
Glossary

Alpha - Measures the difference between a portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk.

Beta - Beta represents the systematic risk of a portfolio and measures its sensitivity to a benchmark. A beta of 1 implies that you can expect the movement of a manager's return series to match that of the benchmark used to measure beta.

Mutual fund investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal. Credit-related instruments typically decrease in value when interest rates increase. Concentration in a small number of issuers increases the risk that one issuer could have a large adverse impact on the Fund's return. Borrowing and frequent trading could increase the Fund's operating expenses. High-yield bonds involve greater risk of default, and may be more volatile and less liquid, than investment grade securities. Subordinated and unsecured loans may be disproportionately affected by default and downgrade. Foreign investments may be adversely affected by currency fluctuations, lower liquidity, lax regulation, and political instability. Derivatives can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind. The Fund's short positions may equal up to 100% of the Fund's net asset value. Short sales theoretically involve unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase.