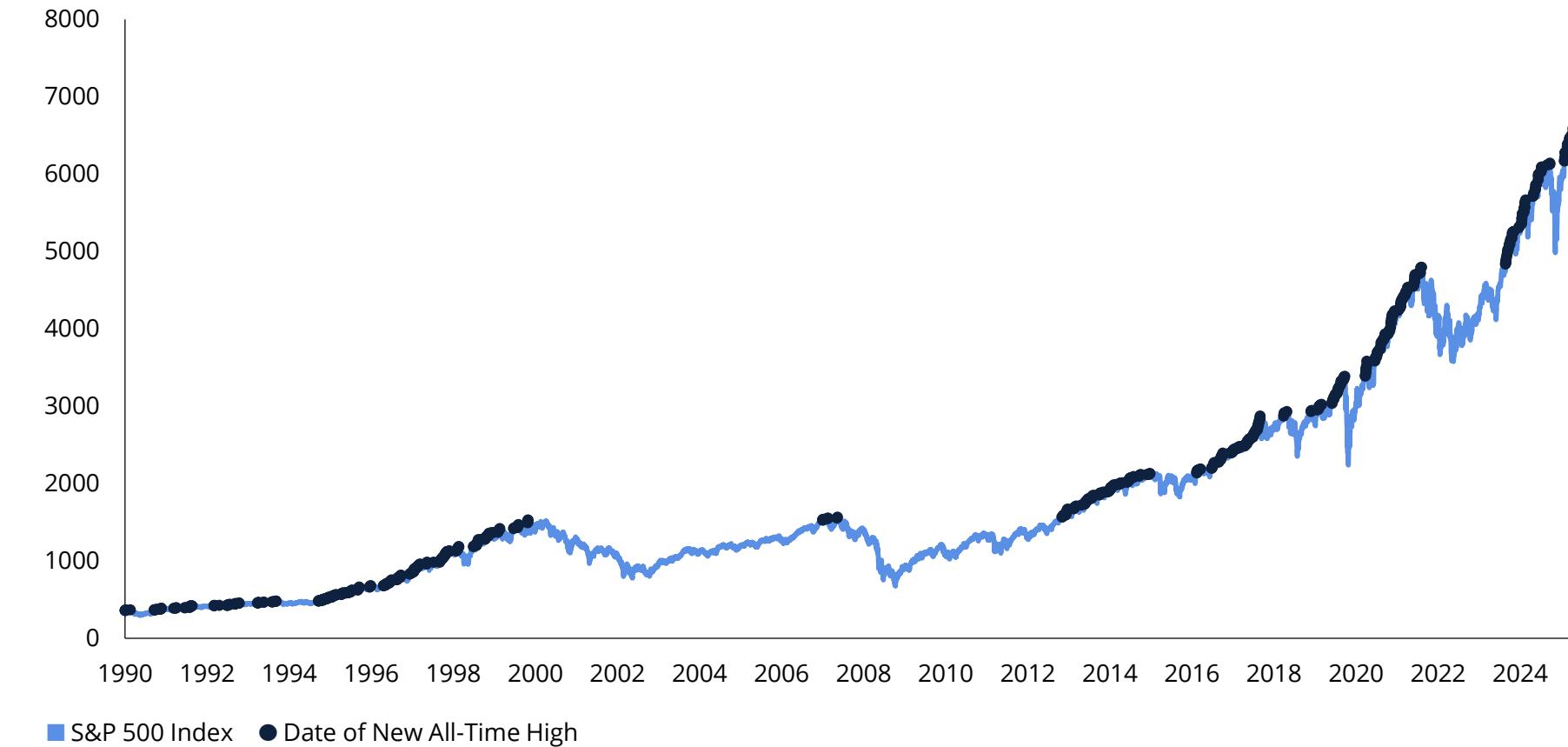
All-Time Highs Don't Always Signal the End of a Rally

Investors often view all-time highs as a signal that the market may be approaching volatility or a correction. However, history shows that equities frequently continue to rally beyond these levels.

S&P 500 Index Performance After All-Time Highs

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Average Returns	13.89	12.79	11.66	8.65
% with Positive Returns	86	92	83	90

S&P 500 Index Price

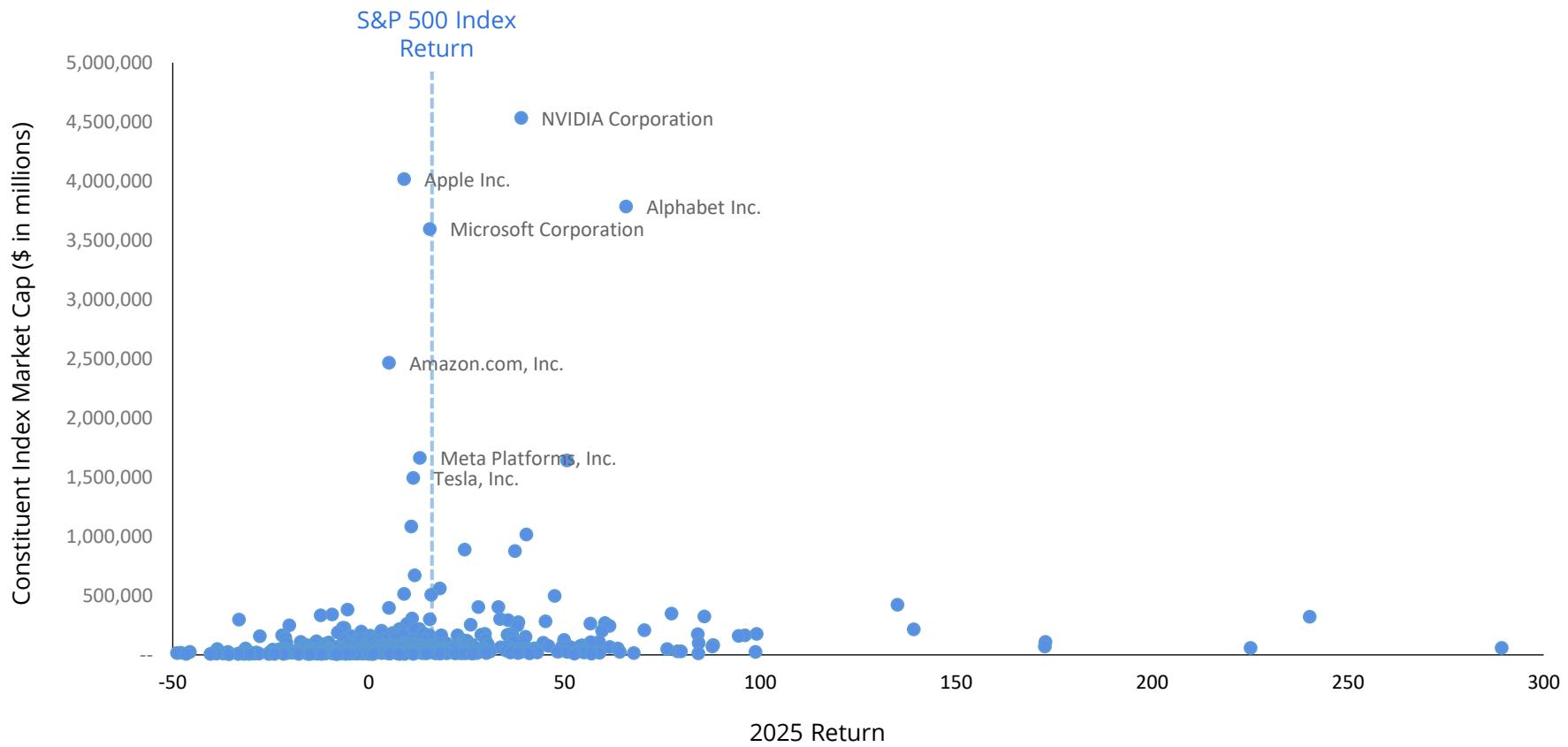


The Largest Companies Still Dominate Index Returns

The recent trend of the biggest companies dominating returns continued in 2025.

	2024	2025
% of stocks that outperformed the S&P 500 Index	28	30
% of stocks with flat to negative returns	31	36

S&P 500 Index YTD 2025 Returns (%) and Market Caps

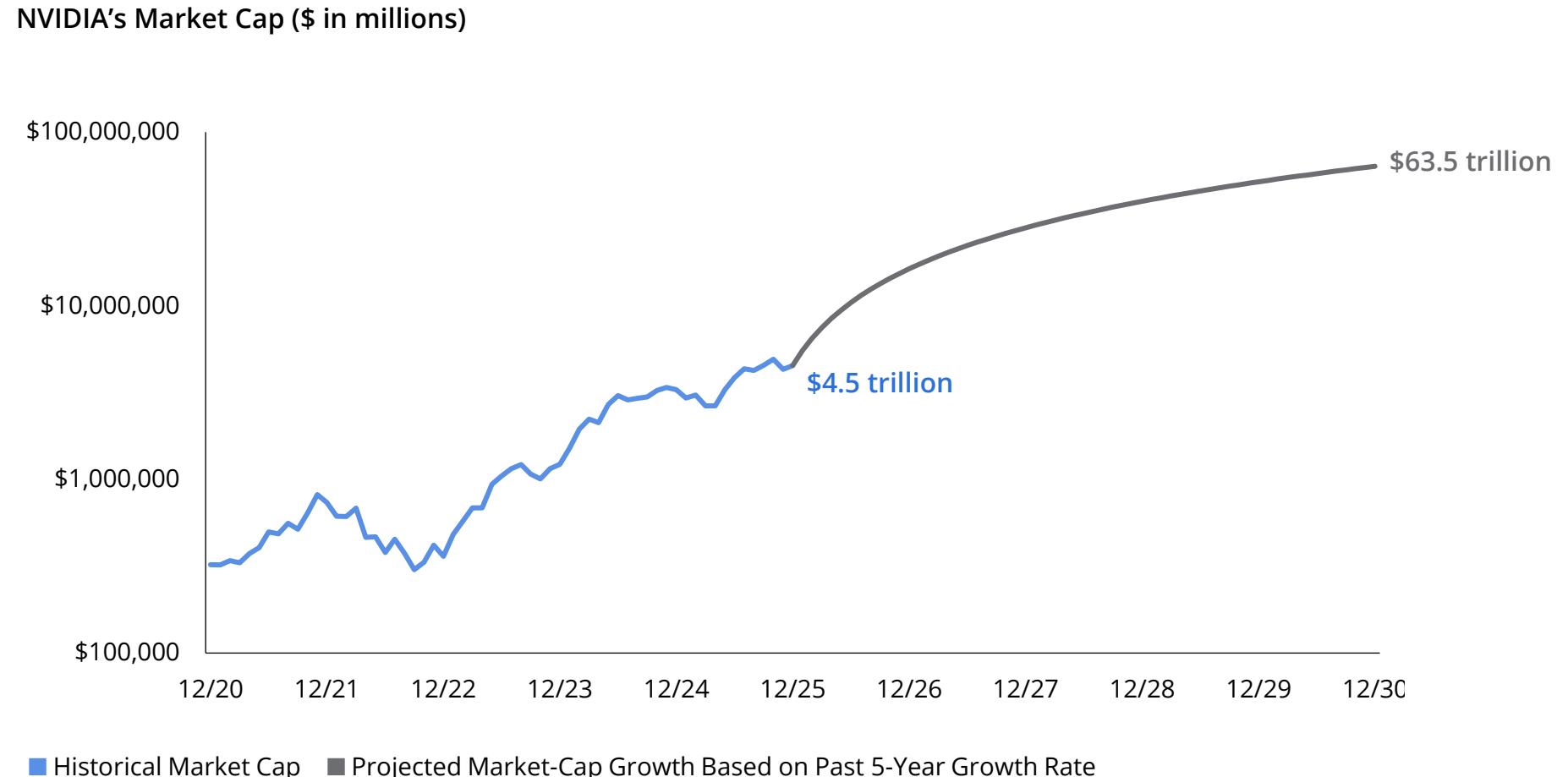


Growth Rates for the Biggest Companies Are Unsustainable

NVIDIA's market cap has grown by an average of almost 70% per year over the past five years. While this is extremely impressive, that pace of growth may be difficult to maintain over the next five.

\$70.9 trillion

Total market cap for all publicly traded US companies (as of 12/31/25)

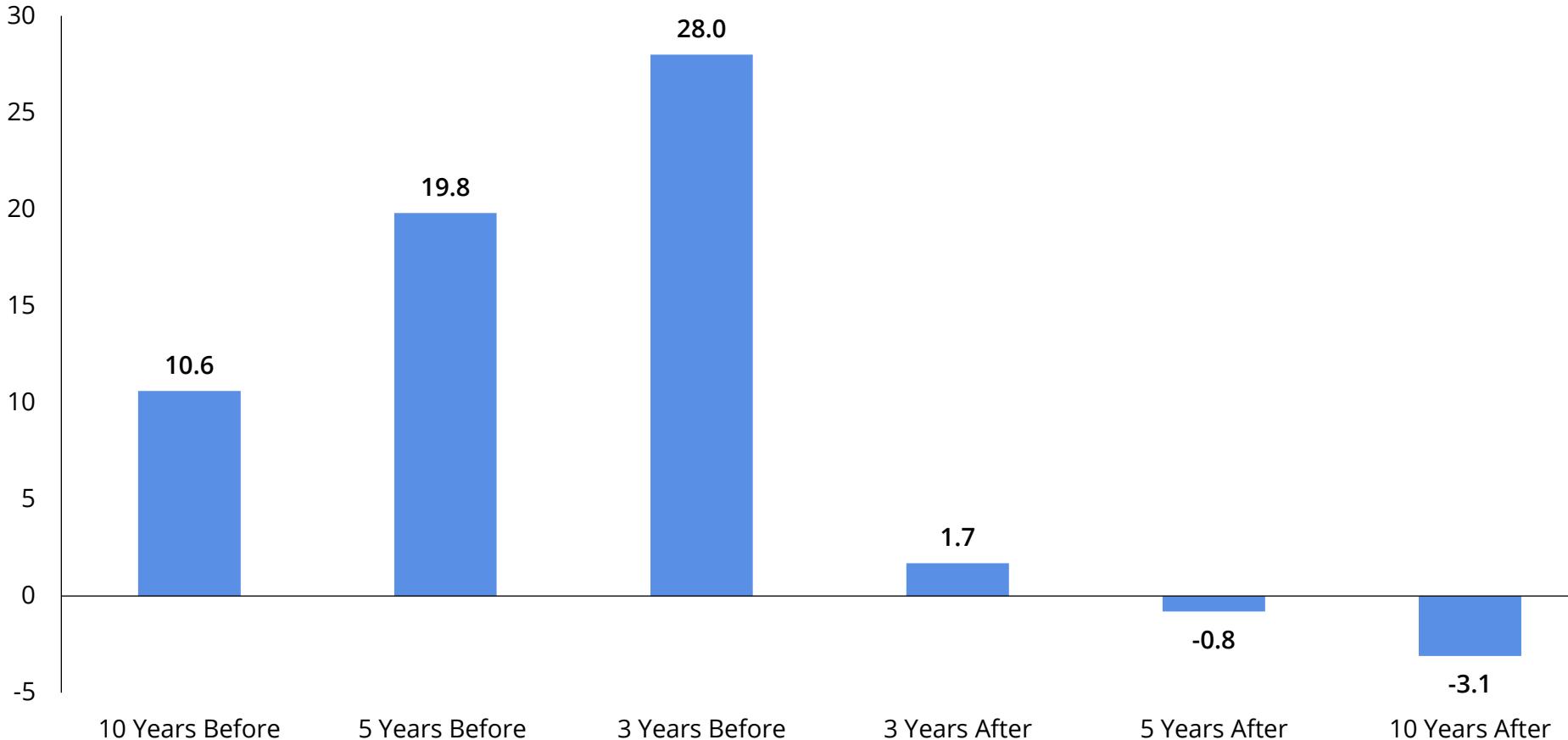


Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. Projected market-cap growth for NVIDIA assumes the company continues to grow at the average 5-year growth rate. This is not intended as a prediction and should not be used as investment advice. Data Source: Morningstar, Factset, and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

What Happened After a Stock Hit the Top 10 in the S&P 500 Index?

Much of the US equity returns in 2025 were driven by the biggest names in the S&P 500 Index. But the performance that got a company into the top 10 hasn't tended to last.

Top 10 Holdings Excess Annual Returns (%) Before and After Joining the S&P 500 Index



The Evolution of Top US Holdings

The largest US companies change over time, and today's biggest and best-performing names may not be tomorrow's.

Top Five US Companies by Market Cap

December 2000	
GE	\$476 billion
Exxon Mobil	\$301 billion
Pfizer	\$290 billion
Cisco Systems	\$275 billion
Citigroup	\$256 billion

December 2005	
GE	\$367 billion
Exxon Mobil	\$344 billion
Microsoft	\$272 billion
Citigroup	\$242 billion
Walmart	\$195 billion

December 2010	
Exxon Mobil	\$364 billion
Apple	\$297 billion
Microsoft	\$235 billion
Berkshire Hathaway	\$198 billion
GE	\$194 billion

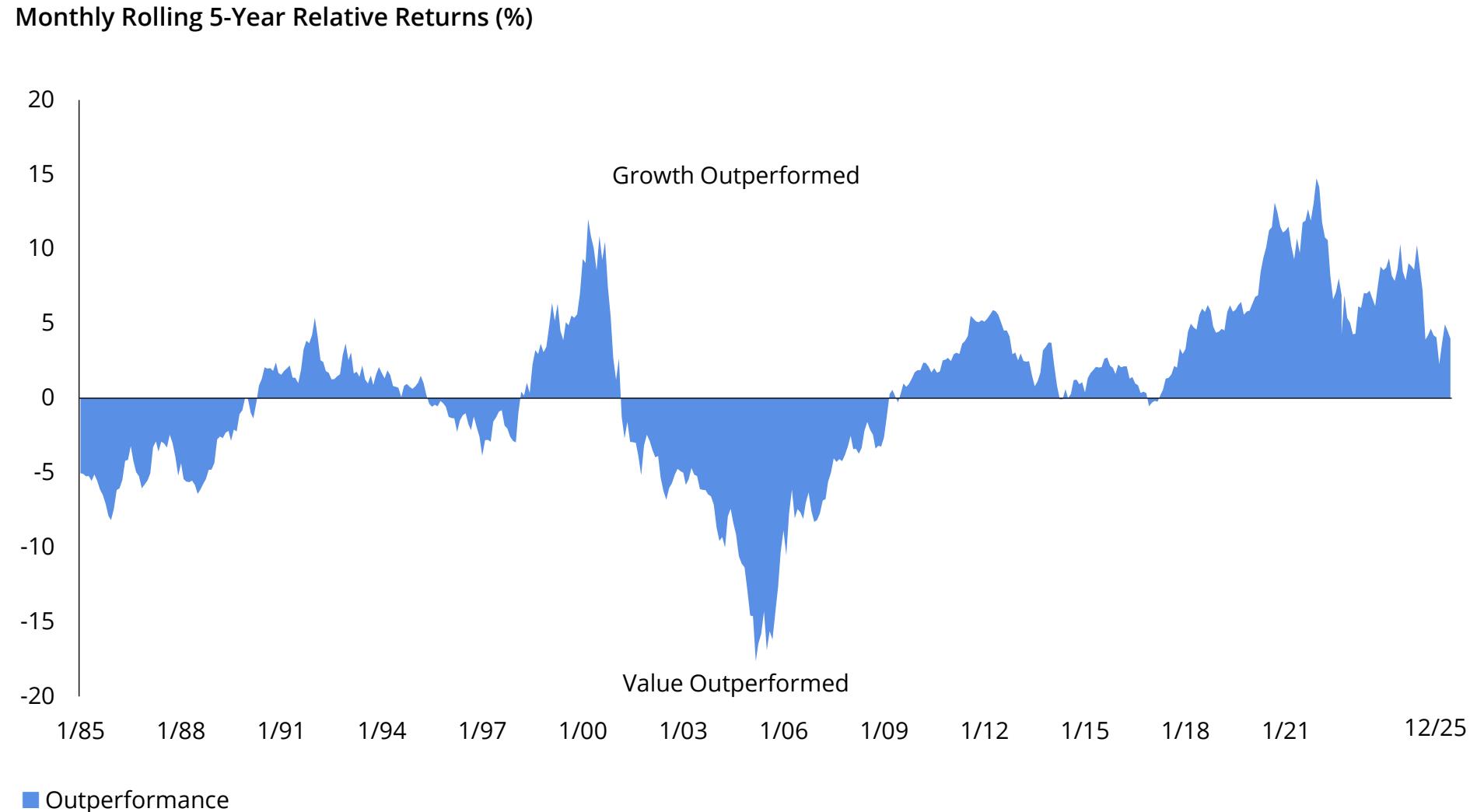
December 2015	
Apple	\$584 billion
Alphabet	\$528 billion
Microsoft	\$440 billion
Berkshire Hathaway	\$325 billion
Exxon Mobil	\$324 billion

December 2020	
Apple	\$2.2 trillion
Microsoft	\$1.7 trillion
Amazon	\$1.6 trillion
Alphabet	\$1.2 trillion
Meta Platforms	\$778 billion

December 2025	
NVIDIA	\$4.5 trillion
Apple	\$4.0 trillion
Alphabet	\$3.8 trillion
Microsoft	\$3.6 trillion
Amazon	\$2.5 trillion

Growth and Value Stocks Have Traded Periods of Outperformance

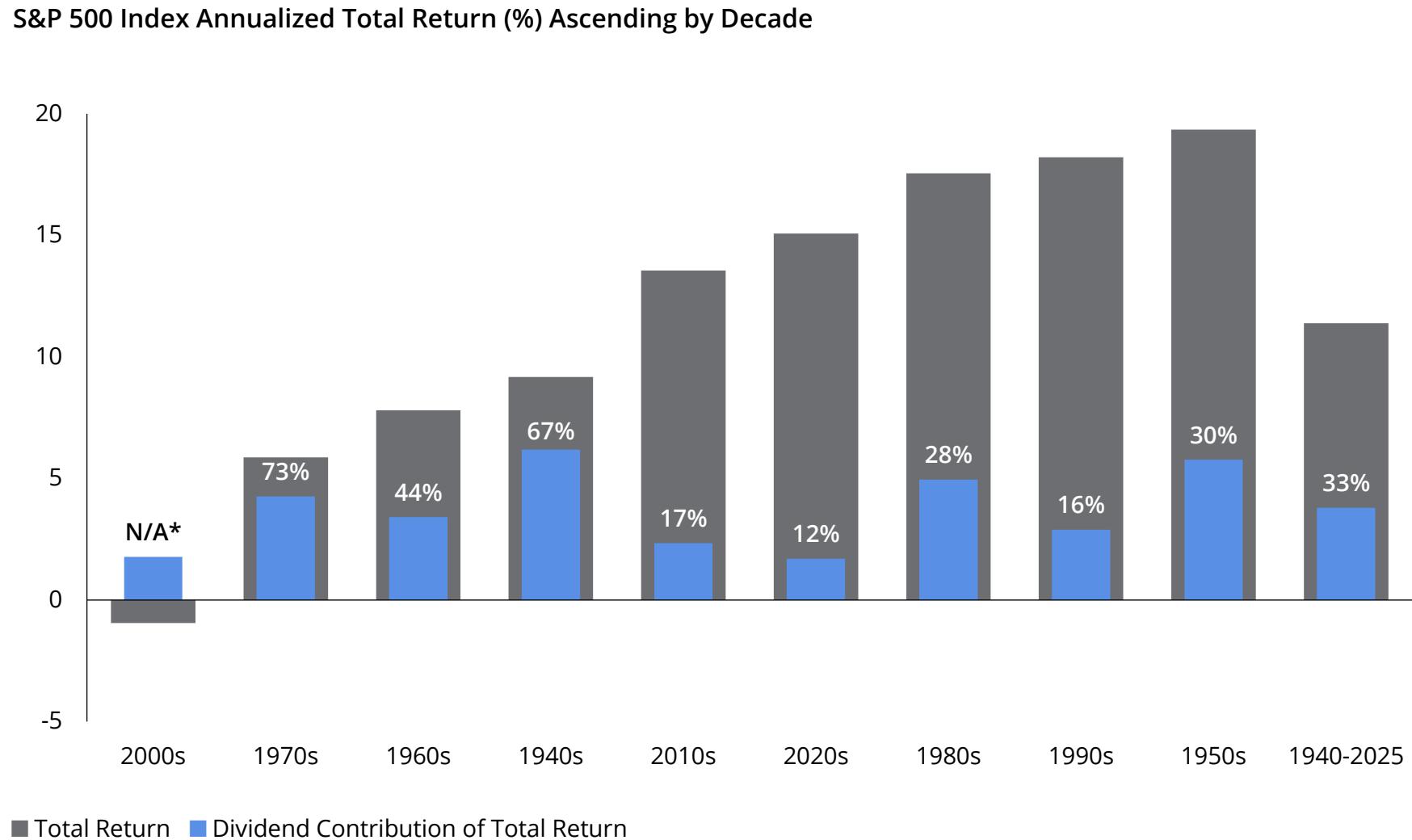
Value hasn't beaten growth in quite a while, but history tells us it usually bounces back after long stretches of underperformance.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. Growth is represented by the Russell 1000 Growth Index, Value is represented by the Russell 1000 Value Index. Data Sources: Morningstar and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Dividends Have Had the Biggest Impact When Total Returns Were Low

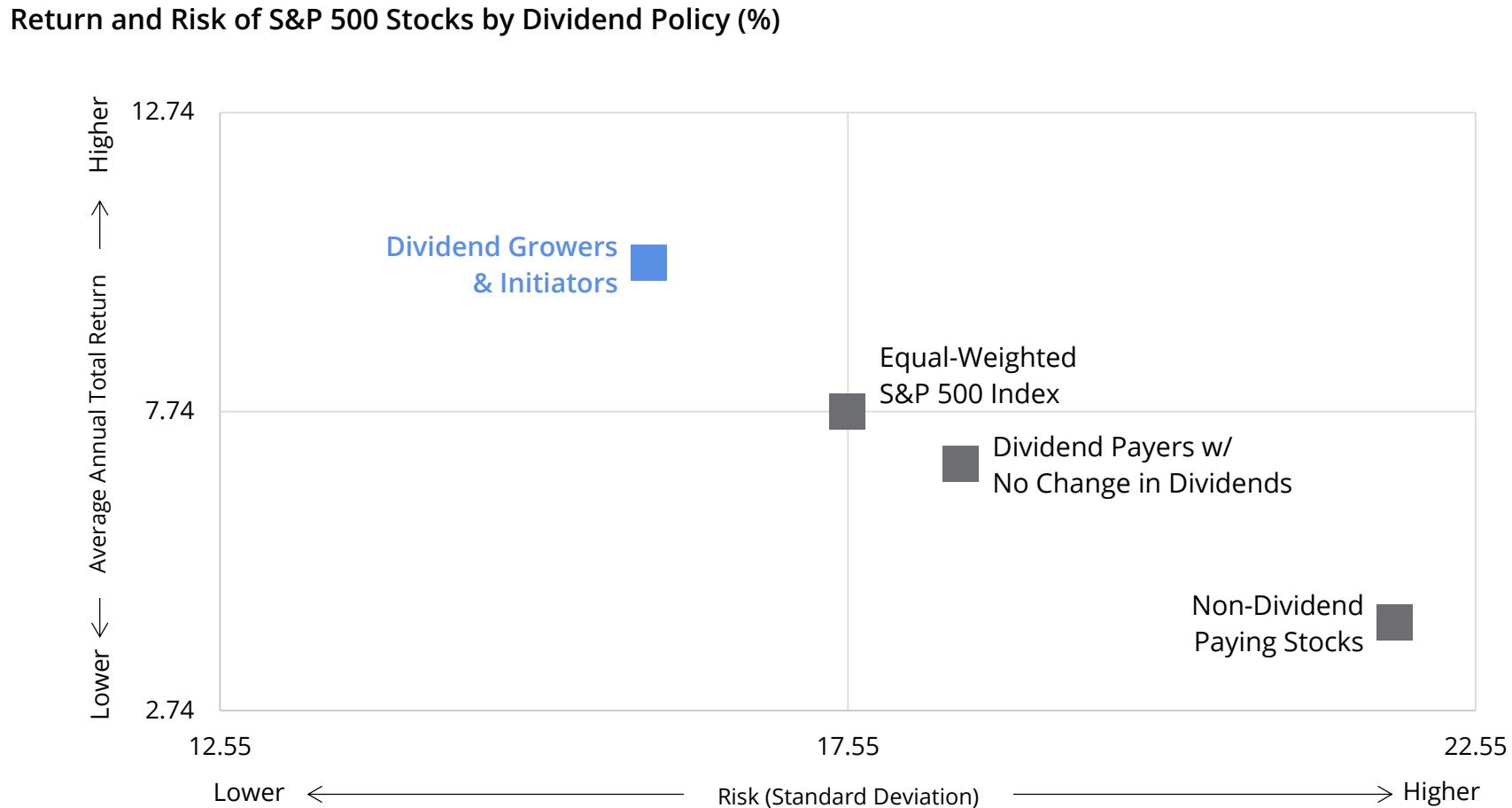
In decades when S&P 500 Index returns were lower than 10%, dividends made up a significant portion of the total return.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 12/31/25. *Total return for the S&P 500 Index was negative for the 2000s. Dividends provided a 1.8% annualized return over the decade. For illustrative purposes only. Data Sources: Morningstar and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

The Importance of Growing Dividends

Companies that initiate or grow dividends have delivered the highest returns relative to other dividend-paying companies—with less overall risk.



Past performance does not guarantee future results. As of 1/1/73-12/31/25. Ned Davis Research conducted a study in which they divided companies into two groups based on whether they paid a dividend during the previous 12 months: dividend-paying stocks or non-dividend paying stocks. The dividend-paying stocks were then divided into groups based on their dividend payout behavior during the previous 12 months. Dividend Growers and Initiators include stocks that increased their dividend anytime in the last 12 months. Once an increase occurs, it remains classified as a grower for 12 months or until another change in dividend policy. Dividend Payers with No Change stocks include stocks that maintained their existing indicated annual dividend for the last 12 months. Data Sources: Ned Davis Research and Hartford Funds, 1/26.

Index definitions

Bloomberg Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond Index measures USD-denominated debt from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate emerging-market issuers.

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index is a flagship measure of global investment-grade debt from a multitude of local currency markets.

Bloomberg Global Government Index refers to a category of indices tracking various segments of the global government debt market

Bloomberg Global High Yield Index is a multi-currency flagship of the global high-yield debt market.

Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index is designed to cover the USD-denominated long-term tax-exempt bond market.

Bloomberg 1-3 Year U.S. Government/Credit Index is an unmanaged index comprised of the U.S. Government/Credit component of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

Bloomberg 7-10 Year US Treasury Bond Index measures US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the US Treasury with 7-10 years to maturity.

Bloomberg US ABS Index tracks the ABS component of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index.

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is composed of securities that cover the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities.

Bloomberg US ABS Index tracks the ABS component of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index.

Bloomberg US CMBS Investment Grade Index measures the performance of U.S. investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS).

Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Bond Index is an unmanaged broad-based market-value-weighted index that tracks the total return performance of non-investment grade, fixed-rate, publicly placed, dollar denominated and nonconvertible debt registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market.

Bloomberg US MBS Index tracks fixed-rate agency mortgage backed pass-through securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac.

Bloomberg U.S. Securitized Index is a market-value-weighted index that tracks the performance of investment-grade, U.S. dollar-denominated securitized debt, including agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), asset-backed securities (ABS), and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS).

Bloomberg US Treasury Bill 1-3 Month Index measures the performance of public obligations of the US Treasury that have a remaining maturity of 1-3 months.

Bloomberg US Treasury Index measures US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the US Treasury.

IA SBBI US 30-Day Treasury Bill Index measures the performance of a single issue of outstanding Treasury bill which matures closest to, but not beyond, one month.

IA SBBI US Intermediate-Term Government Bond Index measures the performance of a single issue of outstanding US Treasury note with a maturity of around 5.5 years.

JP Morgan CLOIE AAA Index is designed to track the performance of broadly-syndicated, arbitrage US CLO debt from AAA tranches.

Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan Index is a market-value-weighted index that is designed to measure the performance of the US leveraged loan market based upon market weightings, spreads and interest payments.

MSCI ACWI is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that measures equity market performance in the global developed and emerging markets, consisting of developed and emerging market country indices.

MSCI ACWI ex USA Index is a broad-based, unmanaged, market capitalization weighted, total return index that measures the performance of both developed and emerging stock markets, excluding the US MSCI index performance.

MSCI ACWI ex USA Growth Index is a free-float adjusted market-cap weighted index designed to capture large- and mid-cap securities that exhibit overall growth style characteristics across developed and emerging market countries, excluding the US MSCI index performance.

MSCI ACWI ex USA Value Index is a free-float adjusted market-cap weighted index designed to capture large- and mid-cap securities that exhibit overall value style characteristics across developed and emerging market countries, excluding the US MSCI index performance.

MSCI EAFE Index measures equity from developed-market countries in Europe, Australasia, and the Far East.

MSCI EAFE Growth Index is a free-float weighted index. The Index represents the securities classified as "growth" securities by MSCI that are members of the MSCI EAFE Index.

MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index measures small-cap equity from developed-market countries in Europe, Australasia, and the Far East.

MSCI EAFE Value Index is a free-float weighted index. The Index represents the securities classified as "value" securities by MSCI that are members of the MSCI EAFE Index.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

MSCI World ex USA Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that captures large and mid cap representation across developed markets countries excluding the United States.

Russell 1000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index which measures the performance of those Russell 1000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe.

Russell 1000 Value Index is an unmanaged index measuring the performance of those Russell 1000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index of those Russell 2000 Index growth companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe.

Russell 2000 Value Index measures the performance of small-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell Mid Cap Growth Index measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell Midcap Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell Mid Cap Index measures the performance of the mid-cap segment of the US equity universe.

Russell Mid Cap Value Index measures the performance of the mid-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell Midcap Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted price index composed of 500 widely held common stocks.

S&P MidCap 400 Index is an unmanaged index of common stocks of companies chosen by S&P designed to represent price movements in the mid-cap U.S. equity market.

S&P Small Cap 600 Index is an unmanaged index of common stocks of companies chosen by S&P designed to represent price movements in the small-cap U.S. equity market.

U.S. Dollar Index is a measure of the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies,

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Important Risks: Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. • Fixed income security risks include credit, liquidity, call, duration, and interest-rate risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices generally fall. • Investments in high-yield ("junk") bonds involve greater risk of price volatility, illiquidity, and default than higher-rated debt securities. • Municipal securities may be adversely impacted by state/local, political, economic, or market conditions. Although municipal securities are exempt from federal income taxes, investors may be subject to the federal Alternative Minimum Tax as well as state and local income taxes. Capital gains, if any, are taxable. • The risks associated with mortgage-related and asset-backed securities as well as collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) include credit, interest-rate, prepayment, liquidity, default and extension risk. • Foreign investments may be more volatile and less liquid than US investments and are subject to the risk of currency fluctuations and adverse political, economic and regulatory developments. These risks may be greater, and include additional risks, for investments in emerging markets. • Small-and mid-cap securities can have greater risks and volatility than large-cap securities.

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