

## Janus Henderson and Perkins Composite Descriptions

### Janus Henderson Institutional Strategy Composites

**Absolute Return Income** portfolios, benchmarked to 3 Month USD LIBOR, seek to provide long term positive returns across economic cycles. The portfolios will normally maintain a weighted-average effective duration between -2 and +2 years. Portfolios may invest in government and non-government bonds, notes, corporate securities, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, convertible securities and enhanced cash instruments. Portfolios may also utilize derivative instruments for various investment and hedging purposes and may invest in high yield/high risk bonds up to 15% and in emerging market debt up to 15%. The composite was created in July 2016.

**Adaptive Multi-Asset Allocation** portfolios, benchmarked to 3-Month USD LIBOR, seek absolute total return by dynamically allocating exposure to multiple asset categories based on their expected sensitivity to economic conditions. These categories include assets such as global equities, global credit, commodities and nominal as well as inflation-linked sovereign bonds. Portfolios employ a proprietary “tail managed” strategy, consisting of two complimentary processes: a “top-down” macro analysis and a “bottom-up” risk/reward analysis, to adapt asset category allocations and the underlying security exposures. Portfolios target a volatility range of 8% to 12% per year and use a variety of investment vehicles including, but not limited to, individual stocks and bonds, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and derivatives and may invest in emerging markets up to 30% and high-yield bonds up to 20%. Portfolios may also hold significant levels of cash in periods of expected extreme market volatility. The composite was created in July 2015.

**Balanced** portfolios, benchmarked to the Balanced Index\*, generally have between 40%- 60% invested in equity securities selected for their growth potential. The remainder of the portfolio is invested in income-producing securities. A typical portfolio will contain 60 to 80 equity and 300 to 600 income-generating securities. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include sub-advised pooled funds as well as separately managed institutional accounts. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include proprietary mutual funds. A minimum asset size requirement of \$5 million for composite participation was used prior to January 1, 2006. The composite was created in January 1995.

\*Balanced Index is an internally-calculated, hypothetical combination of total returns from the S&P 500® Index (55%) and the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (45%).

**Concentrated Growth** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 1000® Growth Index, take concentrated positions in larger well-established companies along with smaller, more aggressive positions selected for their growth potential. A typical portfolio concentrates its investments in 30 to 40 equity securities. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include sub-advised pooled funds as well as separately managed institutional accounts. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include proprietary mutual funds. Prior to 2006 the composite was known as the Concentrated Aggressive Growth composite. A minimum asset size requirement of \$5 million for composite participation was used prior to January 1, 2006. The composite was created in January 2005.

**Core Plus Bond** portfolios, benchmarked to the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, pursue maximum total return by investing in various income-producing securities. The portfolios will, under normal market conditions, maintain an average-weighted effective maturity of five to ten years and, may invest up to 35% high yield/high risk bonds. Total return is expected to result from a combination of current income and capital appreciation, with income normally being the dominant component of total return. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include only proprietary mutual funds and exclude sub-advised pooled funds. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include sub-advised pooled funds and separately managed institutional accounts. The composite was created in January 2003.

**Emerging Markets Corporate Debt** portfolios, benchmarked to JPMorgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index, seek to provide a total return in excess of the benchmark. Portfolios will typically invest at least 70% in emerging market corporate bonds and other fixed and floating rate securities. Up to two-thirds may be invested in non-investment grade securities, including up to 20% in distressed debt and up to 20% in contingent convertible bonds. Portfolios may utilize derivative instruments for various investment and hedging purposes. The composite was created in April 2015.

**Emerging Markets Equity All-Cap** portfolios, benchmarked to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index<sup>SM</sup>, seek to achieve long-term growth of capital primarily through investing in equity securities of companies exposed to emerging market countries. Portfolios generally contain 40 to 80 securities. Prior to May 2017 the composite was known as the Emerging Markets Equity Composite. The composite was created in March 2004.

**Global Alpha Equity** portfolios, benchmarked to the MSCI All Country World Index<sup>SM</sup>, invest primarily in a core group of 40 to 70 domestic and foreign common stocks based on a fundamental bottom up approach and seek to generate alpha mainly from stock selection. Portfolios may invest in companies of any size located anywhere in the world, and may invest up to 30% in emerging market countries. Portfolios may invest in derivatives, primarily for the purpose of hedging certain risks but are not a significant component of the strategy. The composite was created in September 2012.

**Global Diversified Credit** portfolios, benchmarked to zero percent, aim to provide capital and income returns by exploiting relative valuation differences across global credit markets. The composite was created in July 2015.

**Global Diversified Risk Premia 8%** portfolios, benchmarked to 3-Month USD LIBOR, seek absolute return with low correlation to stocks and bonds while targeting annualized volatility of 7-9%. Portfolios seek to generate returns by identifying and isolating diverse sources of potential return drivers, or risk premia, and combining these into a liquid portfolio. The Portfolio managers allocate according to risk across various premia that exist within traditional equity, fixed income, commodity, and currency asset classes. The composite was created in July 2013.

**Global Equity – Growth** portfolios, benchmarked to the MSCI All Country World Index<sup>SM</sup>, seek total return in excess of the benchmark through investment principally in a concentrated portfolio of global equity securities with a bias to companies with competitive advantages and which are believed to offer sustainably high levels of growth. The composite was created in November 2015.

**Global Life Sciences** portfolios, benchmarked to the MSCI World Health Care Index<sup>SM</sup>, concentrate on finding growth companies located both inside and outside of the United States that the portfolio managers believe have a life science orientation. “Life sciences” industries may include the following industry groups: health care; pharmaceuticals; agriculture; cosmetics/personal care; and biotechnology. A typical portfolio invests in 70 to 100 equity securities. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include only proprietary mutual funds and exclude sub-advised pooled funds. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include sub-advised pooled funds and separately managed institutional accounts. The composite was created in January 2003.

**Global Multi-Sector Bond** portfolios, benchmarked to the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index, pursue maximum total return through current income and capital appreciation by investing in intermediate-term global fixed income securities. The portfolios invest in US and non-US securities issued in both foreign currency and US dollars. Under normal market conditions, emerging market debt is permitted up to 30% and high yield debt to 35%. Total return is expected to result from a combination of current income and capital appreciation, with income normally being the dominant component of total return. Prior to September 2013 the composite was known as the Global Core Plus Bond Composite. The composite was created in February 2011.

**Global Property Equity** portfolios, benchmarked to FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index, seek long term capital appreciation by investing in the quoted equity securities of companies or Real Estate Investment Trusts (or equivalents) listed or traded on a regulated market which derive the main part of their revenue from the ownership, management and/or development of real estate, throughout the world. The composite was created in March 2015.

**Global Research Equity** portfolios, benchmarked to the MSCI All Country World Index<sup>SM</sup>, invest in high conviction investment ideas selected by the Janus Henderson research team, based on rigorous fundamental research. Investments will primarily be in large and mid-size companies from around the world. The portfolios generally contain 80 to 120 securities and maintain sector weightings, based upon how Janus Henderson aligns sector research teams, that closely follow the MSCI All Country World Index. Prior to January 1, 2009 the composite included separately managed institutional accounts and sub-advised pooled funds. Prior to 2012, the composite was known as the Global Research Core Equity Composite. The composite was created in August 2007.

**Global Research Growth Equity** portfolios, benchmarked to the MSCI AC World Growth Index, invest in high conviction investment ideas selected by the Janus Henderson research team, based on rigorous fundamental research. Investments will primarily be in large and mid-size companies from around the world. The portfolios generally contain 80 to 120 securities and maintain sector weightings, based upon how Janus Henderson aligns sector research teams, that closely follow the MSCI AC World Growth Index. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include proprietary mutual funds. The composite was created in April 2005.

**Global Sustainable Equity** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 3000<sup>®</sup> Growth Index, aim to provide long term capital growth and increasing income by investing equities, convertibles and fixed interest stocks worldwide. Investment will only be made in those companies whose products and practices are considered by the ACD (Authorised Corporate Director) to enhance the environment and life of the community. The composite was created in March 2015.

**Global Unconstrained Bond** portfolios, benchmarked to the 3 Month USD LIBOR, seek to provide long-term positive returns and to preserve capital through various market environments by managing portfolio duration, credit risk, and volatility. The portfolios have the flexibility to invest across all fixed-income asset classes and will normally maintain a weighted-average effective duration between -4 and +6 years. Portfolios may utilize derivative instruments for various investment and hedging purposes and may invest in high yield/high risk bonds without limit, in emerging market debt up to 50%, and in preferred stock and equities. The composite was created in December 2014.

**High Yield Bond** portfolios, benchmarked to the Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index, seek to obtain high current income by investing primarily in high-yield/high-risk fixed income securities rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Ba or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. Capital appreciation is a secondary objective when consistent with the primary objective. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include only proprietary mutual funds and exclude sub-advised pooled funds. The composite was created in January 2003.

**Long Duration** portfolios, benchmarked to the Bloomberg Barclays Long Government/Credit Index, pursue maximum total return by investing in various income-producing securities. The portfolios will maintain an average-weighted effective maturity of ten years or greater and, under normal market conditions, will limit their investments in high yield/high risk bonds to less than 10%. Total return is expected to result from a combination of current income and capital appreciation, with income normally being the dominant component of total return. The composite was created in September 2011.

**Mid Cap Growth** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell Midcap<sup>®</sup> Growth Index, invest in a diversified portfolio of mid-sized companies selected for their potential for predictable and sustainable growth. Portfolios invest primarily in US companies whose market capitalization, at time of initial purchase, fall within the 12-month average of the capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Growth Index. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include sub-advised pooled funds as well as separately managed institutional accounts. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include proprietary mutual funds. A minimum asset size requirement of \$5 million for composite participation was used prior to January 1, 2006. The composite was created in January 1995.

**Opportunistic Growth** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 1000<sup>®</sup> Growth Index, pursue strong growth opportunities in companies of any size, wherever they may exist. Under normal market conditions, the portfolios hold less than 80 equity securities. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include sub-advised pooled funds as well as separately managed institutional accounts. A minimum asset size requirement of \$1 million for composite participation was used prior to January 1, 2006. The composite was created in January 1995.

**Short Duration Bond** portfolios, benchmarked to the Bloomberg Barclays US 1-3 Yr Government/Credit Index, seek as high a level of current income as is consistent with preservation of capital. The portfolios will maintain an average-weighted effective maturity of three years or less under normal circumstances and may invest in high yield/high risk bonds up to 35%. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include only proprietary mutual funds and exclude sub-advised pooled funds. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include sub-advised pooled funds and separately managed institutional accounts. The composite was created in January 2003.

**Small Company Growth** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Growth Index, invest primarily in small-sized companies selected for their growth potential. Small sized companies are generally those who have market capitalizations less than \$6 billion. A typical portfolio invests in 80 to 120 equity securities. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include only proprietary mutual funds and exclude sub-advised pooled funds. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include sub-advised pooled funds and separately managed institutional accounts. The composite was created in January 2003.

**Small-Mid Cap Growth** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 2500<sup>™</sup> Growth Index, and secondarily to the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Growth Index, invest primarily in small-sized and medium-sized companies selected for their growth potential. Small- and medium-sized companies have market capitalizations less than \$10 billion. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include sub-advised pooled funds and separately managed institutional accounts. The composite was created in March 2005.

**Total Return** portfolios, benchmarked to the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, pursue maximum total return by investing in various income-producing securities. The portfolios will maintain an average-weighted effective duration within + or – 2 years of the benchmark and, under normal market conditions, will limit their investments in high yield/high risk bonds to less than 20%. Portfolios may utilize derivative instruments for various investment and hedging purposes and may invest outside the US up to 20%. The composite was created in September 2015.

**US Research Core Equity** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 1000<sup>®</sup> Index, invest in high conviction investment ideas selected by the Janus Henderson research team, based on rigorous fundamental research. A typical portfolio holds 70 to 110 equity securities of primarily large and mid-size companies and maintains sector weightings, based upon how Janus Henderson aligns sector research teams, that closely follow the Russell 1000 Index. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include proprietary mutual funds. The composite was created in August 2004.

**US Research Growth Equity** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 1000<sup>®</sup> Growth Index, invest in high conviction investment ideas selected by the Janus Henderson research team, based on rigorous fundamental research. A typical portfolio holds 70 to 110 equity securities of primarily large and mid-size companies and maintains portfolio sector weightings, based upon how Janus Henderson aligns sector research teams, that closely follow the Russell 1000 Growth Index. The composite was created in August 2007.



## Perkins Institutional Strategy Composites

**Perkins All Cap Value** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 3000<sup>®</sup> Value Index, are broadly diversified and seek to identify quality US companies trading at discounted prices with favorable risk reward potential. A typical portfolio will contain 60 to 90 securities and will invest no less than 10% of assets in each market cap category (small, mid and large) and no more than 50% in small cap stocks. The composite was created in January 2010.

**Perkins Global Value** portfolios, benchmarked to the MSCI World Index<sup>SM</sup> and secondarily to the MSCI All Country World Index<sup>SM</sup>, seek to invest in attractively valued companies of any size throughout the world that are trading at discounted prices with favorable risk-reward potential. A typical portfolio will be invested in 60 to 90 companies across all regions of the world, including the United States. Previously, portfolios were invested in a substantially similar style in 25 to 45 securities. In July 2010 the portfolio manager became an employee of Perkins Investment Management. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include only proprietary mutual funds and exclude sub-advised pooled funds. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include sub-advised pooled funds and separately managed institutional accounts. The composite was created in January 2003.

**Perkins Large Cap Value** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 1000<sup>®</sup> Value Index, are broadly diversified and seek to identify quality large sized US companies trading at discounted prices with favorable risk reward potential. The strategy emphasizes common stocks of companies with market capitalizations above \$10 billion. A typical portfolio will contain 40 to 60 securities. Prior to 2017, portfolios held between 60 and 140 securities. The composite was created in July 2008 and may include proprietary mutual funds, subadvised pooled funds, and separately managed institutional accounts. Prior to January 1, 2009, the composite included separately managed institutional accounts and sub-advised pooled funds. In December 2009 Janus Capital Group acquired the Large Cap Value (LCV) strategy of PWMCO, LLC. Accounts included in the PWMCO LLC LCV strategy are managed in a substantially similar fashion to the Perkins Large Cap Value Composite; as such Composite performance has been restated back to October 1, 2006, the inception of the PWMCO LLC LCV strategy.

**Perkins Mid Cap Value** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell Midcap<sup>®</sup> Value Index, are broadly diversified and seek to identify quality mid-sized US companies trading at discounted prices with favorable risk/reward potential. Portfolios invest primarily in US companies whose market capitalization, at time of initial purchase, fall within the 12-month average of the capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Value Index. Prior to 2003, the composite was known as the Berger Mid Cap Value Equity Composite. Prior to 2003 the composite included both institutional accounts and mutual funds. In 2003 and 2004 the composite include only separately managed institutional accounts. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include sub-advised pooled funds as well as separately managed institutional accounts. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include proprietary mutual funds. A minimum asset size requirement of \$1 million for composite participation was used prior to January 1, 2006. The composite was created in December 1998.

**Perkins Small Cap Value** portfolios, benchmarked to the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Value Index, invest primarily in US companies whose market capitalization, at time of initial purchase, is less than the 12-month average of the maximum market capitalization for companies included in the Russell 2000 Value Index. Prior to 2003, the composite was known as the Berger Small Cap Value Equity Composite. Prior to 2003, the composite included both institutional accounts and mutual funds. In 2003 and 2004 the composite included only separately managed institutional accounts. Effective January 1, 2005 the composite definition was changed to include sub-advised pooled funds as well as separately managed institutional accounts. Effective January 1, 2009 the composite definition was expanded to also include proprietary mutual funds. A minimum asset size requirement of \$1 million for composite participation was used prior to January 1, 2006. The composite was created in June 1998.

## Managed Account Composites

**Concentrated Growth** managed accounts, benchmarked to the Russell 1000<sup>®</sup> Growth Index, take concentrated positions in larger well-established companies along with smaller, more aggressive companies selected for their growth potential. A typical portfolio concentrates its investments in 30 to 40 equity securities. Prior to September 1, 2006 returns for the composite are for the Institutional Concentrated Growth Composite, which consisted of separately managed institutional accounts as well as sub-advised pooled funds. The composite was created in September 2006.

**Mid Cap Growth** managed accounts, benchmarked to the Russell Midcap<sup>®</sup> Growth Index, invest in a diversified portfolio of mid-sized companies selected for their potential for predictable and sustainable growth. Portfolios invest primarily in US companies whose market capitalization, at time of initial purchase, fall within the 12-month average of the capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Growth Index. The portfolios are optimized to the Russell Midcap Growth Index and typically hold 50 to 60 equity securities. The composite was created in January 2006.

**Opportunistic Alpha** managed accounts, benchmarked to the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, seek to invest in under-valued companies with improving return on invested capital and an asymmetrical risk/reward profile. The portfolios may have exposure to foreign securities through ADRs. A typical portfolio invests in 35 to 55 equity securities. Prior to June 1, 2007 returns for the composite are for the Institutional Opportunistic Alpha Composite, which consisted of separately managed institutional accounts as well as sub-advised pooled funds. The composite was created in June 2007.

**Perkins Large Cap Value** managed accounts benchmarked to the Russell 1000<sup>®</sup> Value Index, are broadly diversified and seek to identify quality large sized US companies trading at discounted prices with favorable risk reward potential. The strategy emphasizes common stocks of companies with market capitalizations above \$9 billion. A typical portfolio will contain no more than 75 securities. Prior to January 1, 2010 returns for the composite are for the Perkins Large Cap Value Composite, which consisted of separately managed institutional accounts, proprietary mutual funds as well as sub-advised pooled funds and normally invested in 90-140 securities. The composite was created in January 2010.

**Perkins Mid Cap Value** managed accounts, benchmarked to the Russell Midcap<sup>®</sup> Value Index, are broadly diversified and seek to identify quality mid-sized US companies trading at discounted prices with favorable risk/reward potential. Portfolios invest primarily in US companies whose market capitalization, at time of initial purchase, fall within the 12-month average of the capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Value Index. Prior to January 1, 2005 returns for the composite are for the Institutional Perkins Mid Cap Value Composite. Prior to January 1, 2003 that composite included both institutional accounts and mutual funds. The composite was created in January 2005.

The Firm maintains a complete list of composite descriptions, which is available upon request.