Hartford International/Global Equity Funds Prospectus
March 1, 2021

HARTFORDFUNDS
Our benchmark is the investor.®

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R3	Class R4	Class R5	Class R6	Class Y	Class F
Hartford Climate Opportunities Fund	HEOMX	HEONX	HEOIX	HEORX	HEOSX	HEOTX	HEOVX	HEOYX	HEOFX
Hartford Emerging Markets Equity Fund	HERAX	HERCX	HERIX	HERRX	HERSX	HERTX	HERVX	HERYX	HERFX
Hartford Global Impact Fund	HGXAX	HGXCX	HGXIX	HGXRX	HGXSX	HGXTX	HGXVX	HGXYX	HGXFX
Hartford International Equity Fund*	HDVAX	HDVCX	HDVIX	HDVRX	HDVSX	HDVTX	HDVVX	HDVYX	HDVFX
The Hartford International Growth Fund	HNCAX	HNCCX	HNCJX	HNCRX	HNCSX	HNCTX	HNCUX	HNCYX	HNCFX
The Hartford International Opportunities Fund	IHOAX	HIOCX	IHOIX	IHORX	IHOSX	IHOTX	IHOVX	HAOYX	IHOFX
The Hartford International Value Fund	HILAX	HILCX	HILIX	HILRX	HILSX	HILTX	HILUX	HILYX	HILDX

* Classes A, C, and I of the Fund are closed to new investors. No purchases of a closed share class are allowed, other than as described in this Prospectus.

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. Mutual funds are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Because you could lose money by investing in the Funds, be sure to read all risk disclosures carefully before investing.

HARTFORD FUNDS
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Hartford Climate Opportunities Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

YOUR EXPENSES. The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding whether you may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other fees. You may qualify for sales charge discounts for Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in certain classes of Hartford mutual funds or 529 plans for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "How Sales Charges Are Calculated" section beginning on page 74 of the Fund's statutory prospectus. Descriptions of any financial intermediary specific sales charge waivers and discounts are set forth in Appendix A to the statutory prospectus.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None(1)	1.00%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Management fees	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.62%	0.71%	0.59%	0.68%	0.63%	0.58%	0.46%	0.56%	0.46%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.49%	2.33%	1.21%	1.80%	1.50%	1.20%	1.08%	1.18%	1.08%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	0.30%	0.39%	0.32%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	1.19%	1.94%	0.89%	1.41%	1.11%	0.81%	0.69%	0.79%	0.69%

(1) Investments of $1 million or more will not be subject to a front-end sales charge, but may be subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge.

(2) Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC (the "Investment Manager") has contractually agreed to reimburse expenses (exclusive of taxes, interest expenses, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses) to the extent necessary to limit total annual fund operating expenses as follows: 1.19% (Class A), 1.94% (Class C), 0.89% (Class I), 1.41% (Class R3), 1.11% (Class R4), 0.81% (Class R5), 0.69% (Class R6), 0.79% (Class Y), and 0.69% (Class F). This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. approves its earlier termination.

Example. The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then, except as shown below, redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that:

- Your investment has a 5% return each year
- The Fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that the example reflects the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement reflected in the table above for only the first year)
- You reinvest all dividends and distributions.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share Classes	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
A	$665	$967	$1,292	$2,207
C	$297	$690	$1,210	$2,636
I	$ 91	$352	$ 634	$1,438
R3	$144	$528	$ 938	$2,084
R4	$113	$436	$ 781	$1,757
R5	$ 83	$342	$ 622	$1,420
R6	$ 70	$305	$ 558	$1,282
Y	$ 81	$336	$ 611	$1,397
F	$ 70	$305	$ 558	$1,282
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	$197	$690	$1,210	$2,636

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the examples, affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 36% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in securities of U.S. and foreign issuers, including non-dollar securities and securities of emerging market issuers. The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks, convertible securities and warrants of companies of any market capitalization. The Fund focuses its investments on equity securities and equity related investments. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in securities of issuers that seek opportunities to address or benefit from climate change, which include but are not limited to companies classified as promoting clean and/or efficient energy, sustainable transportation, water and/or resource management, companies exhibiting low-carbon leadership and businesses that service such companies. The Fund employs a "multi-manager" approach whereby portions of the Fund's assets are allocated among sub-advisers. Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC (the "Investment Manager") is responsible for the management of the Fund and supervision of the Fund's sub-advisers: Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management"), and Schroders, comprised of Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. ("SIMNA") and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited ("SIMNA Ltd.," together with SIMNA, "Schroders"). Each sub-adviser manages its segment of the Fund's assets to correspond with its distinct investment style and strategy, as described below, in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective, strategies, and restrictions. The Investment Manager may allocate assets from or towards each sub-adviser from time to time and may reallocate assets between the sub-advisers. Wellington Management and Schroders act independently of each other and each uses its own methodology for selecting investments. The Fund generally does not invest in major fossil fuel companies.

Wellington Management: For its portion of the Fund, Wellington Management uses fundamental research, bottom-up approach and analysis to identify companies it believes represent attractive investments and also address environmental challenges and/or seek to improve the efficiency of resource consumption. In doing so, Wellington Management invests the Fund's assets in companies engaged in low carbon electricity, energy efficiency, low carbon transportation, water and resource management, and/or climate resilient infrastructure, or otherwise involved in seeking to address environmental challenges and/or improve the efficiency of resource consumption. Although Wellington Management may invest the Fund's assets across different sectors and countries, including emerging market issuers, and has no limit on the amount it may invest in any single sector or country, it generally can be expected to emphasize investments in the utilities and industrial sectors, as these sectors tend to include companies that address environmental challenges and/or seek to improve the efficiency of resource consumption. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers of any market capitalization, including mid-capitalization and small-capitalization securities. In addition to its focus on climate stewardship, Wellington Management integrates the evaluation of financially material environmental, social and/or governance ("ESG") factors into its investment process. Wellington Management believes the integration of these ESG factors into its investment process allows it to better assess strategic business issues that may impact the performance of a company. The factors that Wellington Management considers as part of its fundamental analysis, including the assessment of financially materially ESG factors, contribute to its overall evaluation of a company's risk and return potential.

Schroders: For its portion of the Fund, Schroders seeks to exploit opportunities in the securities of companies that it believes have already recognized threats posed by climate change and are embracing these challenges ahead of their peers, companies that form part of the solution to problems arising from climate change or companies that seek to benefit from efforts to accommodate or limit the impact of global climate change. These companies can typically be classified belonging to one or more themes related to climate change, including clean energy, energy efficiency, environmental resources, sustainable transportation, and low carbon leaders. Schroders currently considers a company to be a low carbon leader if such company has a low carbon cost structure relative to peers or if such company's products/services/corporate cultures promote new, low carbon business models. Schroders relies on a fundamental, research-driven, bottom-up approach to identify issuers it believes will benefit from efforts to accommodate or limit the impact of global climate change and have the potential for capital growth. Schroders considers factors such as a company's potential for above average earnings growth, a security's attractive relative valuation, and whether a company has proprietary advantages. In addition, Schroders incorporates financially material ESG factors into its investment process. Schroders evaluates the impact and risk around issues such as environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which it views as important in its assessment of a company's risk and potential for profitability. Although Schroders may invest the Fund's assets across different sectors and countries, including emerging markets, and has no limit on the amount it may invest in any single sector or country, it generally can be expected to emphasize investments in the industrial sector, as this sector tends to include companies that are beneficiaries of efforts to mitigate or adapt to the impact of climate change.

PRINCIPAL RISKS. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are described below. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money as a result of your investment. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk – Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities of a company may decline in value due to its financial prospects and activities, including certain operational impacts, such as data breaches and cybersecurity attacks. Securities may also decline in value due to general market and economic movements and trends, including adverse changes to credit markets, or as a result of other events such as geopolitical events, natural disasters, or widespread pandemics (such as COVID-19) or other adverse public health developments.

Multi-Manager Risk – The Fund's performance depends on the ability of the Investment Manager in selecting, overseeing, and allocating Fund assets to the sub-advisers. The sub-advisers' investment styles may not be complementary. Wellington Management and Schroders make investment decisions independently of one another, and may make decisions that conflict with each other. For example, it is possible that one sub-adviser may purchase an investment for the Fund at the same time that the other sub-adviser sells the same investment, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net investment result; or that the sub-advisers purchase the same investment at the same time, without aggregating their transactions, resulting in higher expenses. Moreover, the Fund's multi-manager approach may result in the Fund investing a significant percentage of its assets in certain types of investments, which could be beneficial or detrimental to the Fund's performance depending on the performance of those investments and the overall market environment.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the sub-advisers' investment strategies do not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money.

Equity Risk – The risk that the price of equity or equity related securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Mid Cap and Small Cap Securities Risk – Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Many of these companies are young and have limited operating or business history. These securities may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity, and these issuers often face greater business risks, including the risk of bankruptcy.

Foreign Investments Risk – Investments in foreign securities may be riskier, more volatile, and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between the U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, as well as political and economic developments in foreign countries and regions and the U.S. (including the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions), may affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities.

Changes in currency exchange rates may also adversely affect the Fund's foreign investments. The impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

Emerging Markets Risk – The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to investments in companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation and oversight, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial, auditing and other reporting requirements, significant delays in settlement of trades, risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody and substantial economic and political disruptions. In addition, the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets.

Currency Risk – The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency.

Climate Change Investment Focus Risk – The Fund's focus on securities of issuers that seek opportunities to address or benefit from climate change may affect the Fund's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments. The Fund's relative investment performance may also be impacted depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor with the market. Certain investments may be dependent on U.S. and foreign government policies, including tax incentives and subsidies, as well as on political support for certain environmental initiatives and developments affecting companies focused on sustainable energy and climate change solutions generally. In addition, under certain market conditions, the Fund may underperform funds that invest in a broader array of investments. The Fund's exclusion of investments in companies with significant fossil fuel exposure, in particular, may adversely affect the Fund's relative performance at times when such investments are performing well.

Sector Risk – The Fund's investments may be focused in securities of companies in the utilities and industrials sectors of the securities markets, which may cause the Fund's performance to be sensitive to developments affecting those sectors generally or companies in those sectors.

Volatility Risk – The Fund's investments may fluctuate in value over a short period of time. This may cause the Fund's net asset value per share to experience significant changes in value over short periods of time.

Securities Lending Risk – The Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Regional/Country Focus Risk – To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, regulatory, economic and other risks associated with that region or country. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Large Shareholder Transaction Risk – The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders redeem or purchase large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such redemptions may cause the Fund to sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so or borrow money (at a cost to the Fund), which may negatively impact the Fund's performance and liquidity. Similarly, large purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs.

The Fund is subject to certain other risks. For more information regarding risks and investments, please see "Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks" and "More Information About Risks" in the Fund's statutory prospectus.

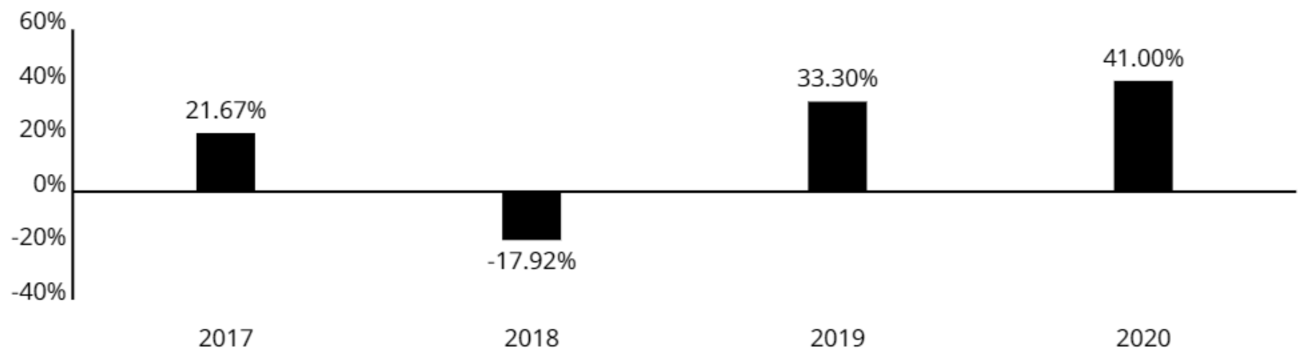
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Reflect fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, if any. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, performance would have been lower.
- Prior to November 8, 2019, reflect when the Fund pursued a modified strategy and Wellington Management served as the sole sub-adviser.

The bar chart:

- Shows how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year
- Returns do not include sales charges. If sales charges were reflected, returns would have been lower
- Shows the returns of Class A shares. Returns for the Fund's other classes differ only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses.

Total returns by calendar year (excludes sales charges)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter Ended
Best Quarter Return	24.89%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-21.33%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns. The table below shows returns for the Fund over time compared to those of a broad-based market index. After-tax returns, which are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes, are shown only for Class A shares and will vary for other classes. Actual after-tax returns, which depend on an investor's particular tax situation, may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average annual total returns for periods ending December 31, 2020 (including sales charges)

Share Classes	1 Year	Since Inception (2/29/2016)
Class A – Return Before Taxes	33.25%	15.98%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	32.82%	14.13%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	19.84%	12.18%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)		
Class C	38.77%	16.99%
Class I	41.38%	17.68%
Class R3	41.21%	17.61%
Class R4	41.23%	17.50%
Class R5	41.39%	17.64%
Class R6	41.57%	17.78%
Class Y	41.34%	17.72%
Class F*	41.61%	17.74%
MSCI ACWI Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	16.25%	14.31%

* Class F shares commenced operations on February 28, 2017 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class I shares. Performance prior to an inception date of a class has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of such class. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-advisers are Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management") and Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. ("SIMNA"). The Fund's sub-sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Limited ("SIMNA Ltd.," together with SIMNA, "Schroders").

Sub-Advisers	Portfolio Managers	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Wellington Management	Alan Hsu	Managing Director, Global Industry Analyst, and Equity Portfolio Manager	2016
	G. Thomas Levering	Senior Managing Director and Global Industry Analyst	2016
Schroders	Simon Webber, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2019
	Isabella Hervey-Bathurst	Portfolio Manager	2021

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES. Not all share classes are available for all investors. Minimum investment amounts may be waived for certain accounts. Certain financial intermediaries may impose different restrictions than those described below.

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class A, Class C and Class I	$5,000 for all accounts except: $250, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"), with recurring monthly investments of at least $50	$50
Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6	No minimum initial investment	None
Class Y	$250,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None
Class F	$1,000,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None

For more information, please see the "How To Buy And Sell Shares" section of the Fund's statutory prospectus.

You may sell your shares of the Fund on those days when the New York Stock Exchange is open, typically Monday through Friday. You may sell your shares through your financial intermediary. With respect to certain accounts, you may sell your shares on the web at hartfordfunds.com, by phone by calling 1-888-843-7824, by electronic funds transfer, or by wire. In certain circumstances you will need to write to Hartford Funds to request to sell your shares. For regular mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, P.O. Box 219060, Kansas City, MO 64121-9060. For overnight mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407.

TAX INFORMATION. The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Hartford Emerging Markets Equity Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

YOUR EXPENSES. The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding whether you may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other fees. You may qualify for sales charge discounts for Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in certain classes of Hartford mutual funds or 529 plans for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "How Sales Charges Are Calculated" section beginning on page 74 of the Fund's statutory prospectus. Descriptions of any financial intermediary specific sales charge waivers and discounts are set forth in Appendix A to the statutory prospectus.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None(1)	1.00%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Management fees	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.32%	0.39%	0.24%	0.36%	0.31%	0.26%	0.14%	0.24%	0.14%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.47%	2.29%	1.14%	1.76%	1.46%	1.16%	1.04%	1.14%	1.04%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	0.02%	0.09%	0.00%	0.06%	0.01%	0.01%	0.06%	0.04%	0.06%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	1.45%	2.20%	1.14%	1.70%	1.45%	1.15%	0.98%	1.10%	0.98%

(1) Investments of $1 million or more will not be subject to a front-end sales charge, but may be subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge.

(2) Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC (the "Investment Manager") has contractually agreed to reimburse expenses (exclusive of taxes, interest expenses, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses) to the extent necessary to limit total annual fund operating expenses as follows: 1.45% (Class A), 2.20% (Class C), 1.20% (Class I), 1.70% (Class R3), 1.45% (Class R4), 1.15% (Class R5), 0.98% (Class R6), 1.10% (Class Y), and 0.98% (Class F). This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. approves its earlier termination.

Example. The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then, except as shown below, redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that:

- Your investment has a 5% return each year
- The Fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that the example reflects the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement reflected in the table above for only the first year)
- You reinvest all dividends and distributions.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share Classes	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
A	$689	$987	$1,307	$2,209
C	$323	$707	$1,217	$2,619
I	$116	$362	$ 628	$1,386
R3	$173	$548	$ 949	$2,068
R4	$148	$461	$ 796	$1,745
R5	$117	$367	$ 637	$1,408
R6	$100	$325	$ 568	$1,266
Y	$112	$358	$ 624	$1,383
F	$100	$325	$ 568	$1,266
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	$223	$707	$1,217	$2,619

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the examples, affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 104% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of companies in emerging markets. The sub-adviser, Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management"), uses a quantitative multifactor approach to bottom-up stock selection, using a broad set of individual fundamental stock characteristics to model each stock's relative attractiveness, with a focus on those factors that have been demonstrated historically to drive market returns. The Fund will typically seek to be broadly diversified across countries, sectors and industries represented in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, although the extent of that representation may vary. The Fund has no limit on the amount of assets that may be invested in each country. Securities in which the Fund invests are denominated in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies and may trade in both U.S. and foreign markets. The Fund will invest in securities of companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. Emerging markets are those markets (1) included in emerging market or equivalent classifications by the United Nations (and its agencies); (2) having per capita income in the low to middle ranges, as determined by the World Bank; or (3) the Fund's benchmark index provider designates as emerging. The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers in the form of depositary receipts or other securities that are convertible into securities of foreign issuers. The Fund may invest in opportunities across the market capitalization spectrum. The Fund may trade securities actively.

PRINCIPAL RISKS. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are described below. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money as a result of your investment. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk – Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities of a company may decline in value due to its financial prospects and activities, including certain operational impacts, such as data breaches and cybersecurity attacks. Securities may also decline in value due to general market and economic movements and trends, including adverse changes to credit markets, or as a result of other events such as geopolitical events, natural disasters, or widespread pandemics (such as COVID-19) or other adverse public health developments.

Foreign Investments Risk – Investments in foreign securities may be riskier, more volatile, and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between the U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, as well as political and economic developments in foreign countries and regions and the U.S. (including the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions), may affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. Changes in currency exchange rates may also adversely affect the Fund's foreign investments. The impact of the United

Kingdom's departure from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

Emerging Markets Risk – The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to investments in companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation and oversight, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial, auditing and other reporting requirements, significant delays in settlement of trades, risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody and substantial economic and political disruptions. In addition, the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets.

Currency Risk – The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency.

Depositary Receipts Risk – The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers in the form of depositary receipts or other securities that are convertible into securities of foreign issuers, including depositary receipts that are not sponsored by a financial institution ("Unsponsored Depositary Receipts"). Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Unsponsored Depositary Receipts are also subject to the risk that there may be less information available regarding their issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts.

Regional/Country Focus Risk – To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, regulatory, economic and other risks associated with that region or country. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

China Investments Risk – China is an emerging market and has demonstrated significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Investments in Chinese securities, including certain Hong Kong-listed and U.S.-listed securities, subject the Fund to risks specific to China. These risks include: (i) the risk of more frequent (and potentially widespread) trading suspensions and government interventions with respect to Chinese issuers, resulting in liquidity risk, price volatility, greater market execution risk, and valuation risk; (ii) the risk of currency fluctuations, currency non-convertibility, currency revaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations or blockage; (iii) the risk of intervention by the Chinese government in the Chinese securities markets; (iv) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets; (v) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs; (vi) the risk of limitations on the use of brokers; (vii) the risk of interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation; (viii) the risk that the U.S. government or other governments may sanction Chinese issuers or otherwise prohibit U.S. persons (such as the Fund) from investing in certain Chinese issuers; and (ix) the risk of market volatility caused by any potential regional or territorial conflicts, including military conflicts, or natural or other disasters. Recent developments in relations between the United States and China have heightened concerns of increased tariffs and restrictions on trade between the two countries. It is unclear whether further tariffs and sanctions may be imposed or other escalating actions may be taken in the future, which could negatively impact the Fund. An outbreak of an infectious illness or public health threat, such as COVID-19, could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the Chinese economy and other economies around the world, which in turn could adversely affect the Fund's investments. As a result of different legal standards, the Fund faces the risk of being unable to enforce its rights with respect to holdings in Chinese securities.

Equity Risk – The risk that the price of equity or equity related securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Mid Cap and Small Cap Securities Risk – Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Many of these companies are young and have limited operating or business history. These securities may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity, and these issuers often face greater business risks, including the risk of bankruptcy.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the sub-adviser's investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money.

Quantitative Investing Risk – The value of securities or other investments selected using quantitative analysis can perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance. This may be as a result of the factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, the accuracy of historical data supplied by third parties, and changing sources of market returns.

Active Trading Risk – Active trading could increase the Fund's transaction costs and may increase your tax liability as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects may adversely affect Fund performance.

Securities Lending Risk – The Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Sector Risk – To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector or sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, from the broader market.

Volatility Risk – The Fund's investments may fluctuate in value over a short period of time. This may cause the Fund's net asset value per share to experience significant changes in value over short periods of time.

Large Shareholder Transaction Risk – The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders redeem or purchase large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such redemptions may cause the Fund to sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so or borrow money (at a cost to the Fund), which may negatively impact the Fund's performance and liquidity. Similarly, large purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs.

The Fund is subject to certain other risks. For more information regarding risks and investments, please see "Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks" and "More Information About Risks" in the Fund's statutory prospectus.

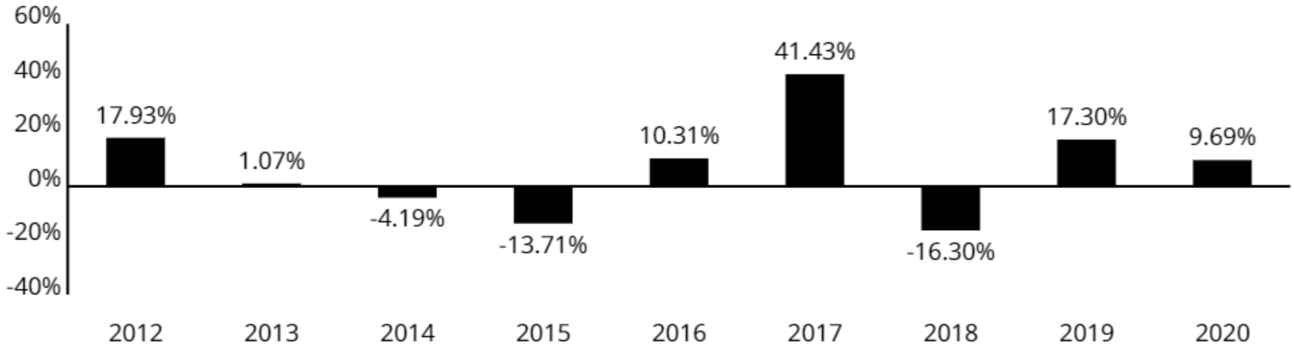
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Reflect the Fund's performance when the Fund pursued a modified investment strategy prior to May 7, 2015
- Reflect fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, if any. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, performance would have been lower.

The bar chart:

- Shows how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year
- Returns do not include sales charges. If sales charges were reflected, returns would have been lower
- Shows the returns of Class A shares. Returns for the Fund's other classes differ only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses.

Total returns by calendar year (excludes sales charges)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter Ended
Best Quarter Return	17.71%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-25.69%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns. The table below shows returns for the Fund over time compared to those of a broad-based market index. After-tax returns, which are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes, are shown only for Class A shares and will vary for other classes. Actual after-tax returns, which depend on an investor's particular tax situation, may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average annual total returns for periods ending December 31, 2020 (including sales charges)

Share Classes	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (5/31/2011)
Class A – Return Before Taxes	3.66%	9.69%	1.83%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.63%	9.57%	1.50%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.51%	7.90%	1.48%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C	7.77%	10.09%	1.67%
Class I	10.11%	11.31%	2.79%
Class R3	9.32%	10.66%	2.17%
Class R4	9.72%	10.95%	2.47%
Class R5	10.00%	11.16%	2.71%
Class R6*	10.13%	11.43%	2.88%
Class Y	10.12%	11.37%	2.85%
Class F*	10.19%	11.41%	2.84%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	18.31%	12.81%	3.53%

* Class R6 shares commenced operations on February 28, 2018 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class Y shares. Class F shares commenced operations on February 28, 2017 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class I shares. Performance prior to an inception date of a class has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of such class. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Wellington Management.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
David J. Elliott, CFA	Senior Managing Director, Co-Director of Quantitative Investments, and Director of Quantitative Portfolio Management	2015
Mark A. Yarger, CFA	Managing Director and Quantitative Analyst	2015

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES. Not all share classes are available for all investors. Minimum investment amounts may be waived for certain accounts. Certain financial intermediaries may impose different restrictions than those described below.

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class A, Class C and Class I	$2,000 for all accounts except: $250, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan (“AIP”), with recurring monthly investments of at least $50	$50
Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6	No minimum initial investment	None
Class Y	$250,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None
Class F	$1,000,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None

For more information, please see the “How To Buy And Sell Shares” section of the Fund’s statutory prospectus.

You may sell your shares of the Fund on those days when the New York Stock Exchange is open, typically Monday through Friday. You may sell your shares through your financial intermediary. With respect to certain accounts, you may sell your shares on the web at hartfordfunds.com, by phone by calling 1-888-843-7824, by electronic funds transfer, or by wire. In certain circumstances you will need to write to Hartford Funds to request to sell your shares. For regular mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, P.O. Box 219060, Kansas City, MO 64121-9060. For overnight mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407.

TAX INFORMATION. The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable, and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Hartford Global Impact Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

YOUR EXPENSES. The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding whether you may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other fees. You may qualify for sales charge discounts for Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in certain classes of Hartford mutual funds or 529 plans for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "How Sales Charges Are Calculated" section beginning on page 74 of the Fund's statutory prospectus. Descriptions of any financial intermediary specific sales charge waivers and discounts are set forth in Appendix A to the statutory prospectus.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None(1)	1.00%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Management fees	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses(2)	0.62%	0.61%	0.49%	0.59%	0.52%	0.49%	0.40%	0.50%	0.40%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.49%	2.23%	1.11%	1.71%	1.39%	1.11%	1.02%	1.12%	1.02%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(3)	0.30%	0.29%	0.22%	0.30%	0.28%	0.30%	0.33%	0.33%	0.33%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(3)	1.19%	1.94%	0.89%	1.41%	1.11%	0.81%	0.69%	0.79%	0.69%

(1) Investments of $1 million or more will not be subject to a front-end sales charge, but may be subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge.

(2) "Other expenses" have been restated to reflect current fees.

(3) Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC (the "Investment Manager") has contractually agreed to reimburse expenses (exclusive of taxes, interest expenses, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses) to the extent necessary to limit total annual fund operating expenses as follows: 1.19% (Class A), 1.94% (Class C), 0.89% (Class I), 1.41% (Class R3), 1.11% (Class R4), 0.81% (Class R5), 0.69% (Class R6), 0.79% (Class Y), and 0.69% (Class F). This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. approves its earlier termination.

Example. The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then, except as shown below, redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that:

- Your investment has a 5% return each year
- The Fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that the example reflects the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement reflected in the table above for only the first year)
- You reinvest all dividends and distributions.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share Classes	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
A	$665	$967	$1,292	$2,207
C	$297	$669	$1,168	$2,542
I	$ 91	$331	$ 590	$1,332
R3	$144	$510	$ 900	$1,994
R4	$113	$412	$ 734	$1,644
R5	$ 83	$323	$ 583	$1,325
R6	$ 70	$292	$ 531	$1,218
Y	$ 81	$323	$ 585	$1,334
F	$ 70	$292	$ 531	$1,218
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	$197	$669	$1,168	$2,542

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the examples, affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 85% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in equity securities of issuers located throughout the world, including non-dollar securities and securities of emerging market issuers. The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its assets in securities of issuers that Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management"), the Fund's sub-adviser, determines meet its impact investing criteria.

For purposes of determining which companies meet its impact investing criteria, Wellington Management uses its proprietary research to identify companies that focus their operations in areas that it believes are likely to address major social and environmental challenges. As of March 1, 2021, these areas include sustainable agriculture and nutrition, health, clean water and sanitation, affordable housing, education and job training, financial inclusion, narrowing the digital divide, alternative energy, resource stewardship, resource efficiency, and safety and security. These areas are subject to change without notice to shareholders. Within this universe of companies, Wellington Management conducts fundamental analysis to identify what it believes to be attractive investments across economic sectors within both developed and emerging countries. As part of its fundamental analysis, Wellington Management evaluates a company's industry structure, asset quality, business environment, management quality, balance sheet, income statement, anticipated earnings, growth prospects, revenues and dividends, and other related measures or indicators of value. In addition to its focus on impact investing and as a part of its fundamental analysis, Wellington Management integrates the evaluation of financially material environmental, social and/or governance ("ESG") factors into its investment process. Wellington Management believes the integration of these ESG factors into its investment process allows it to better assess strategic business issues that may impact the performance of a company. The factors that Wellington Management considers as part of its fundamental analysis, including the assessment of financially materially ESG factors, contribute to its overall evaluation of a company's risk and return potential.

In addition to identifying investment opportunities through bottom-up fundamental research, Wellington Management generally excludes companies from the Fund's investment universe that it determines to be primarily engaged in the following businesses: tobacco, firearms, defense, nuclear, coal, petroleum, alcohol, adult entertainment and gambling. Wellington Management believes that investment in such companies does not align with its impact investing criteria.

The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, including small and mid capitalization securities, located anywhere in the world, including the United States. The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts or other securities that are convertible into securities of foreign issuers and could, at times hold a portion of its assets in cash. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 40% of its net assets in foreign securities or derivative instruments or other investments with exposure to foreign securities of at least three different countries outside the United States. During periods of unfavorable market conditions, the Fund may reduce its exposure to foreign securities, but typically will continue to invest at least 30% of its net assets in foreign securities as described above. Investments are deemed to be "foreign" if: (a) an issuer's domicile or location of headquarters is in a foreign country; (b) an issuer derives a significant proportion (at least 50%) of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in a foreign country or has at least 50% of its assets situated in a foreign country; (c) the principal trading market for a security is located in a foreign country; or (d) it is a foreign currency.

PRINCIPAL RISKS. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are described below. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money as a result of your investment. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk – Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities of a company may decline in value due to its financial prospects and activities, including certain operational impacts, such as data breaches and cybersecurity attacks. Securities may also decline in value due to general market and economic movements and trends, including adverse changes to credit markets, or as a result of other events such as geopolitical events, natural disasters, or widespread pandemics (such as COVID-19) or other adverse public health developments.

Equity Risk – The risk that the price of equity or equity related securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Mid Cap and Small Cap Securities Risk – Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Many of these companies are young and have limited operating or business history. These securities may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity, and these issuers often face greater business risks, including the risk of bankruptcy.

Foreign Investments Risk – Investments in foreign securities may be riskier, more volatile, and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between the U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, as well as political and economic developments in foreign countries and regions and the U.S. (including the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions), may affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. Changes in currency exchange rates may also adversely affect the Fund's foreign investments. The impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

Emerging Markets Risk – The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to investments in companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation and oversight, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial, auditing and other reporting requirements, significant delays in settlement of trades, risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody and substantial economic and political disruptions. In addition, the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets.

Currency Risk – The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency.

Impact Investing Risk – The Fund intends to invest in companies whose core business seeks to address the world's major social and environmental challenges. This investment focus may affect the Fund's exposure to certain companies or industries and the Fund may forego certain investment opportunities. The Fund may underperform other funds that do not seek to invest in companies based on expected societal impact outcomes. Although the Fund seeks to identify companies that it believes seek to address major social and environmental challenges, investors may differ in their views of what constitutes such challenges. As a result, the Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. The Fund's exclusion of certain investments from its investment universe may adversely affect the Fund's relative performance at times when such investments are performing well.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the sub-adviser's investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money.

Securities Lending Risk – The Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Large Shareholder Transaction Risk – The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders redeem or purchase large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such redemptions may cause the Fund to sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so or borrow money (at a cost to the Fund), which may negatively impact the Fund's performance and liquidity. Similarly, large purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs.

The Fund is subject to certain other risks. For more information regarding risks and investments, please see "Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks" and "More Information About Risks" in the Fund's statutory prospectus.

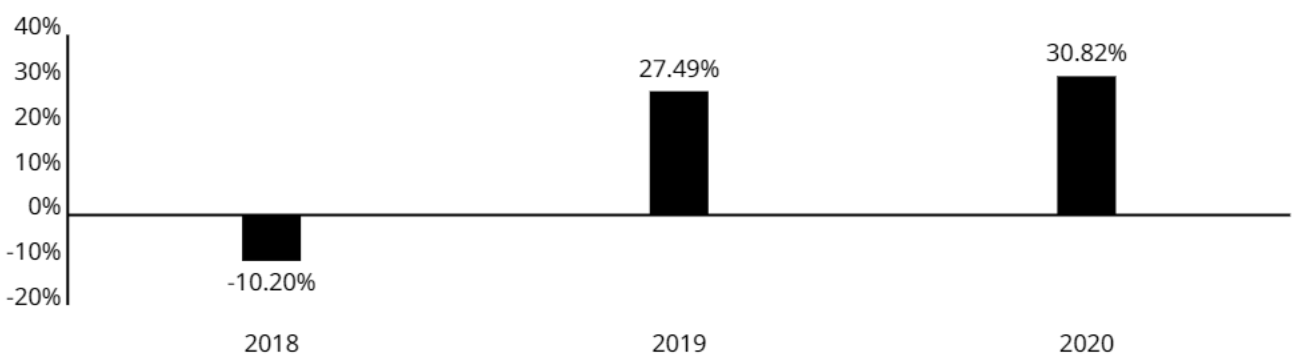
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Reflect fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, if any. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, performance would have been lower.
- Include when the Fund operated as a feeder fund in a master feeder structure prior to October 7, 2019

The bar chart:

- Shows how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year
- Returns do not include sales charges. If sales charges were reflected, returns would have been lower
- Shows the returns of Class A shares. Returns for the Fund's other classes differ only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses.

Total returns by calendar year (excludes sales charges)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter Ended
Best Quarter Return	21.97%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-22.72%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns. The table below shows returns for the Fund over time compared to those of a broad-based market index. After-tax returns, which are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes, are shown only for Class A shares and will vary for other classes. Actual after-tax returns, which depend on an investor's particular tax situation, may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average annual total returns for periods ending December 31, 2020 (including sales charges)

Share Classes	1 Year	Since Inception (2/28/2017)
Class A – Return Before Taxes	23.63%	15.43%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	23.51%	13.48%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.07%	11.18%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)		
Class C	28.84%	16.44%
Class I	31.38%	17.61%
Class R3	30.60%	17.14%
Class R4	30.92%	17.31%
Class R5	31.29%	17.54%
Class R6	31.45%	17.66%
Class Y	31.66%	17.68%
Class F	31.61%	17.70%
MSCI ACWI Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	16.25%	12.37%

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Wellington Management.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Tara C. Stilwell, CFA	Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager	2019

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES. Not all share classes are available for all investors. Minimum investment amounts may be waived for certain accounts. Certain financial intermediaries may impose different restrictions than those described below.

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class A, Class C and Class I	$5,000 for all accounts except: $250, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"), with recurring monthly investments of at least $50	$50
Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6	No minimum initial investment	None
Class Y	$250,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None
Class F	$1,000,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None

For more information, please see the "How To Buy And Sell Shares" section of the Fund's statutory prospectus.

You may sell your shares of the Fund on those days when the New York Stock Exchange is open, typically Monday through Friday. You may sell your shares through your financial intermediary. With respect to certain accounts, you may sell your shares on the web at hartfordfunds.com, by phone by calling 1-888-843-7824, by electronic funds transfer, or by wire. In certain circumstances you will need to write to Hartford Funds to request to sell your shares. For regular mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, P.O. Box 219060, Kansas City, MO 64121-9060. For overnight mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407.

TAX INFORMATION. The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Hartford International Equity Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

YOUR EXPENSES. The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding whether you may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other fees. You may qualify for sales charge discounts for Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in certain classes of Hartford mutual funds or 529 plans for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "How Sales Charges Are Calculated" section beginning on page 74 of the Fund's statutory prospectus. Descriptions of any financial intermediary specific sales charge waivers and discounts are set forth in Appendix A to the statutory prospectus.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None(1)	1.00%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Management fees	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.28%	0.30%	0.17%	0.28%	0.24%	0.20%	0.09%	0.19%	0.08%
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.99%	1.76%	0.63%	1.24%	0.95%	0.66%	0.55%	0.65%	0.54%

(1) Investments of $1 million or more will not be subject to a front-end sales charge, but may be subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge.

Example. The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then, except as shown below, redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that:

- Your investment has a 5% return each year
- The Fund's operating expenses remain the same
- You reinvest all dividends and distributions.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share Classes	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
A	$645	$848	$1,067	$1,696
C	$279	$554	$ 954	$2,073
I	$ 64	$202	$ 351	$ 786
R3	$126	$393	$ 681	$1,500
R4	$ 97	$303	$ 525	$1,166
R5	$ 67	$211	$ 368	$ 822
R6	$ 56	$176	$ 307	$ 689
Y	$ 66	$208	$ 362	$ 810
F	$ 55	$173	$ 302	$ 677
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	$179	$554	$954	$2,073

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the examples, affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 77% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 65% of its net assets in foreign equity securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities or equity-related securities, including derivative investments that provide exposure to equity securities. The Fund seeks to outperform the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index. The Fund diversifies its investments among a broad range of companies in a number of different countries throughout the world, with no limit on the amount of assets that may be invested in each country. Securities in which the Fund invests are denominated in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies and may trade in both U.S. and foreign markets. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, and may trade securities actively.

The Fund seeks its investment objective by employing a multiple sleeve structure, which means the Fund has several components that the sub-adviser, Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management"), manages using different investment styles. Each component sleeve has a distinct investment philosophy and analytical process to identify specific securities for purchase or sale. Each of these sleeves is managed independently of each other. Wellington Management also may allocate a portion of the Fund's assets in securities that Wellington Management believes may complement the risk factor biases of the other sleeves ("Risk Managed Sleeve") and selects such securities using systematic screening methodologies. Wellington Management does not allocate a set percentage to any specific sleeve but instead seeks a flexible and diversified Fund profile. Together the strategies represent a wide range of investment philosophies that are intended to be complementary to each other, companies, industries, and market capitalizations.

Investments are deemed to be "foreign" if: (a) an issuer's domicile or location of headquarters is in a foreign country; (b) an issuer derives a significant proportion (at least 50%) of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in a foreign country or has at least 50% of its assets situated in a foreign country; (c) the principal trading market for a security is located in a foreign country; or (d) it is a foreign currency.

PRINCIPAL RISKS. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are described below. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money as a result of your investment. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk – Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities of a company may decline in value due to its financial prospects and activities, including certain operational impacts, such as data breaches and cybersecurity attacks. Securities may also decline in value due to general market and economic movements and trends, including adverse changes to credit markets, or as a result of other events such as geopolitical events, natural disasters, or widespread pandemics (such as COVID-19) or other adverse public health developments.

Foreign Investments Risk – Investments in foreign securities may be riskier, more volatile, and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between the U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, as well as political and economic developments in foreign countries and regions and the U.S. (including the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions), may affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. Changes in currency exchange rates may also adversely affect the Fund's foreign investments. The impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

Emerging Markets Risk – The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to investments in companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation and oversight, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial, auditing and other reporting requirements, significant delays in settlement of trades, risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody and substantial economic and political disruptions. In addition, the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets.

Currency Risk – The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency.

Regional/Country Focus Risk – To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, regulatory, economic and other risks associated with that region or country. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Equity Risk – The risk that the price of equity or equity related securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Mid Cap and Small Cap Securities Risk – Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Many of these companies are young and have limited operating or business history. These securities may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity, and these issuers often face greater business risks, including the risk of bankruptcy.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the sub-adviser's investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money.

Asset Allocation Risk – The risk that if the Fund's strategy for allocating assets among different portfolio management teams does not work as intended, the Fund may not achieve its objective or may underperform other funds with similar investment strategies. The investment styles employed by the portfolio managers may not be complementary, which could adversely affect the performance of the Fund.

Quantitative Investing Risk – The value of securities or other investments selected using quantitative analysis can perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance. This may be as a result of the factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, the accuracy of historical data supplied by third parties, and changing sources of market returns.

Securities Lending Risk – The Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Active Trading Risk – Active trading could increase the Fund's transaction costs and may increase your tax liability as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects may adversely affect Fund performance.

Large Shareholder Transaction Risk – The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders redeem or purchase large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such redemptions may cause the Fund to sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so or borrow money (at a cost to the Fund), which may negatively impact the Fund's performance and liquidity. Similarly, large purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs.

The Fund is subject to certain other risks. For more information regarding risks and investments, please see “Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks” and “More Information About Risks” in the Fund’s statutory prospectus.

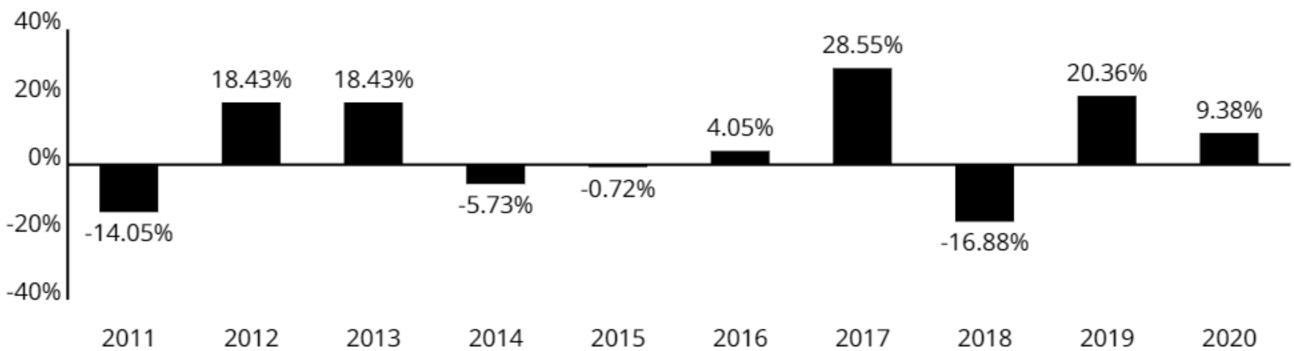
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Reflect the Fund’s performance when the Fund pursued a modified investment strategy prior to August 13, 2015.
- Reflect fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, if any. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, performance would have been lower.

The bar chart:

- Shows how the Fund’s total return has varied from year to year
- Returns do not include sales charges. If sales charges were reflected, returns would have been lower
- Shows the returns of Class A shares. Returns for the Fund’s other classes differ only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses.

Total returns by calendar year (excludes sales charges)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter Ended
Best Quarter Return	17.90%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-24.23%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns. The table below shows returns for the Fund over time compared to those of a broad-based market index. After-tax returns, which are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes, are shown only for Class A shares and will vary for other classes. Actual after-tax returns, which depend on an investor’s particular tax situation, may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average annual total returns for periods ending December 31, 2020 (including sales charges)

Share Classes	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A – Return Before Taxes	3.37%	6.70%	4.55%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.29%	6.37%	4.23%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.36%	5.32%	3.66%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C	7.49%	7.11%	4.36%
Class I	9.72%	8.27%	5.52%
Class R3	9.06%	7.58%	4.87%
Class R4	9.39%	7.89%	5.17%
Class R5	9.74%	8.20%	5.49%
Class R6*	9.86%	8.49%	5.66%
Class Y	9.71%	8.36%	5.60%
Class F*	9.76%	8.39%	5.58%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	10.65%	8.93%	4.92%

* Class R6 shares commenced operations on February 28, 2018 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class Y shares. Class F shares commenced operations on February 28, 2017 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class I shares. Performance prior to an inception date of a class has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of such class. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Wellington Management. The Fund employs a multiple portfolio manager structure. The portfolio managers with the most significant responsibilities are set forth below.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Gregg R. Thomas, CFA	Senior Managing Director and Director, Investment Strategy	2013
Thomas S. Simon, CFA, FRM	Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2015

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES. Classes A, C, and I of the Fund are closed to new investors. No purchases of a closed share class are allowed, other than as follows: (i) purchases by shareholders of record of the Fund as of March 30, 2018 to add to their existing Fund accounts through subsequent purchases, through conversions of their shares for another share class in the Fund, or through exchanges from other Hartford mutual funds; (ii) purchases through reinvestment of dividends or capital gains distributions; (iii) purchases by existing shareholders, or exchanges into the Fund by shareholders of other Hartford mutual funds, through participation in broker/dealer wrap-fee programs (i.e., certain approved broker/dealer wrap-fee programs can place new shareholders into the Fund); (iv) purchases by qualified employee benefit plans, such as 401(k), 403(b), 457 plans and health savings account programs (and their successor, related and affiliated plans) that have made the Fund available to participants on or before March 30, 2018; (v) purchases by certain financial institutions or financial intermediary firms that have been approved by Hartford Funds Distributors, LLC to purchase shares of the Fund on behalf of their client; (vi) purchases, including through reinvestment of dividends or capital gains distributions, by any shareholder who receives shares of the Fund as part of a reorganization; and (vii) purchases through an approved broker-dealer by: employees of Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC and its affiliates, employees of Wellington Management, and directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. Please see the section entitled "Classes of Shares" in the Fund's statutory prospectus for more information.

Not all share classes are available for all investors. Minimum investment amounts may be waived for certain accounts. Certain financial intermediaries may impose different restrictions than those described below.

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class A, Class C and Class I	$2,000 for all accounts except: $250, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan (“AIP”), with recurring monthly investments of at least $50	$50
Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6	No minimum initial investment	None
Class Y	$250,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None
Class F	$1,000,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None

For more information, please see the “How To Buy And Sell Shares” section of the Fund’s statutory prospectus.

You may sell your shares of the Fund on those days when the New York Stock Exchange is open, typically Monday through Friday. You may sell your shares through your financial intermediary. With respect to certain accounts, you may sell your shares on the web at hartfordfunds.com, by phone by calling 1-888-843-7824, by electronic funds transfer, or by wire. In certain circumstances you will need to write to Hartford Funds to request to sell your shares. For regular mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, P.O. Box 219060, Kansas City, MO 64121-9060. For overnight mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407.

TAX INFORMATION. The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable, and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

The Hartford International Growth Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

YOUR EXPENSES. The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding whether you may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other fees. You may qualify for sales charge discounts for Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in certain classes of Hartford mutual funds or 529 plans for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the “How Sales Charges Are Calculated” section beginning on page 74 of the Fund’s statutory prospectus. Descriptions of any financial intermediary specific sales charge waivers and discounts are set forth in Appendix A to the statutory prospectus.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None(1)	1.00%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Management fees	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.32%	0.35%	0.19%	0.33%	0.27%	0.21%	0.11%	0.22%	0.11%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.36%	2.14%	0.98%	1.62%	1.31%	1.00%	0.90%	1.01%	0.90%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	0.06%	0.09%	0.00%	0.05%	0.04%	0.00%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	1.30%	2.05%	0.98%	1.57%	1.27%	1.00%	0.85%	0.95%	0.85%

(1) Investments of $1 million or more will not be subject to a front-end sales charge, but may be subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge.

(2) Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC (the “Investment Manager”) has contractually agreed to reimburse expenses (exclusive of taxes, interest expenses, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses) to the extent necessary to limit total annual fund operating expenses as follows: 1.30% (Class A), 2.05% (Class C), 1.00% (Class I), 1.57% (Class R3), 1.27% (Class R4), 1.00% (Class R5), 0.85% (Class R6), 0.95% (Class Y), and 0.85% (Class F). This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. approves its earlier termination.

Example. The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then, except as shown below, redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that:

- Your investment has a 5% return each year
- The Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example reflects the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement reflected in the table above for only the first year)
- You reinvest all dividends and distributions.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share Classes	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
A	$675	$951	$1,248	$2,090
C	$308	$661	$1,141	$2,465
I	$100	$312	$ 542	$1,201
R3	$160	$506	$ 877	$1,918
R4	$129	$411	$ 714	$1,575
R5	$102	$318	$ 552	$1,225
R6	$ 87	$282	$ 494	$1,103
Y	$ 97	$316	$ 552	$1,231
F	$ 87	$282	$ 494	$1,103
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	$208	$661	$1,141	$2,465

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the examples, affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 112% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in companies that Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management") believes are globally competitive and exhibit the potential for growth. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in equity securities, including non-dollar securities, of foreign issuers. The Fund diversifies its investments among a number of different sectors and countries throughout the world, with no limit on the amount of assets that may be invested in each sector or country. Although some consideration is given to ensuring sector and country diversification, allocation of investments among sectors and countries is primarily the result of security selection. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets as a percentage of its net assets up to the greater of: (a) 30% or (b) the weight of emerging markets in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Growth Index plus 15%. The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization, but tends to focus on companies with market capitalizations greater than $3 billion. The Fund may trade securities actively. Based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may, through its normal bottom-up stock selection process, focus in one or more sectors of the market.

PRINCIPAL RISKS. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are described below. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money as a result of your investment. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk – Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities of a company may decline in value due to its financial prospects and activities, including certain operational impacts, such as data breaches and cybersecurity attacks. Securities may also decline in value due to general market and economic movements and trends, including adverse changes to credit markets, or as a result of other events such as geopolitical events, natural disasters, or widespread pandemics (such as COVID-19) or other adverse public health developments.

Foreign Investments Risk – Investments in foreign securities may be riskier, more volatile, and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between the U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, as well as political and economic developments in foreign countries and regions and the U.S. (including the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions), may affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. Changes in currency exchange rates may also adversely affect the Fund's foreign investments. The impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

Emerging Markets Risk – The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to investments in companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation and oversight, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial, auditing and other reporting requirements, significant delays in settlement of trades, risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody and substantial economic and political disruptions. In addition, the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets.

Currency Risk – The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency.

Regional/Country Focus Risk – To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, regulatory, economic and other risks associated with that region or country. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Equity Risk – The risk that the price of equity or equity related securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Mid Cap and Small Cap Securities Risk – Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Many of these companies are young and have limited operating or business history. These securities may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity, and these issuers often face greater business risks, including the risk of bankruptcy.

Growth Investing Style Risk – If the sub-adviser incorrectly assesses a company's prospects for growth or how other investors will value the company's growth, then the price of the company's stock may decrease, or may not increase to the level anticipated by the sub-adviser. In addition, growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investors' perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential. Also, the growth investing style may over time go in and out of favor. At times when the investing style used by the Fund is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other equity funds that use different investing styles.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the sub-adviser's investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money.

Securities Lending Risk – The Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Sector Risk – To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector or sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, from the broader market.

Active Trading Risk – Active trading could increase the Fund's transaction costs and may increase your tax liability as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects may adversely affect Fund performance.

Large Shareholder Transaction Risk – The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders redeem or purchase large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such redemptions may cause the Fund to sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so or borrow money (at a cost to the Fund), which may negatively impact the Fund's performance and liquidity. Similarly, large purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs.

The Fund is subject to certain other risks. For more information regarding risks and investments, please see “Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks” and “More Information About Risks” in the Fund’s statutory prospectus.

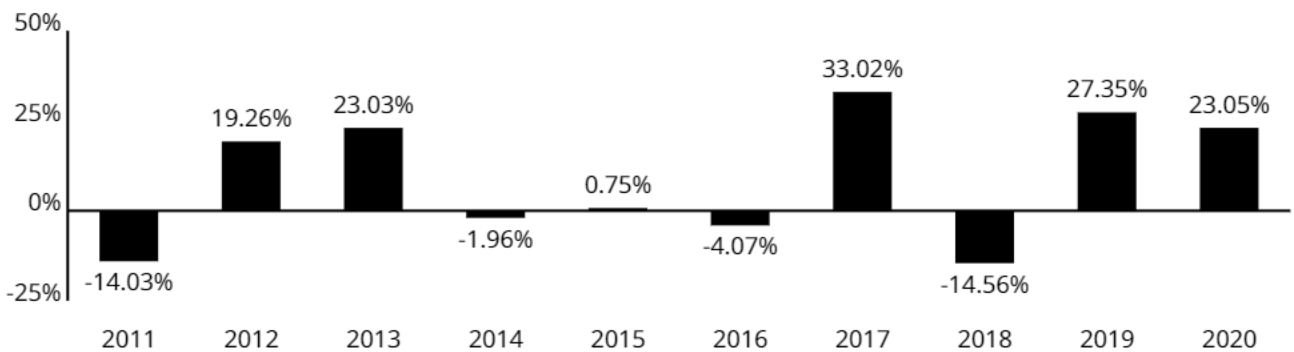
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Reflect fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, if any. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, performance would have been lower.

The bar chart:

- Shows how the Fund’s total return has varied from year to year
- Returns do not include sales charges. If sales charges were reflected, returns would have been lower
- Shows the returns of Class A shares. Returns for the Fund’s other classes differ only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses.

Total returns by calendar year (excludes sales charges)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter Ended
Best Quarter Return	20.99%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-20.88%	September 30, 2011

Average Annual Total Returns. The table below shows returns for the Fund over time compared to those of two broad-based market indices. After-tax returns, which are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes, are shown only for Class A shares and will vary for other classes. Actual after-tax returns, which depend on an investor’s particular tax situation, may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average annual total returns for periods ending December 31, 2020 (including sales charges)

Share Classes	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A – Return Before Taxes	16.28%	10.05%	7.24%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	15.41%	9.46%	6.94%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	10.24%	7.94%	5.89%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C	21.13%	10.47%	7.05%
Class I	23.49%	11.67%	8.20%
Class R3	22.76%	11.01%	7.63%
Class R4	23.11%	11.33%	7.96%
Class R5	23.51%	11.68%	8.28%
Class R6*	23.61%	11.79%	8.37%
Class Y	23.48%	11.72%	8.34%
Class F*	23.65%	11.75%	8.24%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Growth Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	22.20%	11.97%	6.94%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	10.65%	8.93%	4.92%

* Class R6 shares commenced operations on February 28, 2018 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class Y shares. Class F shares commenced operations on February 28, 2017 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class I shares. Performance prior to an inception date of a class has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of such class. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Wellington Management.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Matthew D. Hudson, CFA	Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager	2018

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES. Not all share classes are available for all investors. Minimum investment amounts may be waived for certain accounts. Certain financial intermediaries may impose different restrictions than those described below.

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class A, Class C and Class I	$2,000 for all accounts except: $250, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"), with recurring monthly investments of at least $50	$50
Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6	No minimum initial investment	None
Class Y	$250,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None
Class F	$1,000,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None

For more information, please see the "How To Buy And Sell Shares" section of the Fund's statutory prospectus.

You may sell your shares of the Fund on those days when the New York Stock Exchange is open, typically Monday through Friday. You may sell your shares through your financial intermediary. With respect to certain accounts, you may sell your shares on the web at hartfordfunds.com, by phone by calling 1-888-843-7824, by electronic funds transfer, or by wire. In certain circumstances you will need to write to Hartford Funds to request to sell your shares. For regular mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, P.O. Box 219060, Kansas City, MO 64121-9060. For overnight mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407.

TAX INFORMATION. The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

The Hartford International Opportunities Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

YOUR EXPENSES. The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding whether you may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other fees. You may qualify for sales charge discounts for Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in certain classes of Hartford mutual funds or 529 plans for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "How Sales Charges Are Calculated" section beginning on page 74 of the Fund's statutory prospectus. Descriptions of any financial intermediary specific sales charge waivers and discounts are set forth in Appendix A to the statutory prospectus.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None(1)	1.00%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Management fees	0.66%	0.66%	0.66%	0.66%	0.66%	0.66%	0.66%	0.66%	0.66%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.22%	0.24%	0.13%	0.26%	0.20%	0.15%	0.05%	0.14%	0.04%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.13%	1.90%	0.79%	1.42%	1.11%	0.81%	0.71%	0.80%	0.70%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	1.13%	1.90%	0.79%	1.42%	1.11%	0.81%	0.71%	0.77%	0.70%

(1) Investments of $1 million or more will not be subject to a front-end sales charge, but may be subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge.

(2) Hartford Administrative Services Company ("HASCO"), the Fund's transfer agent, has contractually agreed to waive its transfer agency fee and/or reimburse transfer agency-related expenses to the extent necessary to limit the transfer agency fee for Class Y as follows: 0.07%. This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. approves its earlier termination.

Example. The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then, except as shown below, redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that:

- Your investment has a 5% return each year
- The Fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that the example reflects the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement reflected in the table above for only the first year)
- You reinvest all dividends and distributions.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share Classes	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
A	$659	$889	$1,138	$1,849
C	$293	$597	$1,026	$2,222
I	$ 81	$252	$ 439	$ 978
R3	$145	$449	$ 776	$1,702
R4	$113	$353	$ 612	$1,352
R5	$ 83	$259	$ 450	$1,002
R6	$ 73	$227	$ 395	$ 883
Y	$ 79	$252	$ 441	$ 987
F	$ 72	$224	$ 390	$ 871
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	$193	$597	$1,026	$2,222

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the examples, affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 100% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund normally invests at least 65% of its net assets in equity securities, including non-dollar securities, of foreign issuers. The Fund diversifies its investments among a number of different countries throughout the world, with no limit on the amount of assets that may be invested in each country. The securities in which the Fund invests are denominated in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies and generally are traded in foreign markets. The Fund may invest in companies domiciled in emerging markets as a percentage of its net assets up to the greater of: (a) 25% or (b) the weight of emerging markets in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index plus 10%. The Fund may invest in opportunities across the market capitalization spectrum, but under normal circumstances invests primarily in mid and large capitalization companies. The Fund may trade securities actively.

The sub-adviser, Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management"), seeks to invest in companies with underappreciated assets, improving return on capital and/or stocks that it believes are mispriced by the market due to short-term issues. Wellington Management conducts fundamental research on individual companies to identify securities for purchase or sale. As part of its fundamental analysis, Wellington Management evaluates a company's business environment, management quality, balance sheet, income statement, anticipated earnings, revenues and dividends, and other related measures or indicators of value, including the evaluation of financially material environmental, social, and/or governance ("ESG") factors based on Wellington Management's proprietary ESG research. Wellington Management believes the integration of financially material ESG factors into its investment process allows it to better evaluate a company on its ability to improve or sustain its future returns over time. The factors that Wellington Management considers as part of its fundamental analysis, including the assessment of financially materially ESG factors, contribute to its overall evaluation of a company's risk and return potential. Portfolio construction is driven primarily by bottom-up stock selection, with region, country and sector weightings being secondary factors. Based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may, through its normal bottom-up stock selection process, focus in one or more sectors of the market.

PRINCIPAL RISKS. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are described below. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money as a result of your investment. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk – Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities of a company may decline in value due to its financial prospects and activities, including certain operational impacts, such as data breaches and cybersecurity attacks. Securities may also decline in value due to general market and economic movements and trends, including adverse changes to credit markets, or as a result of other events such as geopolitical events, natural disasters, or widespread pandemics (such as COVID-19) or other adverse public health developments.

Foreign Investments Risk – Investments in foreign securities may be riskier, more volatile, and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between the U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, as well as political and economic developments in foreign countries and regions and the U.S. (including the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions), may affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. Changes in currency exchange rates may also adversely affect the Fund's foreign investments. The impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

Emerging Markets Risk – The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to investments in companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation and oversight, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial, auditing and other reporting requirements, significant delays in settlement of trades, risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody and substantial economic and political disruptions. In addition, the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets.

Currency Risk – The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency.

Equity Risk – The risk that the price of equity or equity related securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Mid-Cap Securities Risk – The securities of mid cap companies generally trade in lower volumes and are generally subject to greater and less predictable price changes than the securities of larger capitalization companies.

Large Cap Securities Risk – The securities of large market capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities and may be unable to attain high growth rates during periods of economic expansion.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the sub-adviser's investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. As part of the sub-adviser's investment strategy, the sub-adviser evaluates certain factors as part of its fundamental analysis, including financially material ESG factors. The analysis of these factors may not work as intended. ESG factors are not the only factors considered and as a result, the companies (or issuers) in which the Fund invests may not be ESG companies (or issuers) or have high ESG ratings.

Active Trading Risk – Active trading could increase the Fund's transaction costs and may increase your tax liability as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects may adversely affect Fund performance.

Sector Risk – To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector or sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, from the broader market.

Regional/Country Focus Risk – To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, regulatory, economic and other risks associated with that region or country. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Securities Lending Risk – The Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Large Shareholder Transaction Risk – The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders redeem or purchase large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such redemptions may cause the Fund to sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so or borrow money (at a cost to the Fund), which may negatively impact the Fund's performance and liquidity. Similarly, large purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs.

The Fund is subject to certain other risks. For more information regarding risks and investments, please see "Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks" and "More Information About Risks" in the Fund's statutory prospectus.

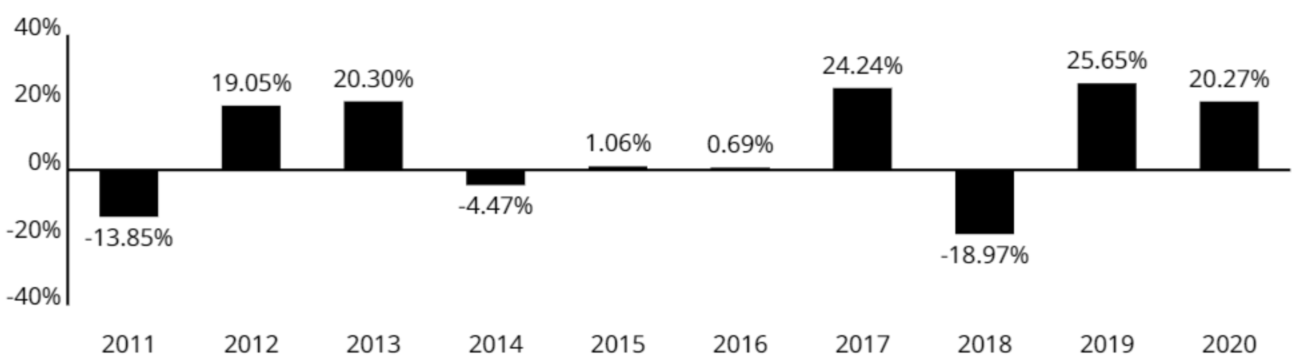
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Reflect fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, if any. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, performance would have been lower.

The bar chart:

- Shows how the Fund's total return has varied from year to year
- Returns do not include sales charges. If sales charges were reflected, returns would have been lower
- Shows the returns of Class A shares. Returns for the Fund's other classes differ only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses.

Total returns by calendar year (excludes sales charges)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter Ended
Best Quarter Return	20.80%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-22.01%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns. The table below shows returns for the Fund over time compared to those of a broad-based market index. After-tax returns, which are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes, are shown only for Class A shares and will vary for other classes. Actual after-tax returns, which depend on an investor's particular tax situation, may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average annual total returns for periods ending December 31, 2020 (including sales charges)

Share Classes	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A – Return Before Taxes	13.65%	7.68%	5.60%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	13.66%	7.21%	4.88%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.27%	6.03%	4.37%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C	18.29%	8.08%	5.41%
Class I	20.66%	9.23%	6.55%
Class R3	19.89%	8.58%	5.93%
Class R4	20.29%	8.92%	6.25%
Class R5	20.59%	9.24%	6.57%
Class R6*	20.75%	9.37%	6.68%
Class Y	20.62%	9.31%	6.66%
Class F*	20.74%	9.32%	6.59%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	10.65%	8.93%	4.92%

* Class R6 shares commenced operations on November 7, 2014 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class Y shares. Class F shares commenced operations on February 28, 2017 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class I shares. Performance prior to an inception date of a class has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of such class. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Wellington Management.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Nicolas M. Choumenkovitch	Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager	2000
Tara C. Stilwell, CFA	Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager	2008

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES. Not all share classes are available for all investors. Minimum investment amounts may be waived for certain accounts. Certain financial intermediaries may impose different restrictions than those described below.

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class A, Class C and Class I	$2,000 for all accounts except: $250, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"), with recurring monthly investments of at least $50	$50
Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6	No minimum initial investment	None
Class Y	$250,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None
Class F	$1,000,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None

For more information, please see the "How To Buy And Sell Shares" section of the Fund's statutory prospectus.

You may sell your shares of the Fund on those days when the New York Stock Exchange is open, typically Monday through Friday. You may sell your shares through your financial intermediary. With respect to certain accounts, you may sell your shares on the web at hartfordfunds.com, by phone by calling 1-888-843-7824, by electronic funds transfer, or by wire. In certain circumstances you will need to write to Hartford Funds to request to sell your shares. For regular mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, P.O. Box 219060, Kansas City, MO 64121-9060. For overnight mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407.

TAX INFORMATION. The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

The Hartford International Value Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks long-term total return.

YOUR EXPENSES. The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding whether you may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other fees. You may qualify for sales charge discounts for Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in certain classes of Hartford mutual funds or 529 plans for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "How Sales Charges Are Calculated" section beginning on page 74 of the Fund's statutory prospectus. Descriptions of any financial intermediary specific sales charge waivers and discounts are set forth in Appendix A to the statutory prospectus.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None(1)	1.00%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Share Classes	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Management fees	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.18%	0.19%	0.13%	0.28%	0.23%	0.15%	0.06%	0.13%	0.06%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.23%	1.99%	0.93%	1.58%	1.28%	0.95%	0.86%	0.93%	0.86%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement(2)	1.23%	1.99%	0.93%	1.58%	1.28%	0.95%	0.86%	0.92%	0.86%

(1) Investments of $1 million or more will not be subject to a front-end sales charge, but may be subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge.

(2) Hartford Administrative Services Company ("HASCO"), the Fund's transfer agent, has contractually agreed to waive its transfer agency fee and/or reimburse transfer agency-related expenses to the extent necessary to limit the transfer agency fee for Class Y as follows: 0.06%. This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. approves its earlier termination.

Example. The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then, except as shown below, redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that:

- Your investment has a 5% return each year
- The Fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that the example reflects the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement reflected in the table above for only the first year)
- You reinvest all dividends and distributions.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share Classes	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
A	$668	$919	$1,188	$1,957
C	$302	$624	$1,073	$2,317
I	$ 95	$296	$ 515	$1,143
R3	$161	$499	$ 860	$1,878
R4	$130	$406	$ 702	$1,545
R5	$ 97	$303	$ 525	$1,166
R6	$ 88	$274	$ 477	$1,061
Y	$ 94	$295	$ 514	$1,142
F	$ 88	$274	$ 477	$1,061
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	$202	$624	$1,073	$2,317

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the examples, affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers, including non-dollar securities and securities of emerging market issuers. The sub-adviser, Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management"), uses fundamental analysis to screen for companies it believes represent attractive investments due to low price, low valuation and/or low market expectations. The sub-adviser focuses on stocks that trade at a discount to market value that the sub-adviser believes are undervalued. The Fund may invest among a number of different sectors and countries throughout the world with no limit on the amount of assets that may be invested in any one sector or country. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers of any market capitalization, including small capitalization securities. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in issuers that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. Based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may, through its normal bottom-up stock selection process, focus in one or more sectors of the market.

PRINCIPAL RISKS. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are described below. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money as a result of your investment. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk – Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities of a company may decline in value due to its financial prospects and activities, including certain operational impacts, such as data breaches and cybersecurity attacks. Securities may also decline in value due to general market and economic movements and trends, including adverse changes to credit markets, or as a result of other events such as geopolitical events, natural disasters, or widespread pandemics (such as COVID-19) or other adverse public health developments.

Foreign Investments Risk – Investments in foreign securities may be riskier, more volatile, and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between the U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, as well as political and economic developments in foreign countries and regions and the U.S. (including the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions), may affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. Changes in currency exchange rates may also adversely affect the Fund's foreign investments. The impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

Emerging Markets Risk – The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to investments in companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation and oversight, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial, auditing and other reporting requirements, significant delays in settlement of trades, risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody and substantial economic and political disruptions. In addition, the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets.

Currency Risk – The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency.

Value Investing Style Risk – Using a value investing style to select investments involves special risks, particularly if it is used as part of a "contrarian" approach to evaluating issuers. Overlooked or otherwise undervalued securities entail a significant risk of never attaining their potential value. Also, the value investing style may over time go in and out of favor. At times when the value investing style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform other equity funds that use different investing styles.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the sub-adviser's investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money.

Equity Risk – The risk that the price of equity or equity related securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Mid Cap and Small Cap Securities Risk – Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Many of these companies are young and have limited operating or business history. These securities may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity, and these issuers often face greater business risks, including the risk of bankruptcy.

Regional/Country Focus Risk – To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, regulatory, economic and other risks associated with that region or country. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Japan Risk – The Japanese economy is heavily dependent upon international trade and may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could negatively impact the Fund. Japan's geography also subjects it to an increased risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons and tsunamis.

Sector Risk – To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector or sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, from the broader market.

Securities Lending Risk – The Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Large Shareholder Transaction Risk – The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders redeem or purchase large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such redemptions may cause the Fund to sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so or borrow money (at a cost to the Fund), which may negatively impact the Fund's performance and liquidity. Similarly, large purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs.

The Fund is subject to certain other risks. For more information regarding risks and investments, please see “Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks” and “More Information About Risks” in the Fund’s statutory prospectus.

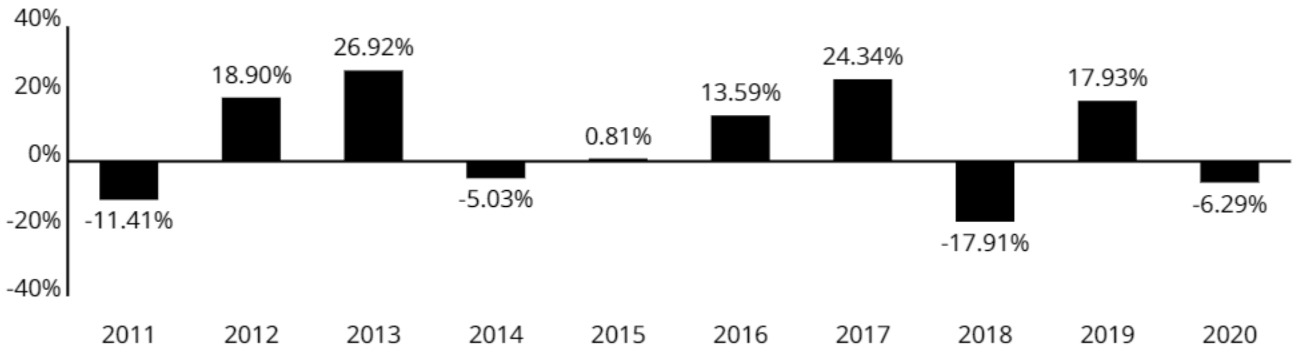
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Reflect fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, if any. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitation arrangements, performance would have been lower.

The bar chart:

- Shows how the Fund’s total return has varied from year to year
- Returns do not include sales charges. If sales charges were reflected, returns would have been lower
- Shows the returns of Class A shares. Returns for the Fund’s other classes differ only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses.

Total returns by calendar year (excludes sales charges)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter Ended
Best Quarter Return	20.87%	December 31, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-34.61%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns. The table below shows returns for the Fund over time compared to those of two broad-based market indices. After-tax returns, which are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes, are shown only for Class A shares and will vary for other classes. Actual after-tax returns, which depend on an investor’s particular tax situation, may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average annual total returns for periods ending December 31, 2020 (including sales charges)

Share Classes	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A – Return Before Taxes	-11.44%	3.90%	4.48%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	-11.45%	2.80%	3.75%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-6.36%	3.02%	3.61%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C	-7.91%	4.35%	4.35%
Class I	-5.95%	5.44%	5.44%
Class R3	-6.60%	4.74%	4.79%
Class R4	-6.33%	5.06%	5.10%
Class R5	-6.02%	5.39%	5.42%
Class R6*	-5.90%	5.51%	5.70%
Class Y	-5.95%	5.48%	5.68%
Class F*	-5.89%	5.50%	5.47%
MSCI EAFE Value Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	-2.63%	4.20%	3.37%
MSCI EAFE Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	7.82%	7.45%	5.51%

* Class R6 shares commenced operations on February 28, 2019 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class Y shares. Class F shares commenced operations on February 28, 2017 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class I shares. Performance prior to an inception date of a class has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of such class. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Wellington Management.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
James H. Shakin, CFA	Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager	2013
Andrew M. Corry, CFA	Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager	2013

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES. Not all share classes are available for all investors. Minimum investment amounts may be waived for certain accounts. Certain financial intermediaries may impose different restrictions than those described below.

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class A, Class C and Class I	$2,000 for all accounts except: $250, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"), with recurring monthly investments of at least $50	$50
Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6	No minimum initial investment	None
Class Y	$250,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None
Class F	$1,000,000 This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts).	None

For more information, please see the "How To Buy And Sell Shares" section of the Fund's statutory prospectus.

You may sell your shares of the Fund on those days when the New York Stock Exchange is open, typically Monday through Friday. You may sell your shares through your financial intermediary. With respect to certain accounts, you may sell your shares on the web at hartfordfunds.com, by phone by calling 1-888-843-7824, by electronic funds transfer, or by wire. In certain circumstances you will need to write to Hartford Funds to request to sell your shares. For regular mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, P.O. Box 219060, Kansas City, MO 64121-9060. For overnight mail, please send the request to Hartford Funds, 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407.

TAX INFORMATION. The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks

Information about the investment objective and principal investment strategy for each of Hartford Climate Opportunities Fund (the "Climate Opportunities Fund"), Hartford Emerging Markets Equity Fund (the "Emerging Markets Equity Fund"), Hartford Global Impact Fund (the "Global Impact Fund"), Hartford International Equity Fund (the "International Equity Fund"), The Hartford International Growth Fund (the "International Growth Fund"), The Hartford International Opportunities Fund (the "International Opportunities Fund"), and The Hartford International Value Fund (the "International Value Fund") (each, a "Fund," and collectively, the "Funds") is provided in each Fund's summary section. Additional information regarding the principal investment strategy and other investment policies for each Fund is provided below.

CLIMATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND

The Fund's sub-advisers, Wellington Management and Schroders, select investments among those companies that they expect will seek opportunities to address or benefit from climate change, which include but are not limited to companies classified as promoting clean and/or efficient energy, sustainable transportation, and water and/or resource management, companies exhibiting low-carbon leadership, and businesses that service such companies. Each of Wellington Management and Schroders acts independently of the other and uses its own fundamental research and analysis as the basis for selecting investments. Each sub-advisers' fundamental analysis considers a company's political/regulatory environment, quality of management, industry and business segment exposure to climate change, and competitive dynamics to assess the company's ability to create value and sustain a competitive advantage from the effects of global climate change. Furthermore, a company's balance sheet and income statement are examined to determine the quality and stability of the company's earnings and the potential for those earnings to grow. Each sub-adviser may also consider the research provided by industry/sector analysts who provide in-depth company analysis by sector coverage, in addition to other resources and tools.

With respect to Wellington Management's ESG considerations discussed in the summary section, Wellington Management believes that financially material ESG factors and risks can affect a company's financial performance and competitiveness. Wellington Management considers these ESG factors as part of its broader analysis of individual companies, using inputs from Wellington Management's team of ESG analysts to help identify global best practices, prepare for company engagement and collaborate on new research inputs. Wellington Management's ESG team applies a systematic ESG ratings methodology as a starting point for deeper research and engagement by members of the ESG team or the portfolio management team. Wellington Management may place more weight on a factor depending on the nature of the security, but the factors Wellington Management generally evaluates may include ownership structure, board structure and membership, capital allocation track record, management incentives, labor relations history, and climate risks. Wellington Management seeks a better understanding of these ESG factors through fundamental analysis and management engagement, incorporating the factors into its assessments, and seeking to avoid investments in securities where the ESG risk might be under-represented in the price of the security. Wellington Management also believes that active engagement with companies can support changes in corporate behavior and actions that benefit and help mitigate these ESG risks or factors.

With respect to Schroders' ESG considerations discussed in the summary section, Schroders integrates financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. Schroders believes that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. Schroders engages with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what Schroders deems to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that Schroders places on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets. Schroders does not generally invest in companies whose core business is focused on producing cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, chemical weapons and biological weapons; Schroders believes these types of companies present sustainability risks that are detrimental to returns.

The Fund invests in global stocks of all market capitalizations, particularly those that seek to address or benefit from the effects of climate change, aiming to outperform the broader global markets over the long term. The Fund's sub-advisers may also use derivatives for hedging purposes, to gain exposure to certain issuers or market sectors, and/or to equitize cash. The derivatives in which the Fund may invest include exchange and over-the-counter traded transactions including, but not limited to, forward currency contracts, futures and options, and similar derivatives instruments. The Fund may also invest in other investment companies (including exchange traded funds), real estate investment trusts (REITs), exchange traded notes, depositary receipts, and restricted securities.

EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND

When evaluating to buy and sell securities, the characteristics that Wellington Management considers include factors designed to describe a company's business, its valuation, investors' response to the company and the company's management behavior and earnings quality. The factors used may vary by industry sector. Wellington Management frequently and consistently measures the characteristics of every stock in the eligible universe and incorporates these measurements in a rigorous, repeatable process that considers both volatility and correlations.

In pursuit of its principal investment strategy, the Fund may also use derivatives for hedging purposes, to gain exposure to certain issuers or market sectors, and/or to equitize cash. The derivatives in which the Fund may invest include exchange and over-the-counter traded transactions including, but not limited to, futures, options, forward currency contracts and similar derivative instruments or combinations thereof. The Fund may also invest in other investment companies (including exchange traded funds), real estate investment trusts (REITs), exchange traded notes, and restricted securities.

GLOBAL IMPACT FUND

The Fund's sub-adviser, Wellington Management, seeks to invest the Fund's assets in companies that focus their operations in areas that Wellington Management believes are likely to address major social and environmental challenges. Within this universe of companies, Wellington Management conducts fundamental analysis to identify what it believes to be attractive investments across economic sectors within both developed and emerging countries. This fundamental analysis considers a company's political/regulatory environment, quality of management, and competitive dynamics to assess the company's ability to create value and sustain a competitive advantage. Furthermore, a company's balance sheet and income statement are examined to determine the quality and stability of the company's earnings and the potential for those earnings to grow. Asset allocation decisions are actively managed and are based upon Wellington Management's judgment of the relative attractiveness of various investment opportunities. Wellington Management may also consider the research provided by its Global Industry Analysts (GIAs), who provide in-depth company analysis by sector coverage, in addition to other resources and tools. As part of the asset allocation decision making process, Wellington Management implements global impact thematic ideas based on macroeconomic and structural trends derived from its research.

In pursuit of its principal investment strategy, the Fund may use derivatives for hedging purposes, to gain exposure to certain issuers or market sectors, and/or to equitize cash. The derivatives in which the Fund may invest include exchange and over-the-counter traded transactions including, but not limited to, futures, options, swaps and similar derivative instruments or combinations thereof.

As of March 1, 2021, the primary areas that Wellington Management believes are likely to address major social and environmental challenges are listed below:

- sustainable agriculture and nutrition, including state-of-the-art irrigation systems, smallholder agricultural equipment, genomic research to enhance farmer's livestock breeding efforts, and businesses that enhance sustainable food and nutrition;
- health, with a focus on best-in-class companies and approaches that are likely to deliver disruptive innovations in healthcare technologies or services aimed at serious illnesses and health improvements aimed at large, under-served populations;
- clean water and sanitation, such as companies offering access to new technologies aimed at improving efficiency of water use, water desalination, and improved infrastructure that cuts leakages and helps reach growing populations;
- affordable housing, with a focus on businesses that would attempt to elicit efforts across governments, multilateral agencies, philanthropic agencies, investors, and companies to facilitate the maintenance and plentiful construction of low-cost housing, to remove obstacles to credit availability for the underserved population, and to manage services for lower-budget entities, including community groups, local charities, the elderly, and the disabled;
- education and job training, including affordable early education, private provision of accessible, high-quality primary, secondary, and tertiary education, and companies seeking to address literacy and educational funding concerns;
- financial inclusion, such as by offering simple, appropriate and inclusive products, flexible and convenient access, and providing financial literacy programs and financial counseling;
- narrowing the digital divide, by, for example, establishing mobile phone operators in developing countries, bringing wireless broadband service to rural communities, and offering lower cost internet services;

- alternative energy, with an emphasis on changing how energy is consumed and produced through renewable power sources like wind farms, solar plants, and hydroelectricity;
- resource stewardship, including waste-to-power generation, waste clean-up operations, and bio-based products derived renewable resources;
- resource efficiency, such as smart-metering technology for gas, water, and electricity, intelligent power grid management technology, and energy efficient innovations like LED lighting;
- providing safety and security solutions for cybersecurity, home and workplace safety, water, food, pharmacological testing, and road and driver safety – specifically, advanced driver-assistance systems (ADAS) and autonomous vehicle (AV) technology; and
- multi-theme, which includes companies that are not focused specifically on any one of the above listed themes, but may focus on several themes and/or provide services to impact companies.

The areas noted in the list above may change from time to time without shareholder notice.

In addition to its focus on impact investing, Wellington Management believes financially material ESG factors and risks can affect a company's financial performance and competitiveness. Wellington Management considers ESG factors as part of its broader analysis of individual companies, using inputs from its team of ESG analysts to help identify global best practices, prepare for company engagement and collaborate on new research inputs. Wellington Management's ESG team applies a systematic ESG ratings methodology as a starting point for deeper research and engagement by members of the ESG team or the portfolio management team. Wellington Management may place more weight on a factor depending on the nature of the security, but the factors Wellington Management generally evaluates may include ownership structure, board structure and membership, capital allocation track record, management incentives, labor relations history, and climate risks. Wellington Management seeks a better understanding of these ESG factors through fundamental analysis and management engagement and incorporating the factors into its assessments. Wellington Management also believes that active engagement with companies can support changes in corporate behavior and actions that benefit and help mitigate these ESG risks or factors.

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

Wellington Management chooses certain equity securities in which the Fund invests using what is sometimes referred to as a "bottom up" approach, which is the use of fundamental analysis to identify specific securities for purchase or sale. In analyzing a prospective investment, Wellington Management looks at a number of factors, such as business environment, management quality, balance sheet, income statement, anticipated earnings, revenues, dividends and other related measures of valuation and growth potential. When evaluating investments for the Fund, Wellington Management has access to proprietary environmental, social and/or governance ("ESG") research to help evaluate a company's risk and return potential. Wellington Management believes financially material ESG factors can impact the performance of the companies in which it invests. Wellington Management has discretion to determine the level at which financially material ESG factors are imbedded into its overall fundamental analysis. Wellington Management also engages with management of certain companies regarding corporate governance practices as well as what it deems to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. Wellington Management may also consider the research provided by its Global Industry Analysts (GIAs), who provide in-depth company analysis by sector coverage, in addition to other resources and tools.

Wellington Management also employs systematic screening methodologies to select equity securities based on factors that include, but are not limited, to their volatility, quality, value, growth, and momentum risk factor characteristics.

In pursuit of its principal investment strategy, the Fund may also invest in private placements and may use derivatives for hedging purposes, to gain exposure to certain issuers or market sectors, and/or to equitize cash. The derivatives in which the Fund may invest include exchange and over-the-counter traded transactions including, but not limited to, forward currency contracts, futures, options and similar derivatives instruments or combinations thereof. The Fund may also invest in other investment companies (including exchange traded funds (ETFs)), exchange traded notes (ETNs), real estate investment trusts (REITs), depositary receipts, and restricted securities.

INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND

Wellington Management researches the universe of international equity investments to identify companies it believes exhibit the potential for growth. As part of this analysis, Wellington Management seeks to identify companies that it believes exhibit visible and imminent inflection points that can result in earnings growth and margin expansion. When evaluating investments for the Fund, Wellington Management has access to proprietary environmental, social and/or governance ("ESG") research to help evaluate a company's risk and return potential. Wellington Management believes financially material ESG factors can impact the performance of the companies in which it invests. Wellington

Management has discretion to determine the level at which financially material ESG factors are imbedded into its overall fundamental analysis. Wellington Management also engages with management of certain companies regarding corporate governance practices as well as what it deems to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. Wellington Management may also consider the research provided by its Global Industry Analysts (GIAs), who provide in-depth company analysis by sector coverage, in addition to other resources and tools.

In pursuit of its principal investment strategy, the Fund may also use derivatives for hedging purposes, to gain exposure to certain issuers or market sectors, and/or to equitize cash. The derivatives in which the Fund may invest include exchange and over-the-counter traded transactions including, but not limited to, forward currency contracts and similar derivative instruments or combinations thereof. The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts, other investment companies (including exchange traded funds), real estate investment trusts (REITs), exchange traded notes and restricted securities.

INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND

Wellington Management conducts fundamental research on individual companies to identify securities for purchase or sale. As part of its fundamental analysis, Wellington Management evaluates a company's business environment, management quality, balance sheet, income statement, anticipated earnings, revenues and dividends, and other related measures or indicators of value. Wellington Management's proprietary research takes into account each company's long-term history as well as Wellington Management's analysts' forward-looking estimates, which allows for a comparison of the intrinsic value of stocks on a global basis focusing on return on invested capital in conjunction with other valuation metrics. Portfolio construction is driven primarily by bottom-up stock selection, with region, country and sector weightings being secondary factors. With respect to the ESG considerations discussed in the summary section, Wellington Management views financially material ESG factors as an important component of its investment process as it believes companies that are thoughtful and deliberate around how they take material ESG considerations into account are more likely to improve or sustain their future returns over time. Wellington Management collaborates with its dedicated ESG team, who provide industry specific research, and incorporates their analysis and perspectives into the stock selection framework for the Fund. Wellington Management also takes into consideration a variety of factors when assessing ESG risks. Some of these factors include corporate governance factors, such as compensation and board diversity, as well as what Wellington Management deems to be materially important social and environment topics, such as the strength of a company's culture as well as how companies are managing their impact on climate change. The dedicated ESG team also assists Wellington Management in its identification of global best practices, preparation for company engagement, and research related to voting proxies, as well as collaborates on new research paths. Wellington Management may also consider the research provided by its Global Industry Analysts (GIAs), who provide in-depth company analysis by sector coverage, in addition to other resources and tools.

In pursuit of its principal investment strategy, the Fund may use derivatives for hedging purposes, to gain exposure to certain issuers or market sectors, and/or to equitize cash. The derivatives in which the Fund may invest include exchange and over-the-counter traded transactions including, but not limited to, forward currency contracts and similar derivative instruments or combinations thereof. The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts, other investment companies (including exchange traded funds), exchange traded notes, real estate investment trusts (REITs), and restricted securities.

INTERNATIONAL VALUE FUND

The securities in which the Fund may invest include depositary receipts, real estate related securities, convertible bonds, preferred stock, rights, warrants, other investment companies (including exchange-traded funds), and similar liquid equity equivalents, as well as debt securities, cash and cash equivalents, and derivative instruments. The Fund may also use derivatives for hedging purposes, to gain exposure to certain issuers or market sectors, and/or to equitize cash. The derivatives in which the Fund may invest include exchange and over-the-counter traded transactions including, but not limited to, swaps, forward contracts, options, currency derivatives (including currency forwards, futures, options and spot transactions) and similar derivative instruments or combinations thereof. The Fund may also invest in exchange traded notes, real estate investment trusts (REITs), and restricted securities.

Wellington Management employs a "bottom-up" approach to investing, which uses fundamental analysis to select specific securities from a variety of industries. The approach focuses on companies that Wellington Management believes have above average total return prospects but currently have low market expectations, trade at low relative price and have low absolute valuations relative to history. Fundamental analysis of a company involves the assessment of such factors as its business environment, management quality, balance sheet, income statement, anticipated earnings, revenues and dividends, and other related measures or indicators of value. When evaluating investments for the Fund, Wellington Management has access to proprietary environmental, social and/or governance ("ESG") research to help evaluate a company's risk and return potential. Wellington Management believes financially material ESG factors can impact the performance of the companies in which it invests. Wellington Management has discretion to determine the level at which financially material ESG factors are imbedded into its overall fundamental analysis. Wellington Management also engages with management of certain companies regarding corporate governance practices as well as what it deems to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. Wellington Management may also consider the research provided by its Global Industry Analysts (GIAs), who provide in-depth company analysis by sector coverage, in addition to other resources and tools. When making investments, Wellington Management seeks companies that it believes are overlooked or misunderstood in viable, growing businesses with solid financial strength. In addition, typical candidates for investment are often in industries that Wellington Management believes are temporarily out of favor and under-researched by institutions.

Portfolio construction is driven primarily by security selection. Secondary consideration is given to economic analysis in establishing sector and industry weightings.

FOREIGN AND EMERGING MARKET INVESTMENTS

Fund Assets Sub-Advised by Wellington Management

Unless stated otherwise in a Fund's principal investment strategy, investments are deemed to be "foreign" (a) if an issuer's domicile or location of headquarters is in a foreign country or (b) it is a foreign currency. Unless stated otherwise in a Fund's principal investment strategy, emerging markets are those markets (1) included in emerging market or equivalent classifications by the United Nations (and its agencies); (2) having per capita income in the low to middle ranges, as determined by the World Bank; or (3) the Fund's benchmark index provider designates as emerging. Unless stated otherwise in a Fund's principal investment strategy, investments are deemed to be "emerging" (a) if an issuer's domicile or location of headquarters is in an emerging market; or (b) it is an emerging market currency.

Climate Opportunities Fund Assets Sub-Advised by Schroders

With respect to the Schroders' segment of the Climate Opportunities Fund, it will consider an issuer to be located in a country if it is organized under the laws of that country and is principally traded in that country, or is domiciled and has its principal place of business located in that country and is principally traded in that country, or if it is determined that the issuer has more than 50% of its assets in, or derives more than 50% of its revenues from, that country. With respect to Schroders' segment of the Climate Opportunities Fund, emerging markets are those markets (1) included in emerging market or equivalent classifications by the United Nations (and its agencies), (2) having per capita income in the low to middle ranges, as determined by the World Bank, or (3) the Fund's benchmark index provider designates as emerging. Emerging market countries also include countries that Schroders considers to be emerging market countries based on its evaluation of their level of economic development or the size and experience of their securities markets.

USE OF CASH OR MONEY MARKET INVESTMENTS

Each Fund may participate in a cash sweep program whereby a Fund's uninvested cash balance is used to purchase shares of affiliated or unaffiliated money market funds or cash management pooled investment vehicles at the end of each day. To the extent a Fund invests its uninvested cash through a sweep program, it is subject to the risks of the account or fund into which it is investing, including liquidity issues that may delay the Fund from accessing its cash.

Each Fund may also invest some or all of its assets in cash, high quality money market instruments (including, but not limited to U.S. government securities, bank obligations, commercial paper and repurchase agreements involving the foregoing securities) and shares of money market funds for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions. In addition, each Fund may invest some of its assets in these instruments to maintain liquidity, for cash management purposes, or in response to atypical circumstances such as unusually large cash inflows or redemptions. Under such conditions, a Fund may not invest in accordance with its investment objective or principal investment strategy. As a result, there is no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective and it may lose the benefit of market upswings.

CONSEQUENCES OF PORTFOLIO TRADING PRACTICES

A Fund may have a relatively high portfolio turnover and may, at times, engage in short-term trading. Such activity could produce higher brokerage expenses for the Fund and higher taxable distributions to the Fund's shareholders and therefore could adversely affect the Fund's performance. Each Fund is not managed to achieve a particular tax result for shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisor for individual tax advice.

PARTICIPATION IN SECURITIES LENDING ACTIVITIES

Each Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain borrowers in U.S. and non-U.S. markets in an amount not to exceed one third (33⅓%) of the value of its total assets.

ABOUT EACH FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Each Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Fund's Board without approval of the shareholders of the Fund. Each Fund's prospectus will be updated prior to any change in the Fund's investment objective.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Each of Climate Opportunities Fund, Emerging Markets Equity Fund, Global Impact Fund, and International Equity Fund has a name that suggests a focus on a particular type of investment. In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), each of these Funds has adopted a policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its assets, which means net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in investments of the type suggested by its name, as set forth in the Fund's Principal Investment Strategy section ("80% Policy"). This requirement is applied at the time a Fund invests its assets. If, subsequent to an investment by a Fund, this requirement is no longer met, the Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this requirement. In addition, in appropriate circumstances, synthetic investments may count toward the 80% minimum if they have economic characteristics similar to the other investments included in the basket. In addition, a Fund may specify a market capitalization range for acquiring portfolio securities. If a security that is within the range at the time of purchase later falls outside the range, which may happen due to market fluctuation, the Fund may continue to hold the security. However, this change in market capitalization could affect the Fund's flexibility in making additional investments in securities of the applicable issuer. A Fund's 80% Policy is not a "fundamental" one, which means that it may be changed without the vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares as defined in the 1940 Act. The name of a Fund may be changed at any time by a vote of the Fund's Board of Directors. Shareholders will be given written notice at least 60 days prior to any change by a Fund of its 80% Policy covered by Rule 35d-1.

OPERATIONAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CYBERSECURITY

A Fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the Fund to potential risks linked to cybersecurity breaches of those technological or information systems. Cybersecurity breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause a Fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. For instance, cybersecurity breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulator fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Each Fund may invest in various securities and engage in various investment techniques that are not the principal focus of the Fund and, therefore, are not described in this prospectus. These securities and techniques, together with their risks, are discussed in the Funds' Combined Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), which may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Funds (see back cover for address, phone number and website address).

More Information About Risks

The principal and certain additional risks of investing in each Fund are described below. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money as a result of your investment. Many factors affect each Fund's performance. **An investment in a Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.** There is no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective, and you should not consider any one fund alone to be a complete investment program. The different types of securities, investments, and investment techniques used by each Fund have varying degrees of risk. The SAI contains more detailed information about the Funds' investment policies and risks.

√ Principal Risk X Additional Risk	Climate Opportunities Fund	Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Global Impact Fund	International Equity Fund	International Growth Fund	International Opportunities Fund	International Value Fund
Active Investment Management Risk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Active Trading Risk		√		√	√	√	
Asset Allocation Risk				√			
China Investments Risk	X	√	X	X	X	X	X
China A Shares Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Climate Change Investment Focus Risk	√						
Counterparty Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Credit Risk	X						
Currency Risk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Depositary Receipts Risk	X	√	X	X	X	X	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Forward Currency Contracts Risk	X	X		X	X	X	X
Futures and Options Risk	X	X	X	X			
Hedging Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Swaps Risk			X				
Equity Risk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Large Cap Securities Risk	X	X	X	X	X	√	X
Mid Cap Securities Risk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Small Cap Securities Risk	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
Exchange Traded Notes Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Foreign Investments Risk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Emerging Markets Risk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Growth Investing Style Risk					√		
Illiquid Investments Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Impact Investing Risk			√				
Japan Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	√
Large Shareholder Transaction Risk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
LIBOR Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Market Risk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Multi-Manager Risk	√						
Other Investment Companies Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Private Placement Risk			X	X			
Quantitative Investing Risk		√		√			
Real Estate Related Securities Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regional/Country Focus Risk	√	√		√	√	√	√
Restricted Securities Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sector Risk	√	√			√	√	√
Securities Lending Risk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Use as an Underlying Fund Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

√ Principal Risk X Additional Risk	Climate Opportunities Fund	Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Global Impact Fund	International Equity Fund	International Growth Fund	International Opportunities Fund	International Value Fund
Valuation Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Value Investing Style Risk							√
Volatility Risk	√	√					

ACTIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT RISK – The risk that, if the investment decisions and strategy of the portfolio manager(s) do not perform as expected, a Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. A Fund's performance depends on the judgment of the portfolio manager(s) about a variety of factors, such as markets, interest rates and/or the attractiveness, relative value, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio. The portfolio manager(s)' investment models may not adequately take into account certain factors, may perform differently than anticipated and may result in a Fund having a lower return than if the portfolio managers used another model or investment strategy. In addition, to the extent a Fund allocates a portion of its assets to specialist portfolio managers, the styles employed by the different portfolio managers may not be complementary, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

The financially material ESG factors that may be evaluated as part of a Fund's investment process are anticipated to evolve over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible for investment. ESG factors are not the only factors that may be considered by the portfolio manager(s) and as a result, the companies (or issuers) in which a Fund invests may not be considered ESG companies (or issuers) or have high ESG ratings. Further, the regulatory landscape with respect to ESG investing in the United States is still developing and future rules and regulations may require a Fund to modify or alter its investment process with respect to ESG integration.

ACTIVE TRADING RISK – Active trading could increase a Fund's transaction costs and may increase your tax liability as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects may also adversely affect Fund performance.

ASSET ALLOCATION RISK – Asset allocation risk is the risk that, if a Fund's strategy for allocating assets among different asset classes and/or portfolio management teams does not work as intended, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective or may underperform other funds with similar investment strategies. Certain Funds employ a multiple portfolio manager structure and combine different strategies into a single fund. The investment styles employed by the portfolio managers of these Funds may not be complementary, which could adversely affect the performance of such Funds.

CHINA INVESTMENTS RISK – Investment in Chinese securities subjects a Fund to risks specific to China. China may be subject to significant economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and has demonstrated significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Investments in securities of Chinese issuers, including issuers located outside of China that generate significant revenues from China as well as offshore listed shares of Chinese issuers, involve certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investments in the U.S. securities markets. These risks include: (i) the risk of more frequent (and potentially widespread) trading suspensions and government interventions with respect to Chinese issuers, resulting in liquidity risk, price volatility, greater market execution risk, and valuation risk; (ii) the risk of currency fluctuations, currency non-convertibility, currency revaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations or blockage; (iii) the risk of intervention by the Chinese government in the Chinese securities markets, whether such intervention will continue and the impact of such intervention or its discontinuation; (iv) the risk of losses due to expropriation, nationalization, or confiscation of assets and property, the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested; (v) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs; (vi) the risk of limitations on the use of brokers; (vii) the risk of interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation; (viii) the risk that the U.S. government or other governments may sanction Chinese issuers or otherwise prohibit U.S. persons (such as a Fund) from investing in certain Chinese issuers; and (ix) the risk of market volatility caused by any potential regional or territorial conflicts, including military conflicts, or natural or other disasters. In addition, the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, interest rates, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. China has privatized, or has begun a process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Newly privatized companies may face strong competition from government-sponsored competitors that have not been privatized. In some instances, investors in newly privatized entities have suffered losses due to the inability of the newly privatized entities to adjust quickly to a competitive environment or changing regulatory and legal standards or, in some cases, due to renationalization of such privatized entities. There is no assurance that similar losses will not recur. In addition, previously the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion. The Chinese government may do so in the future as well, potentially having a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China.

China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving China's or the region's security may cause uncertainty in the Chinese markets and may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. These actions may trigger a significant reduction in international trade, the oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price reductions of goods and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of China's export industry, which could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. Recent developments in relations between the United States and China have heightened concerns of increased tariffs and restrictions on trade between the two countries. It is unclear whether further tariffs and sanctions may be imposed or other escalating actions may be taken in the future, which could negatively impact a Fund. An outbreak of an infectious illness or public health threat, such as the coronavirus, could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the Chinese economy and other economies around the world, which in turn could adversely affect a Fund's investments.

On November 12, 2020, President Trump signed Executive Order 13959 prohibiting U.S. Persons from engaging in any transaction in publicly traded securities in "Communist Chinese military companies" ("CCMCs"), effective January 11, 2021. The executive order also prohibits transactions in any securities that are derivative of any publicly traded securities in CCMCs as well as transactions designed to provide investment exposure to such securities. The prohibitions in the executive order, although targeted in scope, apply to transactions involving securities of some of the largest companies in China, including companies involved in the aerospace, shipbuilding, construction and technology sectors. It is uncertain how these prohibitions will affect the Funds or their investments and whether any future similar prohibitions will be enacted.

CHINA A SHARES RISK – The China A shares market has a higher propensity for trading suspensions than many other global equity markets. In addition, the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges may close for extended periods for holidays or otherwise, which impacts a Fund's ability to trade in China A shares during those periods. Investing in China A shares is subject to trading, clearance, settlement and other procedures, which could pose risks to the Fund. Trading through Stock Connect is currently subject to a daily quota, which may restrict a Fund's ability to invest in China A Shares through Stock Connect on a timely basis and could affect the Fund's ability to effectively pursue its investment strategy. Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the Chinese and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banking services are available in both markets on the corresponding settlement days. Therefore, an investment in China A shares through Stock Connect may subject a Fund to the risk of price fluctuations on days when the Chinese markets are open, but Stock Connect is not trading. The QFII Programs are subject to the risk that once obtained the QFII Programs license may be revoked or restricted with respect to a Fund or the Fund may be impacted by the rules, restrictions and quota limitations connected to reliance on a QFII Programs license. In difficult market conditions, a Fund may not be able to sell its investments easily or at all, which could affect Fund performance and the Fund's liquidity. The QFII Programs are subject to custody, settlement and other risks. Cash deposited in the cash account of a Fund with the QFII custodian will not be segregated, but will be commingled with cash belonging to other clients of the QFII custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the QFII custodian, a Fund may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such cash, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case a Fund will suffer losses. As a result of QFII regulations, it is likely that only one or a small number of PRC broker(s) will be appointed with respect to each exchange in the PRC (which may be the same broker(s)). This may impact a Fund's ability to achieve best execution on its trades of China A shares, and may also make a Fund more susceptible to credit loss or trading disruption. A Fund may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of the PRC brokers in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities. China A shares purchased under the QFII regime can only be purchased on a pre-funded basis.

PRC Tax Laws – Under current PRC tax laws, regulations and practice, a Fund, the Investment Manager and/or the sub-adviser(s) may be subject to PRC tax, directly or indirectly, with respect to the assets held through Stock Connect and/or the QFII Programs. A Fund will be responsible to reimburse Investment Manager and/or the sub-adviser(s) for all PRC taxes and duties of any kind incurred by Investment Manager and/or the sub-adviser(s) and attributable to the assets of a Fund held through Stock Connect and/or the QFII Programs. The tax law and regulations of the PRC are constantly changing, and they may be changed with retrospective effect. The interpretation and applicability of the tax law and regulations by tax authorities are not as consistent and transparent as those of more developed nations, and may vary from region to region. Moreover, the PRC taxes and duties payable by the Investment Manager and/or the sub-adviser(s) and which are to be reimbursed by a Fund to the extent attributable to the assets held through Stock Connect and/or the QFII Programs may change at any time.

The treatment of tax under the Investment Regulations (defined below) is not clear. Accordingly, where the relevant regulations applicable to the QFII Programs and Stock Connect ("Investment Regulations") require a custodian, clearing house, any other agent stipulated by such rules to withhold any tax, or where such custodian, clearing house, any other agent has a reasonable basis for believing that such withholding may be required, the custodian, clearing house and any other agent may do so at the rate required by the regulation, or if in the custodian's opinion the Investment Regulations are not clear on the rate, at such rate as the custodian, clearing house, and any other agent may, reasonably determine to be appropriate. Tax may be withheld on a retroactive basis. Given the uncertainty surrounding a Fund's potential PRC tax liabilities or reimbursement obligations, the net asset value of the Fund on any business day may not accurately reflect such liabilities.

There are currently temporary tax exemptions and non-taxable treatments in respect of assets traded via Stock Connect and QFII Programs. There is no guarantee that such temporary tax exemptions or non-taxable treatment with respect to assets traded via Stock Connect and the QFII Programs will continue to apply, will not be repealed and re-imposed retrospective, or that no new tax regulations and practice in China specifically relating to such programs will not be promulgated in the future. Such uncertainties may operate to the advantage or disadvantage of shareholders in a Fund and may result in an increase or decrease in net asset value of the Fund.

CLIMATE CHANGE INVESTMENT FOCUS RISK – The Fund's focus on securities of issuers that seek opportunities to address or benefit from climate change may affect the Fund's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments. The Fund's relative investment performance may also be impacted depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor with the market. Certain companies focused on sustainable energy and climate change solutions maybe dependent on, and significantly affected by, developing technologies, short product life cycles, competition from new market entrants, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of alternative energy sources. These companies also may be dependent on the government policies of U.S. and foreign governments, including tax incentives and subsidies, as well as on political support for certain environmental initiatives. In addition, under certain market conditions, a Fund may underperform funds that invest in a broader array of investments. A Fund's exclusion of investments in companies with significant fossil fuel exposure, in particular, may adversely affect the Fund's relative performance at times when such investments are performing well.

COUNTERPARTY RISK – With respect to certain transactions, such as over-the-counter derivatives contracts or repurchase agreements, a Fund will be exposed to the risk that the counterparty to the transaction may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise to honor its obligations. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, a Fund could experience delays in liquidating its positions and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights, the inability to realize any gains on its investment during such period and any fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. A Fund also bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a derivative transaction in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a counterparty. Over-the-counter derivatives may not offer a Fund the same level of protection as exchange traded derivatives.

CREDIT RISK – Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security or other instrument will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of a Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation. Periods of market volatility may increase credit risk.

CURRENCY RISK – The risk that the value of a Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When a Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. The dollar value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange controls. A Fund may be positively or negatively affected by governmental strategies intended to make the U.S. dollar, or other currencies in which the Fund invests, stronger or weaker. Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that a Fund invests in foreign securities or currencies that are economically tied to emerging market countries. In addition, the Chinese government heavily regulates the domestic exchange of foreign currencies and renminbi ("RMB") exchange rates in China, which may adversely affect the operations and financial results of a Fund's investments in China. At times, there may be insufficient offshore RMB for a Fund to remain fully invested in Chinese equities.

DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS RISK – A Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers in the form of depositary receipts or other securities that are convertible into securities of foreign issuers. American Depositary Receipts are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. European Depositary Receipts (issued in Europe) and Global Depositary Receipts (issued throughout the world) each evidence a similar ownership arrangement. A Fund may invest in Depositary Receipts that are not sponsored by a financial institution ("Unsponsored Depositary Receipts"). Depositary Receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. The issuers of unsponsored Depositary Receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is, in the United States, considered material. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding their issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the Depositary Receipts. Certain Funds may also invest in Global Depositary Notes ("GDNs"), a form of depositary receipt. GDNs emulate the terms (interest rate, maturity date, credit quality, etc.) of particular local bonds; however, they trade, settle, and pay interest and principal in U.S. Dollars. Any distributions paid to the holders of GDNs are usually subject to a fee charged by the depositary and holders of GDNs may have limited rights. Certain investment restrictions in certain countries may adversely impact the value of GDNs because such restrictions may limit the ability to convert bonds into GDNs and vice versa. A Fund may invest in, Chinese Depositary Receipts ("CDRs") or other similar securities representing ownership of foreign listed securities. Generally, CDRs, in registered from, are designed for use in the Chinese securities markets. CDRs may involve certain risks not applicable to investing in U.S. issuers, including changes in currency rates, application of local tax laws, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy or changed circumstances in dealings between nations.

DERIVATIVES RISK – A Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes and/or for hedging purposes, including anticipatory hedges. Derivatives are instruments whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Successful use of derivative instruments by a Fund depends on the sub-adviser's judgment with respect to a number of factors and a Fund's performance could be worse and/or more volatile than if it had not used these instruments. Derivatives may involve significant risks, including:

Counterparty/Credit Risk - The risk that the party on the other side of the transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation to a Fund.

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

Leverage Risk - The risk associated with certain types of investments or trading strategies that relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of an investment. Certain investments or trading strategies that involve leverage can result in losses that greatly exceed the amount originally invested.

Liquidity Risk - The risk that certain investments may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the seller would like or at the price that the seller believes the security is currently worth, which could expose a Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for a Fund to value accurately.

Index Risk - If the derivative is linked to the performance of an index, it will be subject to the risks associated with changes in that index. If the index changes, a Fund could receive lower interest payments or experience a reduction in the value of the derivative to below what the Fund paid. Certain indexed securities, including inverse securities (which move in an opposite direction to the index), may create leverage, to the extent that they increase or decrease in value at a rate that is a multiple of the changes in the applicable index. For this reason, a Fund's investment in these instruments may decline significantly in value if index levels move in a way that is not anticipated.

Regulatory Risk - Government legislation or regulation may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the use, value or performance of derivatives. In October 2020, the SEC adopted new regulations applicable to a Fund's use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, and certain other instruments that will, among other things, require a Fund to adopt a derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager that will manage the program and communicate to the board of directors of the Fund. However, subject to certain conditions, funds that do not invest heavily in derivatives may be deemed limited derivatives users and would not be subject to the full requirements of the new rule. The SEC also eliminated the asset segregation and cover framework arising from prior SEC guidance for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments, as discussed herein, effective at the time that the Fund complies with the new rule.

The new rule could impact the effectiveness or raise the costs of a Fund's derivatives transactions, impede the employment of the Fund's derivatives strategies, or adversely affect Fund performance and cause the Fund to lose value. Compliance with the new rule will be required in August 2022.

Tax Risk - The tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in the underlying asset. The use of derivatives may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income a Fund realizes from its investments, and could impair the ability of the sub-adviser to use derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Short Position Risk - A Fund may also take a short position in a derivative investment, such as a future, forward or swap. A short position in a derivative instrument involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the value of the underlying instrument which could cause a Fund to suffer a (potentially unlimited) loss.

Certain Funds may invest a significant portion of their assets in derivative instruments. If a Fund does, the Fund's exposure could far exceed the value of its portfolio securities and its investment performance could be primarily dependent upon securities it does not own.

FORWARD CURRENCY CONTRACTS RISK – A forward currency contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a currency at a set price on a future date. A Fund may enter into forward currency contracts in connection with settling purchases or sales of securities, to hedge the currency exposure associated with some or all of the Fund's investments or as part of its investment strategy. The market value of a forward currency contract fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the value of foreign securities but allow a Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. Forward currency contracts involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted, which could result in losses on those contracts and additional transaction costs. Use of such contracts, therefore, can have the effect of reducing returns and minimizing opportunities for gain. A Fund could also lose money when the contract is settled. A Fund's gains from its positions in forward foreign currency contracts may accelerate and/or recharacterize the Fund's income or gains and its distributions to shareholders as ordinary income. A Fund's losses from such positions may also recharacterize the Fund's income and its distributions to shareholders and may cause a return of capital to Fund shareholders. Such acceleration or recharacterization could affect an investor's tax liability.

FUTURES AND OPTIONS RISKS – An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the purchaser the right but not the obligation to buy or sell the underlying asset at a specified price during a period of time or on a specified date, or receive a cash settlement payment. A future is a contract that obligates the purchaser to take delivery, and the seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price, or make a cash settlement payment. Futures and options are subject to the risk that the sub-adviser may incorrectly predict the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors that may affect the value of the underlying asset. Futures and options may be more volatile than direct investments in the securities underlying the futures and options and may not correlate perfectly to the underlying securities. Futures and options also involve additional expenses as compared to investing directly in the underlying securities, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a Fund from using the strategy. Futures and options may also involve the use of leverage as a Fund may make a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if futures or options had not been used. Futures and options transactions may be effected on securities exchanges, in the case of certain options, or in the over-the-counter market. When options are purchased over-the-counter, a Fund bears the risk that the counter-party that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the contract. Futures and options may also be illiquid, and in such cases, a Fund may have difficulty closing out its position or valuing the contract. Options on foreign currencies are affected by the factors that influence foreign exchange rates and investments generally. A Fund's ability to establish and close out positions on foreign currency options is subject to the maintenance of a liquid secondary market, and there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular option at any specific time.

HEDGING RISK – Hedging is a strategy in which a Fund uses a derivative to offset the risks associated with other Fund holdings. While hedging can reduce losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains or cause losses if the market moves in a manner different from that anticipated by a Fund or if the cost of the derivative outweighs the benefit of the hedge. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the derivative will not match those of the holdings being hedged as expected by a Fund, in which case any losses on the holdings being hedged may not be reduced and may be increased. There can be no assurance that a Fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective. A Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.

SWAPS RISK – Swap agreements are contracts entered into for a set period of time in which the parties agree to exchange payments based on some underlying reference asset (such as interest rates). The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. These transactions can result in sizeable realized and unrealized capital gains and losses relative to the gains and losses from a Fund's direct investments in the reference assets.

Transactions in swaps can involve greater risks than if a Fund had invested directly in the reference asset since, in addition to general market risks, swaps may be leveraged and are also subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and valuation risk. Because certain swaps are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, certain swap transactions may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, a Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Some swaps may be complex and difficult to value. Swaps may also be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when a particular swap becomes extraordinarily expensive relative to historical prices or the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

The prices of swaps can be very volatile, and a variance in the degree of volatility or in the direction of the price of the reference asset from the sub-adviser's expectations may produce significant losses in a Fund's investments in swaps. In addition, a perfect correlation between a swap and an investment position may be impossible to achieve. As a result, a Fund's use of swaps may not be effective in fulfilling a Fund's investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise.

Certain swaps are centrally-cleared and are exchange-traded. Central clearing tends to decrease credit risk and improve liquidity. However, central clearing does not make the contracts risk-free and there is no guarantee that a Fund would consider all exchange-traded swaps to be liquid.

In order to reduce the risk associated with leveraging, a Fund may "set aside" liquid assets (often referred to as "asset segregation"), or otherwise "cover" its position in a manner consistent with the 1940 Act or the current rules and SEC interpretations thereunder. Each Fund reserves the right to modify its asset segregation policies in the future to comply with any changes in the SEC's positions regarding asset segregation.

Credit Default Swaps Risk – A credit default swap enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a credit event with respect to an issuer. Credit default swaps may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not currently held by a Fund. The protection "buyer" may be obligated to pay the protection "seller" an up-front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract, provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. Credit default swaps involve special risks in addition to those mentioned above because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).

Interest Rate Swaps Risk – In an interest rate swap, a Fund and another party exchange their rights to receive interest payments based on a reference interest rate. Interest rate swaps are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. An interest rate swap transaction could result in losses if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated. Interest rate swaps are also subject to counterparty risk. If the counterparty fails to meet its obligations, a Fund may lose money.

Total Return Swaps Risk – In a total return swap transaction, one party agrees to pay the other party an amount equal to the total return on a defined underlying asset or a non-asset reference during a specified period of time. In return, the other party would make periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or on the total return from a different underlying asset or non-asset reference. Total return swaps could result in losses if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated. Total return swaps can have the potential for unlimited losses. They are also subject to counterparty risk. If the counterparty fails to meet its obligations, a Fund may lose money.

Volatility Swaps Risk – A Fund may enter into types of volatility swaps to hedge the volatility of a particular security, currency, index or other financial instrument, or to seek to increase its investment return. In volatility swaps, counterparties agree to buy or sell volatility at a specific level over a fixed period. Volatility swaps are subject to credit risks (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations), and the risk that the sub-adviser is incorrect in its forecast of volatility for the underlying security, currency, index or other financial instrument that is the subject of the swap. If the sub-adviser is incorrect in its forecast, a Fund would likely be required to make a payment to the counterparty under the swap. Volatility swaps can have the potential for unlimited losses.

EQUITY RISK – Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in a company. Equity securities include but are not limited to common stock, preferred stock, securities convertible into common or preferred stock and warrants or rights to acquire common stock, including options. The value of an equity security may be based on the real or perceived success or failure of the particular company's business, any income paid to stockholders in the form of a dividend, the value of the company's assets, general market conditions, or investor sentiment generally. Equity securities may have greater price volatility than other types of investments. These risks are generally magnified in the case of equity investments in distressed companies.

Initial Public Offering Risk – IPOs are initial public offerings of equity securities. Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about the companies may be available for very limited periods. Some of the companies involved in new industries may be regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospects of them. Many IPOs are by small- or micro-cap companies that are undercapitalized. In addition, the prices of securities sold in IPOs may be highly volatile or may decline shortly after the IPO is complete. Although investments in IPOs have the potential to produce substantial gains in a short period of time, there is no assurance that a Fund will have access to profitable IPOs, that any particular IPO will be successful, or that any gains will be sustainable. Investors should not rely on past gains attributable to IPOs as an indication of future performance.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies Risk – A Fund may invest in special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") or similar special purpose entities. SPACs are collective investment structures that pool funds in order to seek potential acquisition opportunities. SPACs and similar entities may be blank check companies with no operating history or ongoing business other than to seek a potential acquisition. Because SPACs and similar entities have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Some SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their securities' prices. In addition, these securities, which are typically traded in the OTC market, may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale.

LARGE CAP SECURITIES RISK – The securities of large market capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities and may be unable to attain high growth rates during periods of economic expansion.

MID CAP SECURITIES RISK – Mid capitalization stocks involve greater risks than stocks of larger, more established companies and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable a Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. These companies often have narrower markets, more limited operating or business history, and more limited managerial or financial resources than larger, more established companies. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of a Fund's portfolio. Generally, the smaller the company size, the greater these risks.

SMALL CAP SECURITIES RISK – Small capitalization stocks may be more risky than stocks of larger capitalization companies. Historically, small capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies are subject to increased price volatility due to: less certain growth prospects; lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such stocks; thin trading that could result in the stocks being sold at a discount or in small lots over an extended period of time; limited product lines, markets or financial resources; dependence on a few key management personnel; increased sensitivity to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings; difficulty in obtaining information on smaller capitalization companies as compared with larger capitalization companies; greater sensitivity to changing economic conditions and increased risk of bankruptcy due to adverse developments or management changes affecting the company; and greater difficulty borrowing money to continue or expand operations.

When a Fund invests in smaller company stocks that might trade infrequently, investors might seek to trade Fund shares based on their knowledge or understanding of the value of those securities (this is sometimes referred to as "price arbitrage"). If such price arbitrage were successful, it might interfere with the efficient management of a Fund's portfolio and the Fund may be required to sell securities at disadvantageous times or prices to satisfy the liquidity requirements created by that activity. Successful price arbitrage might also dilute the value of Fund shares held by other shareholders.

EXCHANGE TRADED NOTES RISK – Exchange traded notes ("ETNs") are a type of unsecured, unsubordinated debt security that have characteristics and risks, including credit risk, similar to those of fixed-income securities and trade on a major exchange similar to shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). Unlike other types of fixed income securities, however, the performance of ETNs is based upon that of a market index or other reference asset minus fees and expenses, no coupon payments are made and no principal protection exists. The value of an ETN may be affected by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying commodities or securities markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced commodity or security. A Fund's ability to sell its ETN holdings also may be limited by the availability of a secondary market and the Fund may have to sell such holdings at a discount. ETNs also are subject to counterparty credit risk, fixed-income risk and tracking error risk (where the ETN's performance may not match or correlate to that of its market index). ETNs also incur certain expenses not incurred by their applicable index.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS RISK – Investments in foreign securities may be riskier than investments in U.S. securities and may also be less liquid, more volatile and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. Foreign investments may be affected by the following:

- changes in currency exchange rates
- changes in foreign or U.S. law or restrictions applicable to such investments and in exchange control regulations
- increased volatility
- substantially less volume on foreign stock markets and other securities markets
- higher commissions and dealer mark-ups
- inefficiencies in certain foreign clearance and settlement procedures that could result in an inability to execute transactions or delays in settlement
- less uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards
- less publicly available information about a foreign issuer or borrower
- less government regulation and oversight
- unfavorable foreign tax laws
- political, social, economic or diplomatic developments in a foreign country or region or the U.S. (including the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions)
- differences in individual foreign economies
- geopolitical events (including pandemics and epidemics) that may disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets

Governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets, which may impair investment and economic growth. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region.

The impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union ("EU"), commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the EU has and may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. These consequences include greater market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence and an increased likelihood of a recession in such markets. Uncertainty relating to the United Kingdom's post-departure framework and relationships may have adverse effects on asset valuations and the renegotiation of trade agreements, as well as an increase in financial regulation in such markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

EMERGING MARKETS RISK – The risks of foreign investments are usually greater for emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. They are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets. Since these markets are often small, they may be more likely to suffer sharp and frequent price changes or long-term price depression because of adverse publicity, investor perceptions or the actions of a few large investors. In addition, traditional measures of investment value used in the United States, such as price to earnings ratios, may not apply to certain small markets. Also, there may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject. Many emerging markets have histories of political instability and abrupt changes in policies. As a result, their governments are more likely to take actions that are hostile or detrimental to private enterprise or foreign investment than those of more developed countries, including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, high rates of inflation or unfavorable diplomatic developments. In such an event, it is possible that a Fund could lose the entire value of its investments in the affected market. Some countries have pervasive corruption and crime that may hinder investments. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts. In addition, governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets, which may impair investment and economic growth. Emerging markets may also have differing legal systems and the existence or possible imposition of exchange controls, custodial restrictions or other foreign or U.S. governmental laws or restrictions applicable to such investments. Settlements of trades in emerging markets may be subject to significant delays. The inability to make intended purchases of securities due to settlement problems could cause missed investment opportunities. Losses could also be caused by an inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems. Sometimes, emerging markets may lack or be in the relatively early development of legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property, and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) and investors (e.g., the Funds) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited. As a result of these legal structures and limitations, a Fund faces the risk of being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its investments in emerging markets, which may cause losses to the Fund. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some countries with emerging markets may impose differential capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

In addition, as much of China's growth over recent decades has been a result of significant investment in substantial export trade, international trade tensions may arise from time to time which can result in trade tariffs, embargoes, trade limitations, trade wars and other negative consequences. These consequences may trigger a significant reduction in international trade, the oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price reductions of goods and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of China's export industry with a potentially severe negative impact to a Fund. In addition, it is possible that the continuation or worsening of the current political climate could result in regulatory restrictions being contemplated or imposed in the U.S. or in China that could have a material adverse effect on a Fund's ability to invest in accordance with its investment policies and/or achieve its investment objective.

The risks outlined above are often more pronounced in "frontier markets" in which a Fund may invest. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid. These factors make investing in frontier market countries significantly riskier than investing in other countries.

GROWTH INVESTING STYLE RISK – Growth companies are companies whose earnings and stock prices are expected to grow at a faster rate than the overall market. If the portfolio manager incorrectly assesses a company's prospects for growth or how other investors will value the company's growth, then the price of the company's stock may decrease, or may not increase to the level anticipated by the portfolio manager. Growth companies are often newer or smaller companies, or established companies that may be entering a growth cycle in their business. Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investors' perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential. Also, the growth investing style may over time go in and out of favor. At times when the growth investing style is out of favor, a Fund may underperform other equity funds that use different investing styles.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS RISK – An illiquid investment means an investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions within seven calendar days without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment, as determined under the Fund's liquidity risk management program. In addition, securities and other investments purchased by a Fund that are liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, rising interest rates, economic conditions or investor perceptions. If a Fund holds illiquid investments, it may be unable to quickly sell them or may be able to sell them only at a price below current value. If one or more of a Fund's investments becomes illiquid, the Fund may exceed its limit on such investments. In this case, the Fund will consider appropriate steps to bring the Fund's holdings back under the limit.

IMPACT INVESTING RISK – The Fund intends to invest in companies whose core business seeks to address the world's major social and environmental challenges. This investment focus may affect the Fund's exposure to certain companies or industries and the Fund may forego certain investment opportunities. The Fund may underperform other funds that do not seek to invest in companies based on expected societal impact outcomes. Although the Fund seeks to identify companies that it believes seek to address major social and environmental challenges, investors may differ in their views of what constitutes such challenges. As a result, the Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor.

JAPAN RISK – The Japanese economy is heavily dependent upon international trade and may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could negatively impact a Fund. The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely during recent periods and may be affected by currency volatility elsewhere in Asia, especially Southeast Asia. In addition, the yen has had a history of unpredictable and volatile movements against the U.S. dollar. The performance of the global economy could have a major impact upon equity returns in Japan. Since the mid-2000s, Japan's economic growth has remained relatively low. A recent economic recession was likely compounded by an unstable financial sector, low domestic consumption, and certain corporate structural weaknesses, which remain some of the major issues facing the Japanese economy. Japan's geography also subjects it to an increased risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons and tsunamis.

LARGE SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION RISK – A Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause a Fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity. Similarly, large Fund share purchases may adversely affect a Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in a Fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund's expense ratio. Additionally, redemptions by a large shareholder also potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any) and may limit or prevent a Fund's use of tax equalization.

LIBOR RISK – The use of certain London Interbank Offered Rates (collectively, "LIBOR") are expected to be phased out by the end of 2021. However, it is possible that certain LIBORs may continue beyond 2021 and the most widely used LIBORs may continue until mid-2023. There remains uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. As such, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on a Fund or the LIBOR-based instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. The transition process away from LIBOR may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR. The transition process may also result in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by a Fund or reduce the effectiveness of related Fund transactions, such as hedges. Volatility, the potential reduction in value, and/or the hedge effectiveness of financial instruments may be heightened for financial instruments that do not include fallback provisions that address the cessation of LIBOR. Any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on a Fund or on financial instruments in which the Fund invests, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to the Fund. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark or reference rate could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to and/or subsequent to the end of 2021 with respect to certain LIBORs or mid-2023 for the remaining LIBORs.

MARKET RISK – Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which a Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities or other investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or individual issuers. The value of a security or other investment may change in value due to general market conditions that are not related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally as well as global trade policies and political unrest or uncertainties. The value of a security or other investment may also change in value due to factors that affect an individual issuer, including data breaches and cybersecurity attacks, or a particular sector or industry. During a general downturn in the securities or other markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities or other investments held by a Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance. Any market disruptions, including those arising out of geopolitical events (including pandemics and epidemics) or natural/environmental disasters, could also prevent a Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner. The adverse impact of any one or more of these events on the market value of Fund investments could be significant and cause losses. A widespread health crisis, such as a global pandemic, could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions or restrictions and closures of securities exchanges and businesses, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and adversely impact Fund performance. A recent outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus, has negatively affected the worldwide economy, the financial health of individual companies and the market in significant and unforeseen ways. The future impact of COVID-19 is currently unknown. The effects to public health, business and market conditions resulting from COVID-19 pandemic may have a significant negative impact on the performance of a Fund's investments, including exacerbating other pre-existing political, social and economic risks.

MULTI-MANAGER RISK – A Fund's performance depends on the ability of the Investment Manager in selecting, overseeing, and allocating Fund assets to the sub-advisers. The sub-advisers' investment styles may not be complementary. The sub-advisers make investment decisions independently of one another, and may make decisions that conflict with each other. For example, it is possible that one sub-adviser may purchase an investment for a Fund at the same time that the other sub-adviser sells the same investment, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net investment result; or that the sub-advisers purchase the same investment at the same time, without aggregating their transactions, resulting in higher expenses. Moreover, a Fund's multi-manager approach may result in the Fund investing a significant percentage of its assets in certain types of investments, which could be beneficial or detrimental to the Fund's performance depending on the performance of those investments and the overall market environment.

OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES RISK – Investments in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, are generally subject to limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act and its rules, and applicable SEC staff interpretations or applicable exemptive relief granted by the SEC. Such investments subject a Fund to the risks that apply to the other investment company, including market and selection risk, and may increase a Fund's expenses to the extent the Fund pays fees, including investment advisory and administrative fees, charged by the other investment company. The success of a Fund's investment in these securities is directly related, in part, to the ability of the other investment companies to meet their investment objective.

Investments in ETFs and listed closed-end funds are subject to the additional risk that shares of the ETF or closed-end fund may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value per share. There may also not be an active trading market available for shares of some ETFs or closed-end funds. Additionally, trading of ETF and closed-end fund shares may be halted and ETF and closed-end fund shares may be delisted by the listing exchange. In addition, a Fund pays brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETF and closed-end funds. ETFs and closed-end funds are also subject to specific risks depending on the nature of the ETF or closed-end fund, such as liquidity risk, sector risk, and foreign and emerging markets risk, as well as risks associated with fixed income securities, real estate investments and commodities. Closed-end funds may utilize more leverage than other types of investment companies. They can utilize leverage by issuing preferred stocks or debt securities to raise additional capital which can, in turn, be used to buy more securities and leverage its portfolio.

A business development company ("BDC"), which is a type of closed-end fund, typically invests in small and medium-sized companies. A BDC's portfolio is subject to the risks inherent in investing in smaller companies, including that portfolio companies may be dependent on a small number of products or services and may be more adversely affected by poor economic or market conditions. Some BDCs invest substantially, or even exclusively, in one sector or industry group and therefore the BDC may be susceptible to adverse conditions and economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the sector or industry group, which tends to increase volatility and result in higher risk. The Small Business Credit Availability Act, which was signed into law in March 2018, permits BDCs to adopt a lower asset coverage ratio, thereby enhancing their ability to use leverage. Investments in BDCs that use greater leverage may be subject to heightened risks.

A Fund will indirectly bear a pro rata share of fees and expenses incurred by any investment companies in which the Fund is invested. A Fund's pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the investment companies is calculated as a percentage of the Fund's average net assets. The pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses may be higher or lower depending on the allocation of a Fund's assets among the investment companies and the actual expenses of the investment companies. Business development company expenses are similar to the expenses paid by any operating company held by a Fund. They are not direct costs paid by Fund shareholders and are not used to calculate a Fund's net asset value. They have no impact on the costs associated with Fund operations.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT RISK – Investments in private placements are generally considered to be illiquid. Privately placed securities may be difficult to sell promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby cause a Fund difficulty in satisfying redemption requests. In addition, less information may be available about companies that make private placements than about publicly offered companies and such companies may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Privately placed securities are typically fair valued and generally have no secondary trading market; therefore, such investments may be more difficult to value than publicly traded securities. Difficulty in valuing a private placement may make it difficult to accurately determine a Fund's exposure to private placement investments, which could cause the Fund to invest to a greater extent than permitted in illiquid investments and subject the Fund to increased risks. Private placement investments may subject the Fund to contingent liabilities in the event a private issuer is acquired by another company during the period it is held by the Fund. Private placement investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses. These factors may have a negative effect on a Fund's performance.

QUANTITATIVE INVESTING RISK – The value of securities or other investments selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance for many reasons, including, but not limited to, factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, the accuracy of historical data supplied by third parties, and changing sources of market returns. The models used may be predictive in nature and such models may result in an incorrect assessment of future events. There may also be technical issues with the construction and implementation of quantitative models (for example, software or other technology malfunctions, or programming inaccuracies). The use of quantitative analysis to support investment decisions may cause a Fund to underperform other funds that have similar investment strategies or that select securities or other investments using other types of analysis. In addition, considerations that affect a security's or other investment's value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model. There can be no assurance that quantitative investing will help a Fund to achieve its investment objective.

REAL ESTATE RELATED SECURITIES RISK – The main risk of real estate related securities is that the value of the underlying real estate may go down. Many factors may affect real estate values. These factors include both the general and local economies, vacancy rates, tenant bankruptcies, the ability to re-lease space under expiring leases on attractive terms, the amount of new construction in a particular area, the laws and regulations (including zoning and tax laws) affecting real estate and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates, a decline in rents resulting from unanticipated economic, legal or technological developments or a decline in the price of securities of real estate companies due to a failure of borrowers to pay their loans or poor management may also affect real estate values. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns. When economic growth is slow, demand for property decreases and prices may decline. If a Fund's real estate related investments are concentrated in one geographic area or in one property type, the Fund will be particularly subject to the risks associated with that area or property type.

In addition to the risks facing real estate related securities, investments in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), which pool investor money to invest in real estate and real estate related holdings, involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be more volatile than other securities. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. Many issuers of real estate related securities are highly leveraged, which increases the risk to holders of such securities. REITs are also subject to additional risks, such as poor performance by the manager of the REIT, adverse changes to the tax laws, failure by the REIT to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code or failure to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property, which may make REITs more susceptible to adverse developments affecting a single project or market segment than more broadly diversified investments. Also, the organizational documents of a REIT may contain provisions that make changes in control of the REIT difficult and time-consuming. Because REITs are pooled investment vehicles that have expenses of their own, a Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of those expenses. REITs and other real estate related securities tend to be small- to mid-cap stocks that are subject to risks of investing in small- to mid-cap stocks.

REGIONAL/COUNTRY FOCUS RISK – To the extent that a Fund focuses its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, social, environmental, regulatory and other risks not typically associated with investing in a larger number of regions or countries. In addition, certain foreign economies may themselves be focused in particular industries or more vulnerable to political changes than the U.S. economy, which may have a pronounced impact on the Fund's investments. As a result, such Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments. Regional and country focus risk is heightened in emerging markets.

The following sets forth additional information regarding risks associated with investing in certain regions/countries:

Investments in Asian Securities – Certain Asian economies have experienced high inflation, high unemployment, currency devaluations and restrictions, and over-extension of credit. Many Asian economies have experienced rapid growth and industrialization, and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. During the global recession that began in 2009, many of the export-driven Asian economies experienced the effects of the economic slowdown in the United States and Europe, and certain Asian governments implemented stimulus plans, low-rate monetary policies and currency devaluations. Economic events in any one Asian country may have a significant economic effect on the entire Asian region, as well as on major trading partners outside Asia. Any adverse event in the Asian markets may have a significant adverse effect on some or all of the economies of the countries in which a Fund invests. Many Asian countries are subject to political risk, including corruption and regional conflict with neighboring countries. In addition, many Asian countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions.

Investments in Central and South America – The economies of certain Central and South American countries are generally considered emerging markets and are generally characterized by high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations, government defaults and high unemployment rates. Currency devaluations in any one Latin American country can have a significant effect on the entire Latin American region. In addition, commodities (such as oil, gas and minerals) represent a significant percentage of exports for these regions and many economies in these regions are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices. A relatively small number of Latin American companies represents a large portion of Latin America's total market and thus may be more sensitive to adverse political or economic circumstances and market movements. Adverse economic events in one country may have a significant adverse effect on other countries in these regions.

Investments in Europe – The Economic and Monetary Union of the EU requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of certain EU countries), the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including countries that do not use the euro. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. Uncertainty relating to the United Kingdom's post-departure framework and relationships from the EU may have adverse effects on asset valuations and the renegotiation of trade agreements, as well as an increase in financial regulation in such markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES RISK – Restricted securities are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. Restricted securities include private placement securities that have not been registered under the applicable securities laws, such as Rule 144A securities, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued pursuant to Regulation S. Restricted securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market. Restricted securities may be illiquid. A Fund may be unable to sell them on short notice or may be able to sell them only at a price below current value. Also, a Fund may get only limited information about the issuer of a restricted security, so it may be less able to predict a loss. In addition, if Fund management receives material non-public information about the issuer, a Fund may as a result be unable to sell the securities. Certain restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses. Please see "Rule 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities Risk" below.

Rule 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities Risk – "Rule 144A" securities are privately placed, restricted securities that may only be resold under certain circumstances to other qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A investments are subject to certain additional risks compared to publicly traded securities. If there are not enough qualified buyers interested in purchasing Rule 144A securities when a Fund wishes to sell such securities, the Fund may be unable to dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices. For this reason, although Rule 144A securities are generally considered to be liquid, a Fund's holdings in Rule 144A securities may adversely affect the Fund's overall liquidity if qualified buyers become uninterested in buying them at a particular time. Issuers of Rule 144A securities are required to furnish information to potential investors upon request. However, the required disclosure is much less extensive than that required of public companies and is not publicly available. Further, issuers of Rule 144A securities can require recipients of the information (such as the Fund) to agree contractually to keep the information confidential, which could also adversely affect a Fund's ability to dispose of a security. Offerings of Regulation S securities may be conducted outside of the United States. Regulation S securities are generally less liquid than registered securities, as a result, a Fund may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Although Regulation S securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the price realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by a Fund. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Accordingly, Regulation S securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses.

SECTOR RISK – To the extent a Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market.

The Climate Opportunities Fund's investments may be focused in securities of companies in the utilities and industrials sectors of the securities markets, which may cause the Fund's performance to be sensitive to developments affecting those sectors generally or companies in those sectors. The prices of securities in the utilities and industrials sectors may be impacted by supply and demand for certain products and services, product obsolescence and product liability claims, financing costs, government regulation, conservation programs, commodity price fluctuations, exchange rates, world events and other factors.

SECURITIES LENDING RISK – Securities lending involves the risk that a Fund may lose money because the borrower of the securities the Fund has loaned out fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. A Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for a Fund. Securities lending also involves exposure to certain additional risks, including operational risk (i.e., the risk of losses resulting from problems in the settlement and accounting process – especially so in certain international markets), "gap" risk (i.e., the risk of a mismatch between the return on cash collateral reinvestments and the fees a Fund has agreed to pay a borrower), risk of loss of collateral, credit, legal, counterparty and market risk. Although a Fund's securities lending agent has agreed to provide the Fund with indemnification in the event of a borrower default, the Fund is still exposed to the risk of losses in the event a borrower does not return the Fund's securities as agreed and the agent fails to indemnify the Fund.

USE AS AN UNDERLYING FUND RISK – A Fund may be an investment (an "Underlying Fund") of one or more fund of funds. The term "fund of funds" refers to a fund that pursues its investment objective by investing primarily in other funds. As a result, a Fund may be subject to the following risks:

- A Fund, as an Underlying Fund, may experience relatively large redemptions or investments as the fund of funds periodically reallocates or rebalances its assets. These transactions may cause the Fund to sell securities to meet such redemptions, or to invest in cash, at times it would not otherwise do so, and may as a result increase transaction costs and adversely affect Fund performance.
- Such transactions could increase or decrease the frequency of capital gain recognition by a Fund and could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions you receive from a Fund.

VALUATION RISK – This is the risk that a Fund has valued a security at a price different from the price at which it can be sold. This risk may be especially pronounced for investments that may be illiquid or may become illiquid and for securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. A Fund's ability to value its investments in an accurate and timely manner may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents. If market conditions make it difficult to value certain investments, a Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair-value methodologies. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The value of foreign securities, certain fixed income securities and currencies, as applicable, may be materially affected by events after the close of the markets on which they are traded, but before a Fund determines its NAV.

VALUE INVESTING STYLE RISK – Using a value investing style to select investments involves special risks, particularly if it is used as part of a "contrarian" approach to evaluating issuers. Value investing seeks to identify companies that are priced below their intrinsic or prospective worth. Overlooked or otherwise undervalued securities are subject to a significant risk that they may never attain their potential value. A value stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the sub-adviser if it continues to be undervalued by the market or the factors that the sub-adviser believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur. Also, the value investing style may over time go in and out of favor. At times when the value investing style is out of favor, a Fund may underperform other equity funds that use different investing styles.

VOLATILITY RISK – The value of a Fund's investments may fluctuate over a relatively short period of time. These fluctuations may cause a Fund's net asset value per share to experience significant changes over similarly short periods of time.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Each Fund will publicly disclose its complete month-end portfolio holdings, excepting certain de minimis or short-term investments, on its website at hartfordfunds.com no earlier than 25 calendar days after the end of each month. Each Fund also will publicly disclose on its website the largest ten holdings in which it invests (and the percentage invested in each) no earlier than 15 calendar days after the end of each month. A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' SAI.

The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers

THE INVESTMENT MANAGER

Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC (the “Investment Manager”) is the investment manager to each Fund. The Investment Manager is an indirect subsidiary of The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (“The Hartford”), a Connecticut-based financial services company. As of December 31, 2020, the Investment Manager and its wholly owned subsidiary, Lattice Strategies LLC, had approximately $137.8 billion in discretionary assets under management. The Investment Manager is responsible for the management of the Funds and supervises the activities of the investment sub-advisers described below. The Investment Manager is principally located at 690 Lee Road, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087.

“Manager of Managers” Structure

The Investment Manager and the Funds rely on an exemptive order (the “Order”) from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under which the Funds operate pursuant to a “Manager of Managers” structure. The Investment Manager has responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board of Directors, to oversee the sub-adviser and recommend its hiring, termination and replacement. The Order permits the Investment Manager, on behalf of a Fund and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, to hire, and to materially amend any existing or future sub-advisory agreement with, sub-advisers that are not affiliated with the Investment Manager (the “Original Relief”), as well as sub-advisers that are indirect or direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Investment Manager or of another company that, indirectly or directly wholly owns the Investment Manager (the “Expanded Relief”), in each case without obtaining approval from the respective Fund’s shareholders.

Shareholders of each of Climate Opportunities Fund, Emerging Markets Equity Fund, Global Impact Fund and International Equity Fund have approved the operation of the Fund under any “manager of managers” structure, including under (i) both the Original Relief and Expanded Relief set forth in the Order and/or (ii) any future law, regulation, guidance, or exemptive relief provided by the SEC. Shareholders of each of International Growth Fund, International Opportunities Fund and International Value Fund have approved the operation of the Fund under the “manager of managers” structure under the Original Relief set forth in the Order. Within 90 days after hiring any new sub-adviser, the respective Fund’s shareholders will receive information about any new sub-advisory relationship.

THE INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISERS

Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington Management”)

Wellington Management serves as a sub-adviser to each Fund. Wellington Management performs the daily investment of assets for each Fund, except Climate Opportunities Fund, for which it performs the daily investments of assets for a portion of the Climate Opportunities Fund. Wellington Management is a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm that provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 80 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. As of December 31, 2020, Wellington Management and its investment advisory affiliates had investment management authority with respect to approximately $1.291 trillion in assets.

Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“SIMNA”) and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited (“SIMNA Ltd.”)

With respect to the Climate Opportunities Fund, SIMNA serves as a sub-adviser and SIMNA Ltd. serves as a sub-sub-adviser. SIMNA performs the daily investment of the assets for a portion of the Climate Opportunities Fund and SIMNA may allocate assets to or from SIMNA Ltd., an affiliate of SIMNA, in connection with the daily investment of the assets for such portion of the Climate Opportunities Fund. SIMNA Ltd. serves as sub-sub-adviser pursuant to a sub-sub-advisory agreement with SIMNA. SIMNA (itself and its predecessors) has been an investment manager since 1962, and also serves as investment adviser to other mutual funds and a broad range of institutional investors. SIMNA and SIMNA Ltd. are both indirect wholly owned U.S. registered investment adviser subsidiaries of Schroders plc. Schroders plc is a global asset management company with approximately $693.3 billion under management as of September 30, 2020. Schroders plc and its affiliates have clients that are major financial institutions including banks and insurance companies, public and private pension funds, endowments and foundations, high net worth individuals, financial intermediaries and retail investors. Schroders plc has one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company with numerous portfolio managers and analysts covering the world's investment markets. SIMNA's address is 7 Bryant Park, New York, New York 10018. SIMNA Ltd.'s address is 1 London Wall Place, London EC2Y 5AU.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The portfolio managers for each Fund are set forth below. The Funds' SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Funds they manage.

Climate Opportunities Fund

Alan Hsu, Managing Director, Global Industry Analyst, and Equity Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2016. Mr. Hsu joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2008.

G. Thomas Levering, Senior Managing Director and Global Industry Analyst of Wellington Management, has been involved in portfolio management of the Fund since its inception in 2016. Mr. Levering is a member of the Global Environmental Opportunities investment team and is also a portfolio manager for the Global Utilities and Enduring Assets approaches at Wellington Management. Mr. Levering joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2000.

Simon Webber, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Lead Portfolio Manager for Global and International Equities of Schroders, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2019. He joined Schroders as a research analyst in 1999 and has managed Schroders Global Climate Change strategy since 2007.

Isabella Hervey-Bathurst, Portfolio Manager and Global Sector Specialist of Schroders, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021. She joined Schroders in 2014 as an investment professional and has provided research support for the Schroders Global Climate Change strategy since 2014. Prior to joining Schroders, she was an investment associate at Ruffer.

Emerging Markets Equity Fund

David J. Elliott, CFA, Senior Managing Director, Co-Director of Quantitative Investments, and Director of Quantitative Portfolio Management of Wellington Management, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2015. Mr. Elliott joined Wellington Management in 1995 and has been an investment professional since 1989.

Mark A. Yarger, CFA, Managing Director and Quantitative Analyst of Wellington Management, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020 and has been involved in securities analysis for the Fund since 2015. Mr. Yarger joined Wellington Management in 2000 and has been an investment professional since 1991.

Global Impact Fund

Tara C. Stilwell, CFA, Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since 2019. Ms. Stilwell joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2008.

International Equity Fund

The Fund employs a multiple portfolio manager structure. Gregg R. Thomas, CFA, selects and oversees the Fund's portfolio management team and determines how Fund assets are allocated among the team's members. Mr. Simon supports Mr. Thomas and is involved in overseeing the allocation of assets among the Fund's portfolio management teams. Allocations to a portfolio management team may change at any time based on market conditions and/or Fund performance. Each portfolio management team has full discretion to manage its sleeve. The portfolio managers with the most significant responsibilities are set forth below.

Gregg R. Thomas, CFA, Senior Managing Director and Director, Investment Strategy of Wellington Management, has served as portfolio manager for the Fund since 2013. Mr. Thomas rejoined Wellington Management in 2002 and has been an investment professional since 1993.

Thomas S. Simon, CFA, FRM, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, has served as portfolio manager for the Fund since 2019 and has been involved in research and portfolio construction for the Fund since 2015. Mr. Simon joined Wellington Management in 2009 and has been an investment professional since 2001.

International Growth Fund

Matthew D. Hudson, CFA, Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, has served as a portfolio manager for the Fund since 2018. Mr. Hudson joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2005.

International Opportunities Fund

Nicolas M. Choumenkovitch, Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, has served as portfolio manager for the Fund since 2006 and has been involved in securities analysis for the Fund since 2000. Mr. Choumenkovitch joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 1995.

Tara C. Stilwell, CFA, Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, has been involved in portfolio management for the Fund since 2010 and has been involved in securities analysis for the Fund since 2008. Ms. Stilwell joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2008.

International Value Fund

James H. Shakin, CFA, Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since 2013. Mr. Shakin joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 1986.

Andrew M. Corry, CFA, Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, has been involved in portfolio management for the Fund since 2013. Mr. Corry joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 1997.

MANAGEMENT FEE. Each Fund pays a monthly management fee to the Investment Manager as set forth in its investment management agreement at an annual rate based on the Fund's average daily net asset value. The Investment Manager pays a sub-advisory fee to one or more sub-advisers out of its management fee. Pursuant to a sub-sub-advisory agreement between SIMNA and SIMNA Ltd., SIMNA pays a fee to SIMNA Ltd. out of the sub-advisory fees received from the Investment Manager for the Climate Opportunities Fund. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, each Fund paid the Investment Manager the following effective management fee as a percentage of average daily net assets:

Fund	Effective Management Fee
Climate Opportunities Fund	0.62%
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	0.90%
Global Impact Fund[(1)]	0.47%
International Equity Fund	0.46%
International Growth Fund	0.79%
International Opportunities Fund	0.66%
International Value Fund	0.80%

(1) From October 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020, the Investment Manager waived 0.33% of its management fee and reimbursed expenses (after giving effect to the temporary partial fee waiver) to the extent necessary so that the Global Impact Fund's annualized total net operating expenses (excluding taxes, interest expenses, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) for the 6-month period did not exceed the following temporary/voluntary expense caps: 0.86% (Class A), 1.61%(Class C), 0.56% (Class I), 1.08% (Class R3), 0.78% (Class R4), 0.48% (Class R5), 0.36% (Class R6), 0.46% (Class Y), and 0.36% (Class F).

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the investment management agreement for each Fund with the Investment Manager, as well as each investment sub-advisory agreement for each Fund and the sub-sub-advisory agreement for Climate Opportunities Fund, is available in the Funds' annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020.

Classes of Shares

Each Fund offers the following classes of shares:

Fund	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	R6	Y	F
Climate Opportunities Fund	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Global Impact Fund	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
International Equity Fund(1)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
International Growth Fund	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
International Opportunities Fund	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
International Value Fund	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

(1) Classes A, C, and I of the Fund are closed to new investors. No purchases of a closed share class is allowed, other than as described in the Summary Section. Investors should contact their financial professional to determine whether they are eligible to purchase shares of the Fund. If you believe you are eligible to purchase shares of the Fund, you may be required to provide appropriate proof of eligibility. The Fund reserves the right to: (i) reject any purchase order if it believes that acceptance of such order would interfere with its ability to be effectively managed; (ii) reopen the share classes to new investors at a future date; (iii) issue shares in connection with a reorganization; and (iv) make additional exceptions, limit the above exceptions, or otherwise modify the foregoing closure policy for any reason. You may obtain additional information by calling Hartford Funds at: 1-888-843-7824.

INVESTOR REQUIREMENTS

This section describes investor requirements for each class of shares offered by the Funds. Each Fund may, in its sole discretion, modify or waive the eligibility requirements for purchases of any class of its shares.

Class A Shares. Class A shares are generally available for purchase by all investors other than retirement plans, except as described below. Purchases of Class A shares by certain retirement plans are permitted under the following circumstances:

- If the plan is one of the following types of retirement plans and the plan was invested in or was offered as an investment option Class A shares at net asset value on or before June 30, 2007: (a) an employer-sponsored retirement plan with at least 100 participants or $500,000 in plan assets; (b) a retirement plan that buys Fund shares through a group variable funding agreement issued by Hartford Life Insurance Company; or (c) a retirement plan for which Hartford Life Insurance Company or an affiliate acts as plan administrator. These types of retirement plans may purchase Class A shares at net asset value without a sales charge; and
- If the plan is an employer-sponsored retirement plan held directly at a broker-dealer (that is, outside of a retirement plan recordkeeping platform or third party administrator). Such retirement plans may purchase Class A shares, subject to all applicable sales charges as described in this prospectus.

Class C Shares. Class C shares are generally available for purchase by all investors other than retirement plans. The Funds do not accept direct purchases of Class C shares by accounts for which no broker-dealer or other financial intermediary is specified. Any such direct purchase received by the Funds' transfer agent for Class C shares for such accounts will automatically be invested in Class A shares.

Class I Shares. Class I shares are offered:

- through financial intermediaries who charge such clients a fee for advisory, investment, consulting or similar services;
- through financial intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with Hartford Funds Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor") to offer Class I shares;
- to institutional investors, which include but are not limited to: family offices and their clients; non-profit organizations, charitable trusts, foundations and endowments; and accounts registered to bank trust departments, trust companies, registered investment advisers and investment companies; and
- to current or retired officers, directors and employees (and their spouse (or legal equivalent recognized under state law) and any children under 21) of the Funds, The Hartford, the sub-adviser(s) to the Funds, Hartford Administrative Services Company, and their affiliates.

Class I shares are not available to qualified employee benefit plans and other retirement savings plans. This restriction does not apply to qualified employee benefit plans (such as a health savings account or health savings plan) offered to current or retired officers, directors and employees (and their spouse (or legal equivalent recognized under state law) and any children under 21) of the Funds, The Hartford, the sub-adviser(s) to the Funds, Hartford Administrative Services

Company, and their affiliates. Class I shares have a minimum investment requirement of $2,000 ($5,000 in the case of the Climate Opportunities Fund and Global Impact Fund) for all accounts except: $250, if establishing an AIP, with recurring monthly investments of at least $50.

Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6 Shares. Class R3, R4, R5 and R6 shares are available only to 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit-sharing and money purchase pension plans, defined benefit plans, nonqualified deferred compensation plans, health savings plans, health savings accounts, and funded welfare benefit plans (e.g., Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) plans). Class R3, R4, R5 and R6 shares generally are available only where the shares are held on the books of the Fund through omnibus accounts (either at the plan level or at the level of the financial services firm). Class R3, R4, R5 and R6 shares are not available to retail non-retirement accounts, Traditional and Roth Individual Retirement accounts (IRAs), Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, SEPs, SARSEPs, SIMPLE IRAs and individual 403(b) plans.

Class Y Shares. Class Y shares are offered:

- through financial intermediaries who charge such clients a fee for advisory, investment, consulting or similar services;
- through financial intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer Class Y shares through a no-load network or platform (as discussed below under "Commissions and Transaction Fees", a financial intermediary may require you to pay a commission when buying and selling such "no-load" shares); and
- to institutional investors, which include but are not limited to: family offices and their clients; non-profit organizations, charitable trusts, foundations and endowments; and accounts registered to bank trust departments, trust companies, registered investment advisers and investment companies.

Class Y shares have an investment minimum of $250,000, which is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts). The investment minimum for Class Y shares does not apply to qualified employee benefit plans and other retirement savings plans.

Class Y shares are no longer available to new qualified employee benefit plans and other retirement savings plans, except as indicated below. Purchases of Class Y shares by certain retirement plans are permitted under the following circumstances: (i) purchases by qualified employee benefit plans and other retirement savings plans that held Class Y shares of any Hartford mutual fund as of close of business on March 29, 2019; (ii) purchases through reinvestment of dividends; (iii) purchases by qualified employee benefit plans and other retirement savings plans that have been pre-approved by the Distributor to purchase Class Y shares; and (iv) purchases, including through reinvestment of dividends, by qualified employee benefit plans and other retirement savings plans that received shares of the Fund as part of a reorganization.

Class F Shares. Class F shares are generally only available through financial intermediaries that have entered into an appropriate agreement to sell Class F shares of a Fund. However, purchases by affiliated investment companies, purchases by 529 plans or purchases of $1,000,000 or more of Class F shares may be made directly through the Funds' transfer agent. Class F shares are not available to retirement plans. Class F shares do not have a minimum initial investment requirement when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts). All other eligible investors must meet the minimum initial investment requirement of at least $1,000,000 in Class F shares of a Fund, except for affiliated investment companies and 529 plans. Each Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to waive the minimum initial investment requirement.

CHOOSING A SHARE CLASS

Each share class has its own cost structure, allowing you to choose the one that best meets your needs. When you choose your class of shares, you should consider a number of factors, including the size of your investment and how long you plan to hold your shares, the expenses borne by each class, any front-end sales charge or contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") applicable to a class and whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of sales charges, and the availability of the share class for purchase by you. Certain classes have higher expenses than other classes, which may lower the return on your investment when compared to a less expensive class. The Funds, the Funds' transfer agent, and the Distributor do not provide investment advice. Please contact your financial intermediary to determine which share class may be appropriate for you.

In making your decision regarding which share class may be best for you to invest in, please keep in mind that your financial intermediary or plan administrator may receive different compensation depending on the share class you buy and different share classes may offer you different services. You should consult with your financial intermediary about the comparative pricing and features of each share class, the services available for shareholders in each share class, the compensation that your financial intermediary will receive in connection with each share class and other factors that may affect your decision about the best share class to buy.

Each of Class A, Class C, Class R3 and Class R4 has adopted a Rule 12b-1 plan that allows that class to pay distribution and service fees for the sale and distribution of its shares and for providing services to shareholders. Because these fees are paid out of a Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

	Front End Sales Charge	Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees(1)
Class A	Described under "How Sales Charges are Calculated"	Described under "How Sales Charges are Calculated"	0.25%
Class C(2)	None	1.00% on shares sold within one year of purchase	1.00%
Class I	None	None	None
Class R3	None	None	0.50%
Class R4	None	None	0.25%
Class R5	None	None	None
Class R6	None	None	None
Class Y	None	None	None
Class F	None	None	None

(1) As a percentage of the Fund's average net assets.

(2) Automatic conversion of Class C shares to Class A shares as set forth in the section entitled "Automatic Conversions," thus reducing future annual expenses (certain exclusions may apply).

COMMISSIONS AND TRANSACTION FEES. You may be required to pay a commission to your financial intermediary when buying or selling Class I, Class R6, Class Y, or Class F shares. The Funds make available other share classes that have different fees and expenses, which are disclosed and described in this prospectus. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information on commissions. Although the Funds do not charge a transaction fee, you may be charged a fee by financial intermediaries for the purchase or sale of a Fund's shares through that financial intermediary. This transaction fee is separate from any sales charge that a Fund may apply. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information on transaction fees.

HOW SALES CHARGES ARE CALCULATED

Class A Shares. The table below presents the front-end sales charge for each Fund as a percentage of both the offering price and the net amount invested and commissions to dealers as a percentage of the offering price.

Your Investment	As a Percentage of Offering Price	As a Percentage of Net Investment	Dealer Commission – As Percentage of Offering Price
Less than $50,000	5.50%	5.82%	4.75%
$50,000 – $99,999	4.50%	4.71%	4.00%
$100,000 – $249,999	3.50%	3.63%	3.00%
$250,000 – $499,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
$500,000 – $999,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.75%
$1 million or more(1)	0%	0%	See below

(1) Investments of $1 million or more in Class A shares may be made with no front-end sales charge. However, if you qualify to purchase your Class A shares without any sales charge and you redeem those shares within 18 months of the purchase, you may pay a CDSC of 1.00% on any Class A shares sold. For purposes of this CDSC, all purchases made during a calendar month are counted as having been made on the first day of that month. The amount of any CDSC is based on the lesser of the original purchase cost or the current market value of the shares being sold and is not charged on shares you acquired by reinvesting your dividends and capital gains distributions. Each time you place a request to sell shares, we will first sell any shares in your account that are not subject to a CDSC. This CDSC will not apply where the selling broker dealer was not paid a commission.

In order to determine the dollar amount of the sales charges you pay, we multiply the applicable percentage by the dollar amount of your desired investment. The total dollar amount of the sales charge is rounded to two decimal places using standard rounding criteria and is included in the public offering price of a Fund. Your total purchase amount is then divided by the Fund's per share public offering price to determine the number of shares you receive in the Fund.

This number is rounded to three decimal places using standard rounding criteria. Because of this rounding, the front-end sales charge you pay, when expressed as a percentage of the offering price, may be higher or lower than the amount stated in the Fund's fee table (as illustrated in the table above).

For example, you want to invest $100.00 in Class A shares of a Fund. Assume the shares have a public offering price of $15.72 (includes front-end sales charge), a total net asset value of $14.86, and a front-end sales charge of 5.5%. The total dollar amount of the sales charge would be $5.48; the total net asset value of the shares purchased would be $94.52; and the total number of shares purchased would equal 6.361 shares. Therefore, the calculated sales charge rate is 5.48% (sales charge paid divided by the net investment). *Please note that this example is a hypothetical and is not intended to represent the value of any Fund.*

The Distributor may pay up to the entire amount of the sales commission to particular broker-dealers. The Distributor may pay dealers of record commissions on purchases of $1 million or more in an amount of up to 1.00% on the first $10 million, 0.50% of the next $30 million, and 0.25% of share purchases over $40 million. This commission schedule may also apply to certain sales of Class A shares made to investors that qualify under some of the categories listed under "Front-End Sales Charge Waivers for Class A Shares." Commissions are based on cumulative investments over the life of the account with no adjustment for redemptions, transfers, or market declines.

Retirement plans that owned or were offered Class A shares on or before June 30, 2007 are not subject to the Class A shares' commission schedule and CDSC.

You may qualify for a reduced sales charge, or the sales charge may be waived, as described under "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers for Class A and Class C Shares." Descriptions of any financial intermediary specific sales charge waivers and discounts are set forth in Appendix A to the prospectus.

Class C Shares. Class C deferred sales charges are listed below. No CDSC is charged on shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions. The CDSC is based on the original purchase cost or the current market value of the shares being sold, whichever is less. A front-end sales charge is not assessed on Class C shares.

Years After Purchase	CDSC
1st year	1.00%
After 1 year	None

For purposes of the Class C CDSC, all purchases made during a calendar month are counted as having been made on the first day of that month. Please note that for purposes of the expense examples and performance returns shown in this prospectus, the figures include the effect of the Class C CDSC as if it had been incurred prior to the expiration of the applicable period. Each time you place a request to sell shares, we will first sell any shares in your account that are not subject to a CDSC.

When you request a redemption, the amount withdrawn from your account will equal the specified dollar amount of the redemption request plus the dollar amount of any applicable CDSC. If you do not want any additional amount withdrawn from your account to cover the CDSC due, please indicate that the applicable CDSC should be withdrawn from the total distribution amount requested.

Additional Information Regarding the CDSC with respect to Class A and Class C Shares. Proceeds from the CDSC are paid to the Distributor and are used in whole or in part by the Distributor to defray its expenses related to providing distribution-related services to a Fund in connection with the sale of the Class A and Class C shares, such as the payment of compensation to select selling brokers for selling these classes of shares. The combination of the CDSC and the distribution and service fees facilitates the ability of each Fund to sell the Class C shares without a front-end sales charge being deducted, and to sell Class A shares with the maximum applicable sales charge at the time of the purchase.

Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers for Class A and Class C Shares. There are several ways you can combine multiple purchases of shares of the Hartford mutual funds to take advantage of the breakpoints in the Class A shares' sales charge schedule. In all instances, it is your responsibility to notify your financial intermediary or the Funds' transfer agent at the time of purchase of any facts qualifying you for sales charge waivers or discounts. If you do not let your financial intermediary or the Funds' transfer agent know that you are eligible for a sales charge waiver or discount, you may not receive the sales charge breakpoints to which you are otherwise entitled. The Funds' transfer agent may require evidence of your qualification for such reductions or waivers. **The availability of these sales load waivers and/or discounts may depend on the particular financial intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold Fund shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information on the**

intermediary's policies and procedures applicable to such waivers and/or discounts. In addition, any intermediary specific sales load waivers and/or discounts are reproduced in Appendix A based on information provided by the financial intermediaries.

Reducing Your Class A Sales Charges – The Class A shares front-end sales charge may be reduced as follows:

- **Larger Purchases** – You may reduce or eliminate your Class A front-end sales charge by purchasing Class A shares in greater quantities. The breakpoint discounts offered by each Fund are indicated under the heading "How Sales Charges Are Calculated - Class A Shares."
- **Accumulation Privilege** – Under the accumulation privilege, the applicable sales charge level for Class A shares of a Fund is calculated by aggregating (a) the dollar amount then being purchased plus (b) an amount equal to the then-current, as of the business day immediately prior to such purchases, net asset value of the purchaser's holdings of all shares (other than Class T, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5, Class R6) of the series of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. and The Hartford Mutual Funds II, Inc. and 529 college savings plan accounts for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager. For purposes of this Accumulation Privilege, a qualifying investor may include all shares owned by family members which means the owner's spouse (or legal equivalent recognized under state law) and any children under 21. Employer-sponsored retirement plans or certain tax qualified retirements accounts may also receive these breakpoints as long as the Funds' transfer agent or the financial intermediary is notified at the time of purchase. The Accumulation Privilege may be amended or terminated at any time as to subsequent purchases.
- **Letter Of Intent** – lets you purchase Class A shares of a Fund over a 13-month period and receive the same sales charge as if all shares had been purchased at once. Any person may use a Letter of Intent ("LOI") to qualify for a reduced sales charge on purchases of Class A shares. Please note: (i) retirement plans that receive breakpoints at the plan level do not qualify for the LOI privilege and (ii) Class A shares acquired through the reinvestment of distributions do not constitute purchases for purposes of the LOI. A Class A shareholder may include, as an accumulation credit towards the completion of an LOI, the value of all shares of all funds of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc., The Hartford Mutual Funds II, Inc. and 529 college savings plan accounts for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager owned by the shareholder as described above under "Accumulation Privilege." Such value is determined based on the public offering price on the date of the LOI. For purposes of determining the applicable sales charge and breakpoint schedules when purchasing shares pursuant to a LOI, the sales charge and breakpoint schedules in effect when the initial shares under the LOI were purchased apply. During the term of a LOI, the Funds' transfer agent will hold shares in escrow to secure payment of the higher sales charge applicable for shares actually purchased if you do not purchase the amount indicated on the LOI. Dividends and capital gains will be paid on all escrowed shares and these shares will be released when the amount indicated on the LOI has been purchased. A LOI does not obligate you to buy or a Fund to sell the indicated amount of the LOI. If a Class A shareholder exceeds the amount specified in the LOI and reaches an amount that would qualify for a further quantity discount, the applicable breakpoints in the Class A shares' sales charge schedule will be applied to such additional Class A share purchases. Any resulting difference in offering price will be used to purchase additional Class A shares for the shareholder's account at the applicable offering price. A written request by the Funds' transfer agent will be sent to a shareholder prior to the expiration of the LOI. If the Class A shareholder does not purchase the amount specified in the LOI by the end of the 13-month period, the Funds' transfer agent will redeem an appropriate number of escrowed shares for an amount equal to the difference between the sales charge paid and the sales charge that would have been paid had the aggregate purchases been made at a single time. This redemption may be treated and reported as a taxable transaction to you, as discussed in the "Fund Distributions and Tax Matters" section of this prospectus. Any dealers assigned to the shareholder's account at the time a purchase was made during the LOI period will receive a corresponding commission adjustment if appropriate. Additional information about the terms of the LOI is available from your financial intermediary or from the Funds' transfer agent at 1-888-843-7824.

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers for Class A Shares – The Class A shares front-end sales charge may be waived for the following individuals and institutions:

- selling broker dealers and their employees and sales representatives (and their family members, as defined above under the "Accumulation Privilege" section) provided, however, that only those employees of such broker-dealers who, as a part of their usual duties, provide services related to transactions in Fund shares shall qualify,
- financial representatives using Fund shares in fee-based investment products under a signed agreement with the Funds,

- current or retired officers, directors and employees (and their family members, as defined above under the "Accumulation Privilege" section) of the Funds, The Hartford, the sub-advisers to Hartford Funds, Hartford Administrative Services Company, and their affiliates. Such individuals may also purchase Class I shares at net asset value,
- welfare benefit plans investing in Fund shares through group variable funding agreements issued by Hartford Life Insurance Company,
- if the plan is one of the following types of retirement plans and the plan was invested in or was offered as an investment option Class A shares at net asset value on or before June 30, 2007: (a) an employer-sponsored retirement plan with at least 100 participants or $500,000 in plan assets; (b) a retirement plan that buys Fund shares through a group variable funding agreement issued by Hartford Life Insurance Company; or (c) a retirement plan for which Hartford Life Insurance Company or an affiliate acts as plan administrator,
- college savings programs that are qualified state tuition programs under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code,
- investors purchasing through a financial intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer shares to self-directed investment brokerage accounts that may or may not charge a transaction fee to customers,
- purchases by investors maintaining a brokerage account with a registered broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the distributor to offer Class A shares through a load-waived network or platform, which may or may not charge transaction fees, and
- any purchases of Class A shares in an account maintained directly with the Funds' transfer agent where there is no financial intermediary specified or Hartford Funds Distributors, LLC is listed as the dealer of record. However, if such account subsequently lists a third party dealer of record, any subsequent purchases of Class A shares in that account will be subject to any applicable front-end sales charge.

CDSC Waivers – As long as the Funds' transfer agent or your financial intermediary is notified at the time you sell, the CDSC for each applicable share class will generally be waived in the following cases:

- to make Systematic Withdrawal Plan payments that are limited annually to no more than 12% of the value of the account at the time the plan is initiated or updated.
- for death or disability.
- under reorganization, liquidation, merger or acquisition transactions involving other investment companies.
- under the following circumstances, for employer-sponsored retirement plans or tax qualified retirement accounts:

  (1) to return excess contributions,

  (2) hardship withdrawals as defined in employer-sponsored retirement plans,

  (3) under a Qualified Domestic Relations Order as defined in the Internal Revenue Code,

  (4) to meet minimum distribution requirements under the Internal Revenue Code,

  (5) to make "substantially equal payments" as described in Section 72(t) of the Internal Revenue Code, and

  (6) after separation from service.
- for Class C shares only, for withdrawals made pursuant to loans taken from qualified retirement plans. Loans are defined by the retirement plan's administrator at the time of the withdrawal.

The availability of these sales load waivers may depend on the particular financial intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold Fund shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information on the intermediary's policies and procedures applicable to such waivers. In addition, any intermediary specific sales load waivers are reproduced in Appendix A based on information provided by the financial intermediaries.

REINSTATEMENT PRIVILEGE

If you sell shares of a Fund, you may reinvest some or all of the proceeds in shares of that Fund or any other Hartford mutual fund within 90 days without a sales charge, as long as the Funds' transfer agent is notified before you reinvest; except that, certain qualified plans may only reinvest as a rollover within 60 days of selling shares of a Fund. In this case, once the 60 day rollover period has ended, such qualified plans may reinvest only those amounts that do not exceed the maximum qualified plan contribution amount for their account in that given tax year. If you sold Class A or

C shares, you must reinvest in shares of the same class to take advantage of the reinstatement privilege. If you paid a CDSC when you sold your Class A or Class C shares, you will be credited with the amount of that CDSC. All accounts involved must have the same registration.

Information about sales charges and sales charge reductions or waivers is available, free of charge, on the Funds' website hartfordfunds.com. The website includes hyperlinks that facilitate access to this information.

How To Buy And Sell Shares

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES FOR OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. In some cases, Federal law also requires us to verify and record information that identifies the natural persons who control and beneficially own a legal entity that opens an account. What this means to you: when you open an account, we will ask for names, addresses, dates of birth and other information that will allow us to identify you and certain other natural persons associated with the account. For some legal entity accounts, you will be asked to provide identifying information for one natural person that controls the entity, and for each natural person that beneficially owns 25% or more of the legal entity.

We are also required to obtain information that identifies each authorized signer for an account by requesting name, residential address, date of birth and social security number for each of your authorized signers. We appreciate your cooperation.

If a Fund is not able to adequately identify you within the time frames set forth in the law, your shares may be automatically redeemed. If the net asset value per share has decreased since your purchase, you will lose money as a result of this redemption. You may also incur any applicable sales charge.

Of critical importance, is the location of those authorized to transact on an account at the time the transaction request is placed with a Fund. In general, shareholders and authorized traders may only place trades with a Fund when physically in the U.S., a U.S. territory, stationed at a military base, or stationed at a U.S. Embassy. The location of the authorized caller may be obtained on a recorded phone call or in writing.

Each Fund offers the classes of shares described in “Classes of Shares” above and not all share classes discussed below may be available for each Fund.

INITIAL PURCHASES

Before you invest, please read this prospectus carefully.

Determine how much you want to invest. The minimum investment amounts are as follows:

- Class A, Class C and Class I shares – $2,000 ($5,000 in the case of the Climate Opportunities Fund and Global Impact Fund) for initial investments, at least $50 for subsequent investments; except Automatic Investment Plans, which require $250 to open and at least $50 per month invested in the Fund thereafter.
- Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6 shares – no investment minimum and no subsequent investment minimum.
- Class Y shares – $250,000 minimum initial investment. This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts). No subsequent investment minimum.
- Class F shares - $1,000,000 minimum initial investment. This requirement is waived when the shares are purchased through omnibus accounts (or similar types of accounts). No subsequent investment minimum.

To make an initial investment in a class of shares of a Fund, please contact your financial intermediary. Certain classes may not be available through all financial intermediaries. For more information regarding investing through a financial intermediary, please see “Additional Information Regarding Investing through a Financial Intermediary” below.

Certain classes of shares of a Fund may also be purchased through the Funds’ transfer agent by filling out an account application and mailing it to the address below. The Funds do not accept direct purchases of Class C shares by accounts for which no broker-dealer or other financial intermediary is specified. Any such direct purchase received by the Funds’ transfer agent for Class C shares for such accounts will automatically be invested in Class A shares.

Accounts held directly with the transfer agent (i.e. not plan level or an omnibus position) are charged a $30 annual direct account fee. All accounts are subject to this fee other than accounts of any sub-adviser to the Hartford Funds, accounts of employees of the sub-advisers to the Hartford Funds, 529 college savings plan accounts for which Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC serves as the program manager, and affiliated investment companies. This fee is not charged to shareholders who hold Fund shares through an omnibus account with a financial intermediary. Under certain limited circumstances, the $30 annual direct account fee may be waived for certain other accounts at the discretion of Hartford Administrative Services Company. A confirmation of the fee assessment, if applicable, will appear on your next quarterly account statement subsequent to the actual assessment date. If you have questions about the direct account fee, please call the transfer agent at 1-888-843-7824. If you are invested in the Funds directly through a retirement account or Coverdell Education Savings Account with UMB Bank, n.a., you will also be subject to an annual maintenance fee of up to $25.

If purchasing shares through the Funds' transfer agent, please send your account application to the following address:

Hartford Funds
P.O. Box 219060
Kansas City, MO 64121-9060

(For overnight mail)
Hartford Funds
430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060
Kansas City, MO 64105-1407

CLASS C SHARES PURCHASE LIMITS

Purchases of Class C shares are subject to a total account value limitation at the time of purchase of $999,999. If your existing accounts for all share classes (except Class R3, R4, R5 and R6 shares) held with the Distributor have a total value equal to $999,999, you will not be able to purchase Class C shares. For the purpose of determining your total account value, existing accounts for all share classes (except Class R3, R4, R5 and R6 shares) held with the Distributor that are linked under a Letter of Intent or Accumulation Privilege will be included. Dealers and other financial intermediaries purchasing shares for their customers in omnibus accounts are responsible for compliance with these limits. You should consult your financial intermediary when choosing a share class.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASES OF SHARES

You may purchase additional shares of a Fund through your financial intermediary. Your financial intermediary may charge you for this service. With respect to accounts held directly with the transfer agent (i.e. not plan level or an omnibus position), you may also purchase additional shares through the Funds' transfer agent as follows:

- **On the Web** – Visit hartfordfunds.com, select "Account Access" from the role drop-down menu at the top of the home page and follow the instructions.
- **By Phone** – To place your order, call the transfer agent at 1-888-843-7824 on any regular business day. Tell the transfer agent the Fund name, share class, account and the name(s) in which the account is registered and the amount of your investment. Complete transaction instructions on a specific account must be received in good order and confirmed by Hartford Funds prior to 4 P.M. Eastern Time or the close of the New York Stock Exchange, whichever comes first. Any transaction on an account received after such time will receive the next business day's offering price. For your protection, telephone requests may be recorded in order to verify their accuracy.
- **In Writing With a Check** – Make out a check for the investment amount, payable to "Hartford Funds." Complete the application or detachable investment slip from an account statement, or write a letter of instruction specifying the Fund name and share class, account number and the name(s) in which the account is registered. Deliver the check and your completed application, investment slip, or letter of instruction to your financial intermediary or plan administrator, or mail to:

  Hartford Funds
  P.O. Box 219060
  Kansas City, MO 64121-9060

  (For overnight mail)
  Hartford Funds
  430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060
  Kansas City, MO 64105-1407

- **By Electronic Funds Transfer or Wire** – For complete instructions on how to purchase shares of Hartford Funds by electronic funds transfer or wire, contact Hartford Funds at 1-888-843-7824.

Please note that these features may not be available for all classes of shares and in such instances, you will need to make additional purchases through your financial intermediary.

SELLING SHARES

You may redeem your shares by having your financial intermediary process your redemption. Your financial intermediary will be responsible for furnishing all necessary documents to a Fund and may charge you for this service. With respect to accounts held directly with the transfer agent (i.e. not plan level or an omnibus position), you may also sell your shares through the Funds' transfer agent as noted below.

- **On the Web** – Visit hartfordfunds.com, select "Account Access" from the role drop-down menu at the top of the home page and follow the instructions. To redeem to your bank account, bank instructions must be submitted to the transfer agent in writing. Because of legal and tax restrictions on withdrawals from retirement accounts, you will not be allowed to enter a redemption request for these types of accounts online.
- **By Phone** – Only non-retirement accounts or IRA plans may redeem by telephone, and redemptions are restricted to up to $50,000 per shareholder per market day. To place your order, call the transfer agent at 1-888-843-7824 on any regular business day. Complete transaction instructions on a specific account must be received in good order and confirmed by Hartford Funds prior to 4 P.M. Eastern Time or the close of the New York Stock Exchange, whichever comes first. Any transaction on an account received after such time will receive the next business day's offering price. For automated service 24 hours a day using your touch-tone phone, call 1-888-843-7824. For your protection, telephone requests may be recorded in order to verify their accuracy. Proceeds from telephone transactions may be either mailed to the address of record, or sent electronically to a bank account on file. Also, for your protection, telephone redemptions are limited on accounts whose addresses or bank instructions have been added or changed within the past 30 days. For circumstances in which you need to request to sell shares in writing, see "Selling Shares By Letter or Form."
- **By Electronic Funds Transfer or Wire** – For complete instructions on how to redeem shares of Hartford Funds by electronic funds transfer or wire, contact Hartford Funds at 1-888-843-7824. Wire transfers are available upon request for amounts of $500 or more and will be wired on the next business day. Your bank may charge a fee for these services. For your protection, electronic funds transfer and wire redemptions are limited on accounts whose addresses or bank instructions have been added or changed within the past 30 days.
- **By Letter or Form** – In certain circumstances, you will need to make your request to sell shares in writing. Forms may be obtained by calling the transfer agent at 1-888-843-7824 or through the website at hartfordfunds.com. A check will be mailed to the name(s) and address in which the account is registered or otherwise according to your letter of instruction. To redeem, write a letter of instruction indicating: the Fund name, the account number, the share class, the name(s) in which the account is registered, your date of birth, your residential address, your daytime phone number, your social security number, and the dollar value or the number of shares you wish to sell. Include all authorized signatures and obtain a Medallion signature guarantee if: you are requesting payment by check of more than $1,000 to an address of record or bank instructions that have been added or changed within the past 30 days; you are selling more than $100,000 worth of shares; you are requesting an initial distribution from an Automatic 401k Rollover IRA; or you are requesting payment other than by check mailed to the address of record and payable to the registered owner(s). For an Automatic 401k Rollover IRA a completed Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, is required along with a Medallion signature guarantee. Deliver these instructions to your financial intermediary or plan administrator, or mail or fax to the address below.

  Please note that a notary public CANNOT provide a Medallion signature guarantee. Please check with a representative of your bank or other financial institution about obtaining a Medallion signature guarantee.

Please note that these features may not be available for all classes of shares and in such instances, you will need to sell shares through your financial intermediary.

For the following types of accounts, you must provide the following additional documentation if you are selling your shares by letter:

- **IRAs (SAR-SEP, ROTH, SEP, SIMPLE, TRADITIONAL)** – Signatures and titles of all persons authorized to sign for the account, exactly as the account is registered; indicate the amount of income tax withholding to be applied to your distribution, and the reason for the distribution.
- **Automatic 401k Rollover IRAs** – Signatures, Medallion signature guarantee, and titles of all persons authorized to sign for the account, exactly as the account is registered; indicate the amount of income tax withholding to be applied to your distribution and the reason for the distribution.
- **403(b)** – 403(b) Distribution Request Form.
- **Owners Or Trustees Of Trust Accounts** – Call 1-888-843-7824 for instructions.
- **Administrators, Conservators, Guardians, and Other Sellers in Situations of Divorce or Death** – Call 1-888-843-7824 for instructions.

ADDRESSES

Send Inquiries And Payments To:	Or By Overnight Mail To:	Phone Number:
Hartford Funds P.O. Box 219060 Kansas City, MO 64121-9060 FAX: 1-888-802-0039	Hartford Funds 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060 Kansas City, MO 64105-1407	1-888-843-7824 or contact your financial intermediary or plan administrator for instructions and assistance.

EXCHANGING SHARES

You may exchange one class of shares of a Fund for shares of the same class of any other Hartford mutual fund if such share class is available. Under certain limited circumstances, you may also be able to exchange Class R6 shares for SDR shares of other Hartford mutual funds. With respect to exchanges of Class A shares and Class C shares, any CDSC will continue to be calculated from the date of your initial investment but will not be charged at the time of the exchange. The CDSC schedule of the original shares purchased will continue to apply after such exchange.

Before exchanging shares, you should carefully read the prospectus relating to the exchanged-for shares. Call your plan administrator or financial intermediary or the transfer agent at the number below to request an exchange, for any questions regarding exchanging shares, or to obtain a current prospectus for the Hartford Fund into which you wish to exchange.

If you are a Class A or Class C shareholder, you may also request an exchange by doing the following:

- If you hold your shares directly with the transfer agent (i.e. not plan level or an omnibus position) and have an online account with hartfordfunds.com, you may exchange your shares on the web by accessing your account online and following the instructions.
- Write a letter of instruction indicating the Fund names, share class, dollar/share amount, account number, the name(s) in which the accounts are registered, and your signature, and deliver these instructions to your financial intermediary or plan administrator, or mail or fax to the address listed below.

The registration for both accounts involved in the exchange must be identical and you must meet the initial investment minimum applicable to such shares of the other Fund (as disclosed in the prospectus), except as noted below with respect to Class Y shares. All exchanges are made at net asset value. If doing a partial exchange, you must retain at least $1,000 in the Fund from which you exchange. Class Y shares of a Fund may be exchanged for Class Y shares of another Fund, if (i) the shareholder is already a holder of Class Y shares of the other Fund or (ii) the initial investment minimum applicable to Class Y shares of the other Fund (as disclosed in the prospectus) is satisfied in connection with the exchange.

You may be subject to tax liability or sales charges as a result of your exchange. Please see the section of the statutory prospectus entitled “Fund Distributions and Tax Matters — Taxability Of Transactions” for more information.

Each Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to amend or terminate the exchange privilege at any time, for any reason.

AUTOMATIC CONVERSIONS

Class C shares automatically convert to Class A shares of the same Fund after 10 years provided that the Fund or the financial intermediary has records verifying that the Class C shares have been held for at least 10 years. Effective April 1, 2021, the automatic conversion period for Class C shares will shorten from 10 years to 8 years. Any shares that have already aged over 8 years will convert at that time. Prior to April 1, 2021, these conversions will occur during the month in which the 10-year anniversary of the purchase occurs and after April 1, 2021, the conversions will occur during the month in which the 8-year anniversary of the purchase occurs. Due to operational limitations at your financial intermediary, your ability to have your Class C shares automatically converted to Class A may be limited.

Class C shares held in an account directly through the Funds’ transfer agent for which no financial intermediary is specified or Hartford Funds Distributors, LLC is listed as the dealer of record will periodically be converted to Class A shares.

The value of the shares received during a conversion will be based on the relative NAV of the shares being converted and the shares received as a result of the conversion without the imposition of any front-end sales charge or CDSC. In general, conversions of one share class for a different share class of the same Fund should not result in the realization by the investor of a taxable capital gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Please see the section of the statutory prospectus entitled “Fund Distributions and Tax Matters — Taxability Of Transactions” for more information.

Shareholders should consult their tax advisors as to the federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of an intra-fund conversion. Each Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to amend or terminate the conversion feature at any time, for any reason.

CONVERSIONS

Subject to the conditions set forth in this section, shares of one class of a Fund may be converted into (i.e., reclassified as) shares of a different class of the same Fund at the request of a shareholder's financial intermediary. To qualify for any conversion, the shareholder must satisfy the eligibility and other conditions for investing in the class into which the conversion is sought (as described in the prospectus). Subject to certain limited circumstances, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class R6 (each an "R share") of a Fund may be converted into (i.e., reclassified) a different R share class in the same Fund. Under certain circumstances, the following other classes are eligible for conversions:

- Class A shares may be converted into Class R6 shares or Class F shares of the same Fund if the shares that you are converting are no longer subject to a CDSC or the financial intermediary agrees to reimburse the Funds' distributor a portion of the CDSC otherwise payable upon the sale of such shares;
- Class A shares may be converted into Class I shares or Class Y shares of the same Fund if (a) the shares that you are converting are no longer subject to a CDSC or the financial intermediary agrees to reimburse the Funds' distributor a portion of the CDSC otherwise payable upon the sale of such shares; and (b) the conversion is made to facilitate the shareholder's participation in certain fee-based advisory programs or a no-load network or platform, among other reasons consistent with the eligibility requirements of such class;
- Class C shares may be converted into Class A shares or Class I shares of the same Fund if (a) the shares that you are converting are no longer subject to a CDSC or the financial intermediary agrees to reimburse the Funds' distributor a portion of the CDSC otherwise payable upon the sale of such shares; and (b) the shareholder is eligible to purchase Class A shares at NAV or the conversion is made to facilitate the shareholder's participation in certain fee based advisory programs;
- Class I shares may be converted into Class Y shares, Class R6 shares or Class F shares; and
- Class Y shares may be converted into Class R6 shares or Class F shares.

In addition to the conversion scenarios described above, in certain circumstances, shares of one class of shares may be converted into shares of another share class of the same Fund for which the shareholder is eligible in the event that (a) the shareholder switches to another financial intermediary that does not offer such share class and such financial intermediary offers another share class of the same Fund for which such shareholder is eligible; or (b) the shareholder is no longer eligible to purchase such share class based on the eligibility requirements set forth in the prospectus or the applicable regulatory determination made by such shareholder's financial intermediary (for example, the shareholder no longer participates in a fee-based, wrap, or other investment platform program of its financial intermediary or related to the requirements of a settlement agreement that the financial intermediary entered into with a regulatory body). Conversions of a share class into Class A shares under the foregoing limited circumstances will be at net asset value without the imposition of a front-end sales charge.

Not all share classes discussed above may be available for each Fund and not all of the conversions discussed above may be available through your financial intermediary. Financial intermediaries that are interested in a conversion on behalf of a shareholder should call 1-888-843-7824 to determine whether such feature is available. Please note that (1) both accounts involved in the conversion must be identical, (2) you will need to observe eligibility requirements, and (3) the proper selling agreements must be in place. In addition, the financial intermediary must process and report the transaction as a conversion.

The value of the shares received during a conversion will be based on the relative NAV of the shares being converted and the shares received as a result of the conversion. In general, conversions of one share class for a different share class of the same Fund should not result in the realization by the investor of a taxable capital gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Please see the section of the statutory prospectus entitled "Fund Distributions and Tax Matters — Taxability Of Transactions" for more information. **Shareholders should consult their tax advisors as to the federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of an intra-fund conversion.** Each Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to amend or terminate the conversion feature at any time, for any reason.

ADDRESSES

Send Inquiries And Payments To:	Or By Overnight Mail To:	Phone Number:
Hartford Funds P.O. Box 219060 Kansas City, MO 64121-9060 FAX: 1-888-802-0039	Hartford Funds 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060 Kansas City, MO 64105-1407	1-888-843-7824 or contact your financial intermediary or plan administrator for instructions and assistance.

VALUATION OF SHARES

The net asset value per share ("NAV") is determined for each class of each Fund's shares as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) (the "NYSE Close") on each day that the Exchange is open ("Valuation Date"). If the Exchange is closed due to weather or other extraordinary circumstances on a day it would typically be open for business, each Fund may treat such day as a typical business day and accept purchase and redemption orders and calculate each Fund's NAV in accordance with applicable law. The net asset value for each class of shares of each Fund is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets attributable to a class of shares by the number of shares outstanding for that class. Information that becomes known to a Fund after the NAV has been calculated on a particular day will not generally be used to retroactively adjust the NAV determined earlier that day.

For purposes of calculating the NAV of each class of each Fund, portfolio securities and other assets held in the Fund's portfolio for which market prices are readily available are valued at market value. Market value is generally determined on the basis of official close price or last reported trade price. If no trades were reported, market value is based on prices obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers (including evaluated prices), or independent pricing services. Pricing vendors may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values, including transaction data, credit quality information, general market conditions, news, and other factors and assumptions.

If market prices are not readily available or are deemed unreliable, a Fund will use the fair value of the security or other instrument as determined in good faith under policies and procedures established by and under the supervision of the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. (the "Company") ("Valuation Procedures"). Market prices are considered not readily available where there is an absence of current or reliable market-based data (e.g., trade information or broker quotes), including where events occur after the close of the relevant market, but prior to the NYSE Close that materially affect the values of a Fund's portfolio holdings or assets. In addition, market prices are considered not readily available when, due to extraordinary circumstances, the exchanges or markets on which the securities or other instruments trade do not open for trading for the entire day and no other market prices are available. Fair value pricing is subjective in nature and the use of fair value pricing by a Fund may cause the NAV of its shares to differ significantly from the NAV that would have been calculated using market prices at the close of the exchange on which a portfolio holding is primarily traded. There can be no assurance that a Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if the Fund were to sell the investment at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its NAV.

Prices of foreign equities that are principally traded on certain foreign markets will generally be adjusted daily pursuant to a fair value pricing service in order to reflect an adjustment for the factors occurring after the close of certain foreign markets but before the NYSE Close. Securities and other instruments that are primarily traded on foreign markets may trade on days that are not business days of the Funds. The value of the foreign securities or other instruments in which a Fund invests may change on days when a shareholder will not be able to purchase or redeem shares of the Fund.

Fixed income investments (other than short-term obligations) held by a Fund are normally valued at prices supplied by independent pricing services in accordance with the Valuation Procedures. Short-term investments maturing in 60 days or less are generally valued at amortized cost.

Exchange traded derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures, are valued at the last sale price determined by the exchange where such instruments principally trade as of the close of such exchange ("Exchange Close"). If a last sale price is not available, the value will be the mean of the most recently quoted bid and ask prices as of the Exchange Close. If a mean of the bid and ask prices cannot be calculated for the day, the value will be the most recently quoted bid price as of the Exchange Close. Over-the-counter derivatives are normally valued based on prices supplied by independent pricing services in accordance with the Valuation Procedures.

Investments valued in currencies other than U.S. dollars are converted to U.S. dollars using the prevailing spot currency exchange rates obtained from independent pricing services for calculation of the NAV. As a result, the NAV of a Fund's shares may be affected by changes in the value of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. The value of securities or other instruments traded in markets outside the United States or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may be affected significantly on a day that the Exchange is closed and the market value may change on days when an investor is not able to purchase, redeem or exchange shares of a Fund.

Foreign currency contracts represent agreements to exchange currencies on specific future dates at predetermined rates. Foreign currency contracts are valued using foreign currency exchange rates and forward rates as provided by an independent pricing service on the Valuation Date.

Investments in open-end mutual funds are valued at the respective NAV of each open-end mutual fund on the Valuation Date. Shares of investment companies listed and traded on an exchange are valued in the same manner as any exchange-listed equity security. Such open-end mutual funds and listed investment companies may use fair value pricing as disclosed in their prospectuses.

Financial instruments for which prices are not available from an independent pricing service may be valued using market quotations obtained from one or more dealers that make markets in the respective financial instrument in accordance with the Valuation Procedures.

BUY AND SELL PRICES

When you buy shares, you pay the NAV plus any applicable sales charges. When you sell shares, you receive the NAV less any applicable sales charges.

EXECUTION OF REQUESTS

Each Fund is open on those days when the Exchange is open, typically Monday through Friday. Buy and sell requests are executed at the next NAV calculated after your request is received, if your order is in "good order" (has all required information), by the transfer agent, authorized broker-dealers or their authorized designee, or third-party administrators. For more information regarding requests in "good order," please see below.

Each Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order in whole or in part and suspend and resume the sale of any share class of the Fund at any time for any reason.

With respect to accounts directly held through the Funds' transfer agent, you may buy and sell shares of each Fund on the web, by telephone, by wire or by mail. With respect to accounts directly held through the Funds' transfer agent, you may exchange your shares by telephone, on the web, or by mail. Note that requests to buy, sell or exchange shares by mail must be sent to the P.O. box at the address provided elsewhere in this prospectus and will be sent from that address to the transfer agent for processing. Your request will be priced at the next NAV calculated after the transfer agent receives the request rather than after the request arrives at the P.O. box. At times of peak activity, it may be difficult to place requests by phone. During these times, visit hartfordfunds.com or consider sending your request in writing.

For shareholders that hold accounts with financial intermediaries, each Fund typically expects to pay sale proceeds to a redeeming shareholder's account within 1 - 3 business days following receipt of the shareholder redemption order. For sale proceeds that are paid directly to a shareholder with respect to accounts held directly with the transfer agent, each Fund typically expects to pay sales proceeds, by electronic funds transfer, wire or by mailing a check, to redeeming shareholders within 1 business day, following receipt of the shareholder redemption order. Payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than the time each Fund typically expects and may take up to seven days as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The Fund may suspend the right of redemption for longer than seven days only as allowed by federal securities laws.

Under normal conditions, each Fund expects to meet redemption orders by using a combination of cash and cash equivalents holdings (including cash flows into the Fund) and/or by the sale of portfolio investments, although each Fund reserves the right to use temporary borrowings from its custodian bank (in the form of overdrafts) to meet redemptions, if necessary. As the Investment Manager determines to be appropriate in response to unusual circumstances or stressed market conditions, each Fund may use a line of credit, reverse repurchase agreements, interfund lending, or in-kind redemptions to meet redemption requests. As of March 1, 2021, each Fund does not engage in interfund lending.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING INVESTING THROUGH A FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY

You may purchase shares of the Funds through an approved financial intermediary. These intermediaries may charge you additional fees and may require different minimum investments or impose other limitations on buying and selling shares in addition to those applicable to shareholders who invest in the Funds directly. Please note that if you are purchasing shares through a retirement plan, you may need to call the administrator of the plan for details on purchases, redemptions and other account activity. Some of the services and programs described in this prospectus may not be available or may differ if you are purchasing shares through a financial intermediary. You should check with your financial intermediary for further details.

REQUESTS IN "GOOD ORDER"

All purchase and redemption requests must be received by a Fund in "good order." This means that your request includes all accurate required information. The specific requirements for "good order" depend on the type of transaction and the method of purchase. The information generally required includes:

- Name, date of birth, residential address, and social security number.
- The Fund name, share class and account number.
- The amount of the transaction (in dollars or shares).
- Signatures of all owners exactly as registered on the account (for mail requests).
- Medallion signature guarantee or Signature Validation Program stamp (if required).
- Any supporting legal documentation that may be required.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

The Funds are intended to be long-term investment vehicles and are not designed to provide investors with a means of speculating on short-term market movements (market timing). Frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by a Fund's shareholders can disrupt the management of the Fund, negatively affect the Fund's performance, and increase expenses for all Fund shareholders. In particular, frequent trading (i) can force a Fund's portfolio manager to hold larger cash positions than desired instead of fully investing all the Fund's assets, which can result in lost investment opportunities; (ii) can cause unplanned and inopportune portfolio turnover in order to meet redemption requests; (iii) can increase broker-dealer commissions and other transaction costs as well as administrative costs for the Fund; and (iv) can trigger taxable gains for other shareholders. Also, some frequent traders engage in arbitrage strategies, by which these traders seek to exploit pricing anomalies that can occur when a Fund invests in securities that are thinly traded (for example, some high yield bonds and small capitalization stocks) or are traded primarily in markets outside of the United States. Frequent traders, and in particular those using arbitrage strategies, can dilute a Fund's NAV for long-term shareholders.

If you intend to trade frequently or use market timing investment strategies, you should not purchase the Funds.

The Board has adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by Fund shareholders. The Funds' policy is to discourage investors from trading in the Funds' shares in an excessive manner that would be harmful to long-term investors and to make reasonable efforts to detect and deter excessive trading. Each Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order at any time and for any reason, without prior written notice. Each Fund also reserves the right to revoke the exchange privileges of any person at any time and for any reason. In making such determinations, a Fund may consider an investor's trading history in any of the Funds, including the person's trading history in any accounts under a person's common ownership or control. No system for the prevention and detection of market timing and other abusive trading activities can be expected to identify, address or eliminate all such activities in Fund shares.

It is the policy of the Funds to permit only two "substantive round trips" by an investor within any single Fund within a 90-day period. A substantive round trip is a purchase of or an exchange into a Fund and a redemption of or an exchange out of the same Fund in a dollar amount that the Funds' transfer agent determines, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, could adversely affect the management of the Fund. When an additional purchase or exchange order request for a Fund is received within the 90-day period, the requested transaction shall be rejected (unless such transaction was a transaction in an omnibus account that was identified, in accordance with the procedures described below, after it had already occurred). In addition, the person requesting such transaction shall be deemed an "Excessive Trader." All exchange and purchase privileges of an Excessive Trader shall be suspended within such Fund for the first violation of the policy for a period of 90 days. For a second violation of the policy, the exchange and purchase privileges of the Excessive Trader shall be suspended indefinitely. If an Excessive Trader makes exchanges through a registered representative, in appropriate circumstances the Funds' transfer agent may terminate the registered representative's exchange and purchase privileges in the Funds. The frequent trading limitations do not apply to the following: (1) any transaction not initiated by a shareholder or its registered representative; (2) transactions that are part of a systematic program; (3) automatic programs offered by the Funds, such as dollar cost averaging, dividend diversification and systematic withdrawals; (4) transactions of $1,000 or less; (5) transactions by Funds of Funds where Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC or an affiliate serves as the investment adviser; (6)

transactions by 529 plans where Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC or an affiliate is the program manager; (7) permitted conversion of shares from one share class to another share class within the same Fund; and (8) transactions, including certain rebalancing transactions, that a Fund, in its discretion, determines are not abusive or harmful.

The 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 Funds' procedures with respect to omnibus accounts are as follows: (1) Where the Funds' transfer agent is provided individual shareholder level transaction detail on a daily basis, the Funds' transfer agent shall monitor the daily trade activity of individual shareholders and apply the Policy. (2) Where the Funds' transfer agent is not provided individual shareholder level transaction detail on a daily basis, the Funds' transfer agent 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, the Funds' transfer agent 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 the financial intermediaries. In addition to the foregoing, the Funds' transfer agent also employs a process for reviewing certain large transactions in the Funds and may restrict trading as a result of its review.

The use of fair value pricing can serve both to make the Funds less attractive to market timers and to reduce the potential adverse consequences to other investors of market timing or abusive trading. Certain market timers may seek to take advantage of pricing anomalies that can occur in Fund shares resulting from the manner in which the NAV of the Funds' shares is determined each day. Frequent trading in Fund shares can dilute the value of long-term shareholders' interests in a Fund if the Fund calculates its NAV using closing prices that are no longer accurate. Funds that invest in overseas markets or that invest in securities of smaller issuers or thinly traded securities are more susceptible to this activity. The Funds' pricing procedures, particularly those procedures governing the determination of the "fair value" of securities for which market prices are not readily available (or are unreliable) for foreign securities, may serve as a deterrent against harmful excessive trading in fund shares. For additional information concerning the Funds' fair value procedures, please refer to "Valuation of Shares."

The Funds reserve the right to modify this policy, including any surveillance procedures established from time to time to effectuate this policy, at any time without notice. The Funds, the Investment Manager, and/or the Funds' transfer agent shall not be liable for any loss resulting from rejected purchase orders or exchanges.

CERTIFICATED SHARES

Shares are electronically recorded and share certificates are not issued.

ACCOUNT CLOSINGS

There may be instances in which it is appropriate for your account to be closed. Your account could be closed if: (i) your identity cannot be verified or you fail to provide a valid SSN or TIN; (ii) the registered address of your account is outside of the United States or in a U.S. jurisdiction in which the Fund shares are not registered; (iii) transactions in your account raise suspicions of money laundering, fraud or other illegal conduct; (iv) shares purchased are not paid for when due; (v) your account does not meet the qualifications for ownership for the particular class of shares held in your account; (vi) maintenance of your account jeopardizes the tax status or qualifications of the Funds; (vii) your account balance falls to $1,000 or less and you fail to bring the account above $1,000 within thirty (30) days of notification; (viii) there is a change in your broker of record, for example your broker is no longer able to sell Fund shares; or (ix) closing the account is determined to be in the best interests of the Fund.

Neither the Funds, the Investment Manager, the Distributor, Hartford Administrative Services Company nor any of their affiliates will be responsible for any loss in an investor's account or tax liability resulting from an involuntary redemption.

SALES IN ADVANCE OF PURCHASE PAYMENTS

When you place a request to sell shares for which the purchase money has not yet been collected, the request will be executed in a timely fashion, but the Fund will not release the proceeds to you until your purchase payment clears. This may take up to 5 business days after the purchase.

SPECIAL REDEMPTIONS

Although each Fund would not normally do so, each Fund has the right to pay the redemption price of shares of the Fund in whole or in part in portfolio securities constituting the shareholder's proportionate share of the current assets of the Fund rather than cash. When the shareholder sells portfolio securities received in this fashion, transaction costs would be incurred. Prior to such sale, the shareholder would be exposed to market risk. Any such securities would be valued for the purposes of making such payment at the same value as used in determining a Fund's net asset value. Each Fund, however, always redeems shares solely in cash up to the lesser of $250,000 or 1.00% of the net asset value of the Fund during any 90 day period for any one account.

ABANDONED PROPERTY

It is the responsibility of the shareholder to keep the shareholder's account(s) active and to provide Hartford Funds with a current and correct address for the shareholder's account(s). An out-of-date or incorrect address may cause a shareholder's account statements and other mailings to be returned to Hartford Funds. If your account has no activity in it within a certain period of time, Hartford Funds may be required to transfer it to a state under the state's abandoned property law, subject to potential federal or state withholding taxes. For IRAs escheated to a state under these abandoned property laws, the escheatment will generally be treated as a taxable distribution to you; federal and any applicable state income tax will be withheld. This may apply to your Roth IRA as well. Hartford Funds will not be liable to a shareholder or a shareholder's financial intermediary for good faith compliance with state unclaimed or abandoned property (escheatment) laws or related federal tax withholding requirements.

To learn more about the escheatment rules for your particular state, please contact your attorney or State Treasurer's and/or Controller's Offices. If you do not hold your shares directly with a Fund, you should contact your financial intermediary, retirement plan or other third party intermediary regarding applicable state escheatment laws.

Escheatment laws vary by state, and states have different criteria for defining inactivity and unclaimed or abandoned property. Hartford Funds strongly encourages you to keep your account active and up-to-date. Depending on laws in your jurisdiction, you may assist us in safeguarding your investments for accounts directly held with Hartford Funds by at least once a year: (i) logging in to your account at hartfordfunds.com and viewing your account information; (ii) calling Hartford Funds at 1-888-843-7824 for an account balance or speaking with a customer service representative at the same phone number after you go through a security verification process; and (iii) taking action on letters received in the mail from Hartford Funds concerning account inactivity, outstanding checks and/or escheatment or abandoned property and promptly following the directions in such letters. Residents of certain states may designate a representative to receive escheatment or abandoned property notices regarding Fund shares. For more information, please contact your financial intermediary. Please be advised that simply visiting the above Hartford Funds website or making contact by phone may not establish sufficient contact for purposes of escheatment laws in certain states. Check with your state of residence for specifics.

PAYMENT REQUIREMENTS

All of your purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. banks and made payable to Hartford Funds. You may not purchase shares with a starter or third party check.

If your check does not clear, your purchase will be canceled and you will be liable for any losses or fees that a Fund or the Distributor has incurred.

Certain broker-dealers and financial institutions may enter confirmed purchase orders with the Funds on behalf of customers with payment to follow within the customary settlement period. If payment is not received by that time, the order will be canceled and the broker-dealer or financial institution will be held liable for the resulting fees or losses.

ACCOUNT STATEMENTS AND DUPLICATE COPIES OF MATERIALS TO HOUSEHOLDS

You will receive account and tax information statements, if applicable, from your financial intermediary pursuant to its policies or from the transfer agent, depending on how your shares are held with a Fund. If you receive account statements from the transfer agent, you may request copies of annual account summaries by calling 1-888-843-7824. A $20 fee may be charged for account summaries older than the preceding year.

To reduce Fund expenses, we try to identify related shareholders in a household and send only one copy of the summary prospectus, shareholder reports (to the extent received by mail), proxy statements, and information statements. You may view current prospectuses/summary prospectuses and shareholder reports on our website. If you hold your account directly with the Funds' transfer agent and you want to receive multiple copies of these materials, you may call us at 1-888-843-7824 or notify us in writing. Individual copies of such materials will be sent to you commencing within 30 days after we receive your request to stop householding for accounts directly held with the

Funds' transfer agent. If your account is not held directly with the Funds' transfer agent, please contact your financial intermediary for information on your financial intermediary's policy with respect to householding and/or how to change your householding status.

ADDITIONAL INVESTOR SERVICES - CLASS A AND CLASS C SHARES

Contact your financial intermediary to determine if you are eligible for any additional investor services. The following outlines the additional investor services for accounts that are directly held with the Fund's transfer agent:

- **Automatic Investment Plan (AIP)** lets you set up regular investments from your bank account to a Fund. You determine the frequency and amount of your investments, and you can terminate your program at any time. To establish, complete the appropriate parts of your account application, or if this is an IRA account, complete the "Mutual Funds Automatic Investment Form." If you are using AIP to open an account, you must invest a minimum initial investment of $250 into a Fund and invest a minimum of $50 per month into the Fund.
- **Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)** may be used for routine bill payments or periodic withdrawals from your account. To establish, make sure you have at least $5,000 worth of shares in your account and that the amount per transaction is $50 or more. Also, make sure you are not planning to invest more money in this account (buying shares of a Fund during a period when you are also selling shares of the Fund is not advantageous to you, because of sales charges). Specify the payee(s), who may be yourself or any other party. There is no limit to the number of payees you may have. A Medallion signature guarantee is required if the payee is someone other than the registered owner. Determine the schedule (monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually or in certain selected months) and fill out the relevant part of the account application. To add a systematic withdrawal plan to an existing account, contact your financial intermediary or the transfer agent.
- **Dollar Cost Averaging Programs (DCA)** let you set up monthly or quarterly exchanges from a Fund to the same class of shares of another Hartford mutual fund. To establish, complete the appropriate parts of your account application or the "Mutual Fund Dollar Cost Averaging Form." Be sure that the amount is for $50 or more and that the accounts involved have identical registrations.
- **Automatic Dividend Diversification (ADD)** lets you automatically reinvest dividends and capital gains distributions paid by a Fund into the same class of another Hartford mutual fund. To establish, fill out the relevant portion of the account application and be sure that the accounts involved have identical registrations.
- **Systematic Exchange** lets you automatically transfer money from a share class of a Fund to the same share of another Hartford mutual fund.

Hartford Funds may stop your AIP, SWP, DCA Program or Systematic Exchange if we are unable to obtain an accurate address for your account.

UNCASHED CHECKS ISSUED ON YOUR ACCOUNT

Each Fund reserves the right to reinvest any amounts (e.g., dividends, distributions or redemption proceeds) that you have elected to receive by check should your check remain uncashed for more than 180 days. No interest will accrue on amounts represented by uncashed checks. Your check will be reinvested in your account at the NAV on the day of the reinvestment. When reinvested, those amounts are subject to the risk of loss like any Fund investment. If you elect to receive distributions in cash and a check remains uncashed for more than 180 days, your cash election may be changed automatically to reinvest and your future dividend and capital gains distributions will be reinvested in the Fund at the NAV as of the date of payment of the distribution. This provision may not apply to certain retirement or qualified accounts, accounts with a non-U.S. address or closed accounts. Your participation in a systematic withdrawal program may be terminated if a check remains uncashed.

RETIREMENT PLANS AND CERTAIN OTHER ACCOUNTS

The Funds are available through a range of retirement plans, including traditional, Roth, SIMPLE and SEPs IRAs and 401(k) plans. Minimum investment amounts may apply. To find out more, call 1-888-843-7824.

If you open a retirement account (including traditional, Roth, SIMPLE, or SEPs IRAs, and 403(b) Accounts) or Coverdell Education Savings Account ("Coverdell Account") through Hartford Funds, UMB Bank, n.a. will serve as the custodian of that account. Retirement accounts and Coverdell Accounts are charged an annual maintenance fee (up to $25) that is paid to UMB Bank, n.a., HASCO and/or certain other Fund service providers. These fees are in addition to the fees and expenses that you pay for investing in the Funds (set forth in each Fund's fees and expenses table). Please refer to the Custodial Agreement & Disclosure Statement for your retirement account or Coverdell Account for information on applicable annual maintenance fees.

Distribution Arrangements

Hartford Funds Distributors, LLC, a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), serves as the principal underwriter for each Fund pursuant to an Underwriting Agreement approved by the Board of Directors. Shares of the Funds are continuously offered and sold by selected broker-dealers pursuant to selling agreements with the Distributor, and such broker-dealers may in turn designate and authorize other financial intermediaries to offer and sell Fund shares. Except as discussed below, the Distributor (and not the Funds) bears the expenses of providing services pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement, including the payment of expenses relating to the distribution of prospectuses for sales purposes, as well as any other advertising or sales literature. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of Fund shares.

DISTRIBUTION PLANS – CLASS A, CLASS C, CLASS R3 AND CLASS R4 SHARES

The Board of Directors has approved the adoption of a separate distribution plan (each, a "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for Class A, Class C, Class R3 and Class R4 shares. Under a Plan, Class A, Class C, Class R3 and Class R4 shares of a Fund, as applicable, bear distribution and/or service fees paid to the Distributor, some or all of which may be paid to select broker-dealers and certain other financial intermediaries. Total compensation under a Plan may not exceed the maximum cap imposed by FINRA with respect to asset-based sales charges. Distribution fees paid to the Distributor may be spent on any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of the respective Fund's shares. Under a Plan, each Fund pays the Distributor the entire fee, regardless of the Distributor's expenditures. Even if the Distributor's actual expenditures exceed the fee payable to the Distributor at any given time, a Fund will not be obligated to pay more than that fee. If the Distributor's actual expenditures are less than the fee payable to the Distributor at any given time, the Distributor may realize a profit from the arrangement.

Class A Plan – Pursuant to the Class A Plan, a Fund may pay the Distributor a fee of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class A shares for distribution financing activities and shareholder account servicing activities. The entire amount of the fee may be used for shareholder servicing expenses and/or distribution expenses.

Class C Plan – Pursuant to the Class C Plan, a Fund may pay the Distributor a fee of up to 1.00% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class C shares for distribution financing activities, and up to 0.25% may be used for shareholder account servicing activities. The Class C Plan also provides that the Distributor will receive all contingent deferred sales charges attributable to Class C shares.

Class R3 Plan – Pursuant to the Class R3 Plan, a Fund may pay the Distributor a fee of up to 0.50% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class R3 shares for distribution financing activities, and up to 0.25% may be used for shareholder account servicing activities.

Class R4 Plan – Pursuant to the Class R4 Plan, a Fund may pay the Distributor a fee of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class R4 shares for distribution financing activities. The entire amount of the fee may be used for shareholder account servicing activities.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

The Investment Manager, Distributor and/or their affiliates and the Hartford mutual funds make a variety of payments to broker-dealers and financial institutions ("Financial Intermediaries") that sell the shares of the Hartford mutual funds, and/or Financial Intermediaries and other intermediaries that provide services ("Servicing Intermediaries") to the Hartford mutual funds. These payments may vary from one product to another. For this reason, (1) if your Financial Intermediary receives greater payments with respect to the Hartford mutual funds than it receives with respect to other products, it may be more inclined to sell you shares of a Hartford mutual fund rather than another product and/or (2) if your Servicing Intermediary (which may also be your Financial Intermediary) receives greater payments with respect to the Hartford mutual funds, such payments may create an incentive for the Servicing Intermediary to favor the Hartford mutual funds rather than other fund companies or investment products for which it may receive a lower payment. You may contact your Financial Intermediary or Servicing Intermediary if you want additional information regarding any Additional Payments or Servicing Payments it receives.

Payments Made From Fund Assets.

- **Commissions and Rule 12b-1 Payments.** The Distributor and/or its affiliates pay sales commissions and Rule 12b-1 fees to Financial Intermediaries out of assets that the Distributor and/or its affiliates receive from the Hartford mutual funds. The Funds' SAI includes information regarding these commission and Rule 12b-1 payments by share class.

- **Administrative Fees to Servicing Intermediaries.** The Distributor and/or its affiliates make payments to Servicing Intermediaries that provide sub-accounting, administrative and/or shareholder processing services to the Hartford mutual funds ("Administrative Fees"). Such payments may be made out of 12b-1 and/or transfer agent fees that the Distributor and/or its affiliates receive from the Hartford mutual funds. Depending upon the particular share class and/or contractual arrangement with a Servicing Intermediary, these payments may be calculated based on average net assets of the Hartford mutual funds that are serviced by the Servicing Intermediary, or on a per account basis. The Fund's SAI includes information regarding Fund expenses and distribution arrangements.

Payments Made by the Investment Manager and/or its Affiliates. As explained in more detail below under the sections entitled "Additional Payments to Financial Intermediaries" and "Servicing Payments to Servicing Intermediaries," the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates make payments out of their own assets and not as an expense to or out of the assets of the Funds to (1) Financial Intermediaries to encourage the sale of Hartford mutual funds' shares ("Additional Payments") and/or (2) Servicing Intermediaries as additional compensation for sub-accounting, administrative and/or shareholder processing services ("Servicing Payments").

- **Additional Payments to Financial Intermediaries.** The amount of any Additional Payments made by the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates to a Financial Intermediary is generally based on one or more of the following criteria: (i) the average net assets of the Hartford mutual funds that are attributed to that Financial Intermediary; (ii) the amount of Hartford mutual fund shares sold through that Financial Intermediary; and (iii) the mix of equity and fixed income funds sold through or attributed to that Financial Intermediary. The annual amount of Additional Payments made to any one Financial Intermediary is normally not expected to exceed 0.16% of the average net assets of the Hartford mutual funds that are attributed to that Financial Intermediary. For the calendar year ended December 31, 2020, the Investment Manager and its affiliates incurred approximately $54.9 million in total Additional Payments to Financial Intermediaries.

Additional Payments to Financial Intermediaries, including those listed in the Funds' SAI, may be used for various purposes and take various forms, including but not limited to:

(1) Payments for putting the Hartford mutual funds on a Financial Intermediary's list of mutual funds available for purchase by its customers;

(2) Payments for including the Hartford mutual funds within a group that receives special marketing focus or placing the Hartford Funds on a "preferred list";

(3) "Due diligence" payments for a Financial Intermediary's examination of Hartford mutual funds and payments for providing extra employee training and information relating to Hartford Funds;

(4) "Marketing support fees" for providing assistance in promoting the sale of Hartford mutual fund shares;

(5) Sponsorships of sales contests and promotions where participants receive prizes such as travel awards, merchandise, cash or recognition;

(6) Provision by a Financial Intermediary of sales-related data to the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates;

(7) Provision of educational programs, including information and related support materials;

(8) Provision of computer hardware and software; and

(9) Occasional meals and entertainment, tickets to sporting events, nominal gifts and travel and lodging (subject to applicable rules and regulations).

With respect to Class R6 and F shares, neither the Distributor nor any of its affiliates pay any commission payments, account servicing fees, record keeping fees, 12b-1 fees, sub-transfer agent fees, administration fees or other asset-based or sales-based fees to any financial intermediary. With respect to Class Y shares, neither the Distributor nor any affiliates of the Distributor will enter into any new arrangement after May 11, 2018 to make any asset-based or sales-based payment to any financial intermediary that is not directly related to account servicing, record keeping, 12b-1 fees, sub-transfer agency, administration or similar services. Although with respect to certain classes the Distributor and its affiliates do not pay any commission payments, account servicing fees, record keeping fees, 12b-1 fees, sub-transfer agent fees, administration fees or other asset-based or sales-based fees to any financial intermediary, in certain instances, the Distributor and/or its affiliates may make payments to Financial Intermediaries that are not based on assets or sales of any particular Fund or share class (e.g. flat fee payments for platform participation, conference sponsorship, data packages, etc.), or that are in connection with the maintenance of each Fund share class within the Financial Intermediary's platform.

As of January 1, 2021, the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates pay or have entered into ongoing contractual arrangements to pay Additional Payments to the Financial Intermediaries listed below: Advisor Group, Inc., FSC Securities Corp., Royal Alliance Associates, Inc., Sagepoint Financial, and Woodbury Financial Services); Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.; BancWest Investment Services; Cadaret Grant & Co., Inc.; Cambridge Investment Research Inc.; CCO Investment Services Corp.; Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.; Commonwealth Financial Network; CUSO Financial Services, L.P.; Edward D. Jones & Co.; Fidelity; Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.; GWFS Equities, Inc.; H.D. Vest Investment Services.; Hilliard Lyons; Huntington Investment Co.; Janney Montgomery Scott; JPMorgan Securities LLC; Lincoln Financial Advisors Group; LPL Financial Corp.; M&T Securities Inc.; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; Merrill Lynch,; Mid Atlantic Capital Corporation; Morgan Stanley Smith Barney; National Financial Services; Newbridge Securities; NEXT Financial Group, Inc.; Northwestern Mutual Investment Services, LLC; Pershing LLC; Raymond James & Associates Inc. and Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.; RBC Capital Markets Corporation; Robert W. Baird; Schroder Fund Advisors LLC; Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc.; Summit Brokerage Services; UBS Financial Services Inc.; U.S. Bancorp Investments Inc.; Voya Financial; and Wells Fargo. The Investment Manager and/or its affiliates may in the future enter into similar ongoing contractual arrangements with other Financial Intermediaries. Financial Intermediaries that received Additional Payments in 2020 of at least $500 in value for items such as sponsorship of meetings, education seminars and travel and entertainment, but may not have an ongoing contractual relationship with the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates, are listed in the SAI.

- **Servicing Payments to Servicing Intermediaries.** The Investment Manager, HASCO and/or their affiliates pay Servicing Payments to Servicing Intermediaries. The amount of the Servicing Payments is generally based on average net assets of the Hartford mutual funds that are serviced by a Servicing Intermediary. With certain limited exceptions, the annual amount of Servicing Payments made to any specific Servicing Intermediary is not expected to exceed 0.25% of the average net assets of the Hartford mutual funds that are serviced by that Servicing Intermediary. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Investment Manager, HASCO and/or their affiliates incurred approximately $3.9 million in total Servicing Payments and these Servicing Payments did not exceed $1.3 million for any one Servicing Intermediary.

As of January 1, 2021, the Investment Manager, HASCO and/or their affiliates pay or have entered into ongoing contractual arrangements to pay Servicing Payments to the following entities: ADP Broker Dealer, Inc.; Alight Solutions LLC; American United Life Insurance Company; Ascensus, Inc.; Benefit Plans Administrative Services, LLC; Benefit Trust Co.; BenefitStreet, Inc.; Charles Schwab; Digital Retirement Solutions; Edward D. Jones & Co; Fidelity; Goldman Sachs & Co.; Great-West Financial Retirement Plan Services, LLC; GWFS Equities, Inc.; John Hancock Trust Company; Lincoln Retirement Services Company, LLC; LPL Financial Corp.; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; Merrill Lynch; Mid Atlantic Capital Corporation; Minnesota Life Insurance Company; Morgan Stanley Smith Barney; MSCS Financial Services, LLC; National Financial Services; Nationwide Financial Services, Inc.; Newport Group; NYLife Distributors, LLC.; Plan Administrators, Inc.; Pershing LLC; PNC Bank, N.A.; Principal Life Insurance Company; Prudential Insurance Company of America; Qualified Benefits Consultants; Raymond James & Associates Inc. and Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.; RBC Capital Markets Corporation; Reliance Trust Company; Standard Insurance Company; Standard Retirement Services, Inc.; Stifel Nicolaus & Company, Inc.; T. Rowe Price Retirement Plan Services, Inc. & T. Rowe Price Investment Services, Inc.; TD Ameritrade Trust Company; The Retirement Plan Company, LLC; The Vanguard Group; Transamerica Retirement Solutions; Voya Financial; Wells Fargo; Wilmington Trust; and Xerox HR Solutions. The Investment Manager, HASCO and/or their affiliates may in the future enter into similar arrangements with other Servicing Intermediaries.

Fund Distributions and Tax Matters

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains to shareholders at least once a year. Capital gains of each Fund are normally declared and paid annually. Dividends from net investment income of each Fund are normally declared and paid as follows:

Fund	Declaration and payment frequency of net investment income
Climate Opportunities Fund	Annually
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Annually
Global Impact Fund	Annually
International Equity Fund	Annually
International Growth Fund	Annually
International Opportunities Fund	Annually
International Value Fund	Annually

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company's Board of Directors has delegated authority to the Funds' Treasurer to reduce the frequency with which dividends are declared and paid and to declare and make payments of long-term capital gains as permitted or required by law or in order to avoid tax penalties. Further, each Fund reserves the right to change its dividend distribution policy at the discretion of its Board of Directors. Unless shareholders specify otherwise, all dividends and distributions received from a Fund are automatically reinvested in additional full or fractional shares of that Fund.

Unless your investment is in a tax-deferred account, you may want to avoid buying shares shortly before a Fund pays a dividend. The reason? If you buy shares when a Fund has realized but not yet distributed taxable income or capital gains, you will pay the full price for the shares and then receive a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable dividend. Before investing you may want to consult your tax advisor.

If you elect to receive dividends in cash, you will only receive a check if the dividend amount exceeds $10. If the dividend is $10 or less, the amount will automatically be reinvested in the Fund. If you would like to receive cash dividends, regardless of the amount, you can establish an electronic funds transfer to your bank. For assistance in establishing electronic funds transfer transactions, please call 1-888-843-7824.

TAXABILITY OF DIVIDENDS

Unless your shares are held in a tax-advantaged account, dividends and distributions you receive from a Fund, whether reinvested or taken as cash, are generally considered taxable. Distributions from a Fund's long-term capital gains are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you held your shares. Distributions from short-term capital gains and from ordinary income (other than certain qualified dividend income) are generally taxable as ordinary income.

If a Fund's distributions exceed its taxable income and capital gains realized during a taxable year, all or a portion of the distributions made in the same taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in a Fund and result in a higher reported capital gain or lower reported capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Any return of capital in excess of your basis, however, is taxable as a capital gain.

A portion of dividends from ordinary income may qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations. Distributions from certain qualified dividend income generally are taxable to individuals at the same rates that apply to long-term capital gains, if certain holding period and other requirements are met. The maximum individual rate applicable to "qualified dividend income" and long-term capital gains is currently generally either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts. The amount of a Fund's distributions that would otherwise qualify for this favorable tax treatment may be reduced as a result of such Fund's securities lending activities, investment in derivatives or high portfolio turnover rate.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including taxable distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions of Fund shares) of individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's gross income, with certain adjustments, exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Some dividends paid in January may be taxable as if they had been paid the previous December.

Dividends and capital gains distributed by each Fund to tax-deferred retirement plan accounts are not taxable currently.

TAXABILITY OF TRANSACTIONS

Unless your shares are held in a tax-advantaged account, any time you sell or exchange shares, it is considered a taxable event for you. You may have a capital gain or a loss on the transaction that will be long-term or short-term, depending upon how long you held your shares. You are responsible for any tax liabilities generated by your transactions. Consult your tax advisor if you sell shares held for less than six months at a loss after receiving a long-term capital gain distribution from a Fund.

As described above, a shareholder may be able to convert one class of shares for another class of shares of the same Fund. In general, conversions of one share class for a different share class of the same Fund should not result in the realization by the investor of a taxable capital gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes, provided that the transaction is undertaken and processed, with respect to any shareholder, as a direct conversion transaction. If the conversion results in a CDSC or sales charge, Fund shares may be redeemed to pay the charge, and that redemption would be taxable. **Shareholders should consult their tax advisors as to the federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of an intra-fund conversion.**

Conversions of one class of shares for another class of shares of the same Fund within a tax-deferred retirement plan account will not result in a capital gain or loss for federal or state income tax purposes. With limited exceptions, distributions from a retirement plan account are taxable as ordinary income.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax (currently, at the rate of 24%) of all taxable distributions payable to you if you fail to provide the Fund with your correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or if you have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") that you are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability. IRS Regulations require each Fund to report to the IRS and furnish to shareholders the cost basis information and holding period for Fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and sold on or after that date. Each Fund will permit shareholders to elect from among several cost basis methods accepted by the IRS, including average cost. In the absence of an election by a shareholder, each Fund will use the average cost method with respect to that shareholder. To elect a cost basis method other than the default method average cost, your request must be received in writing by completing the appropriate part of your account application, by completing "Cost Basis Method Election for Non-Qualified Mutual Fund Accounts" or submitted through our website at hartfordfunds.com. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting rules apply to them.

If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of any taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, or if at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of each quarter of its taxable year is represented by interests in other regulated investment companies, the Fund will be eligible to file an election with the IRS that would generally enable its shareholders to benefit from any foreign tax credit or deduction available for any foreign taxes the Fund pays. Pursuant to this election (if made), a shareholder will be required to include in gross income (in addition to dividends actually received) its pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund, and may be entitled either to deduct its pro rata share of the foreign taxes in computing its taxable income or to use the amount as a foreign tax credit against its U.S. federal income tax liability (subject to certain holding period and other requirements). The consequences of such an election are discussed in more detail in the SAI.

Each Fund will generally be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the rate of 30% of all taxable distributions to you if you are a non-resident alien or foreign entity and there is no applicable tax treaty or if you are claiming reduced withholding under a tax treaty and you have not properly completed and signed the appropriate IRS Form W-8. You also must complete and send to us the appropriate IRS Form W-8 to certify your foreign status. Provided that the appropriate IRS Form W-8 is properly completed, long-term capital gains distributions and proceeds of sales are not subject to withholding for foreign shareholders.

Each Fund is required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of taxable dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive new reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to a Fund to enable the Fund to determine whether withholding is required.

Distributions from each Fund may also be subject to state, local and foreign taxes. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the particular tax consequences of an investment in a Fund.

This section summarizes some of the consequences under current Federal tax law of an investment in each Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Funds under all applicable tax laws.

Performance Notes

Prior to January 1, 2013, each Fund, except Climate Opportunities Fund and Global Impact Fund, was managed by Hartford Investment Financial Services, LLC, an affiliate of the Investment Manager.

Prior to November 8, 2019, the Climate Opportunities Fund pursued a modified strategy and Wellington Management served as the Climate Opportunities Fund's only sub-adviser.

Prior to October 7, 2019, the Global Impact Fund operated as a feeder fund in a master feeder structure.

INDICES:

The indices are unmanaged, and their results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions, but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, expenses or taxes.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is designed to capture large and mid cap representation across emerging market countries.

The MSCI ACWI (All Country World) Index is designed to capture large and mid cap representation across developed markets and emerging markets countries.

The MSCI ACWI (All Country World) ex USA Index is designed to capture large and mid cap representation across developed markets (excluding the United States) and emerging market countries.

The MSCI ACWI (All Country World) ex USA Growth Index is designed to capture large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across developed market countries (excluding the United States) and emerging market countries.

The MSCI EAFE Index is designed to capture large and mid cap representation across developed market countries, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

The MSCI EAFE Value Index is designed to capture large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across developed market countries, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

Prior Performance of the Sub-Adviser

The following tables present the past performance of a composite of certain accounts managed by Wellington Management, which serves as the sub-adviser to the International Growth Fund (references to the "Fund" in this section refer to the International Growth Fund). Wellington Management's Select International Fundamental Growth composite ("Composite") consists of all fee paying accounts under discretionary management by Wellington Management in its Select International Fundamental Growth strategy that have investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar to those of the Fund. Gross performance presented below has been prepared by Wellington Management in accordance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). The GIPS method for computing historical performance differs from the SEC's method. Returns reflect all income, gains and losses and reinvestment of any dividends or capital gains without provision for federal or state income tax. Because the gross performance data shown in the tables does not reflect the deduction of investment advisory fees paid by the accounts that make up the Composite and certain other expenses that would be applicable to mutual funds, the net performance data may be more relevant to potential investors in the Fund in their analysis of the historical experience of Wellington Management in managing accounts with investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar to those of the Fund. To calculate the performance of the Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) and maximum Class A sales charge), the total annual fund operating expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) and the maximum sales charge payable by Class A shares of the Fund, as set forth in the Fund's fee table in the Summary Section, were used. To calculate the performance of the Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges), only the total annual fund operating expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) payable by Class A shares of the Fund, as set forth in the Fund's fee table in the Summary Section, were used. To calculate the performance of the Composite (Net of Class A expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges), only the total annual fund operating expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) payable by Class A shares of the Fund, as set forth in the Fund's fee table in the Summary Section, were used. Different accounts included in the Composite can have different fees and expenses from the Fund; to the extent they were higher/lower, the related performance would have been lower/higher, respectively.

Certain accounts that are included in the Composite are not subject to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions and investment limitations imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act or Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. Consequently, the performance results for the Composite may have been less favorable had it been regulated as an investment company under the federal securities laws.

The historical performance of the Composite is not that of the Fund, is not a substitute for the Fund's performance and is not necessarily indicative of the Fund's future results. Information about the past performance of the Fund appears in this prospectus under the heading "THE HARTFORD INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND SUMMARY SECTION – PAST PERFORMANCE." The Fund's actual performance may differ significantly from the past performance of the Composite.

While the accounts in the Composite experience inflows and outflows of cash, there can be no assurance that the continuous offering of the Fund's shares and its obligation to redeem its shares will not adversely affect the performance of the Fund.

COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (September 30, 2015)
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) and maximum Class A sales charge)*, **	22.14%	12.32%	12.81%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)*	29.25%	13.60%	14.03%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)*	29.32%	13.67%	14.10%
Composite (Gross)*	31.01%	15.14%	15.58%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Growth Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)*	22.20%	11.97%	12.40%

* This is not the performance of the Fund. The inception date of the Composite is September 30, 2015.

** Reflects the maximum front-end sales charge applicable to Class A shares of the Fund, which is 5.50% (as a percentage of offering price).

TOTAL RETURNS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) and maximum Class A sales charge)**, ***	-0.47%	-7.06%	28.44%	-22.46%	26.12%	22.14%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)**	5.32%	-1.65%	35.92%	-17.95%	33.46%	29.25%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)**	5.34%	-1.60%	36.00%	-17.90%	33.54%	29.32%
Composite (Gross)**	5.68%	-0.32%	37.77%	-16.84%	35.28%	31.01%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Growth Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)**	4.99%	0.13%	32.01%	-14.43%	27.34%	22.20%

* Returns reflect since inception of the Composite, which is September 30, 2015.

** This is not the performance of the Fund.

*** Reflects the maximum front-end sales charge applicable to Class A shares of the Fund, which is 5.50% (as a percentage of offering price).

Please see “Performance Notes” for a description of the index.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. Performance for the periods subsequent to those periods reflected herein may be lower.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table for each Fund is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past five years, or if shorter, the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table for each Fund represent the rate that an investor would have earned, or lost, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020 has been derived from the financial statements audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements and financial highlights, is included in the annual report to shareholders, which is available upon request. The information for the fiscal years prior to October 31, 2020 were audited by another independent registered public accounting firm. Footnotes are located on the last page of these financial highlights.

	Selected Per-Share Data[1]									*Ratios and Supplemental Data*				
Class	Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Capital Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return[2]	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover
Hartford Climate Opportunities Fund														
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020														
A	$10.92	$ 0.07	$ 2.42	$ 2.49	$(0.05)	$(0.23)	$(0.28)	$13.13	23.27%	$ 9,476	1.49%	1.10%	0.58%	36%
C	10.93	(0.03)	2.40	2.37	(0.10)	(0.23)	(0.33)	12.97	22.24	403	2.33	1.94	(0.26)	36
I	10.78	0.10	2.39	2.49	(0.09)	(0.23)	(0.32)	12.95	23.58	3,649	1.21	0.83	0.86	36
R3	11.02	0.08	2.41	2.49	(0.38)	(0.23)	(0.61)	12.90	23.51	139	1.80	0.93	0.74	36
R4	10.93	0.09	2.39	2.48	(0.27)	(0.23)	(0.50)	12.91	23.48	229	1.50	0.93	0.76	36
R5	10.94	0.10	2.39	2.49	(0.33)	(0.23)	(0.56)	12.87	23.58	138	1.20	0.81	0.85	36
R6	10.96	0.11	2.39	2.50	(0.40)	(0.23)	(0.63)	12.83	23.73	139	1.08	0.69	0.97	36
Y	10.94	0.10	2.43	2.53	(0.09)	(0.23)	(0.32)	13.15	23.66	1,663	1.18	0.79	0.90	36
F	11.01	0.11	2.45	2.56	(0.05)	(0.23)	(0.28)	13.29	23.76	40,390	1.08	0.69	1.00	36
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019														
A	$10.99	$ 0.11	$ 1.34	$ 1.45	$(0.11)	$(1.41)	$(1.52)	$10.92	16.47%	$ 4,510	1.79%	1.08%	1.12%	50%
C	10.99	0.12	1.35	1.47	(0.12)	(1.41)	(1.53)	10.93	16.68	286	2.38	0.95	1.19	50
I	11.00	0.13	1.32	1.45	(0.26)	(1.41)	(1.67)	10.78	16.85	2,314	1.41	0.77	1.25	50
R3	10.98	0.14	1.43	1.57	(0.12)	(1.41)	(1.53)	11.02	17.77	112	1.85	0.75	1.39	50
R4	10.99	0.13	1.35	1.48	(0.13)	(1.41)	(1.54)	10.93	16.78	125	1.61	0.84	1.30	50
R5	10.99	0.13	1.36	1.49	(0.13)	(1.41)	(1.54)	10.94	16.88	112	1.35	0.79	1.35	50
R6	11.01	0.15	1.36	1.51	(0.15)	(1.41)	(1.56)	10.96	17.12	112	1.31	0.67	1.47	50
Y	11.00	0.14	1.35	1.49	(0.14)	(1.41)	(1.55)	10.94	17.00	804	1.36	0.71	1.39	50
F	11.06	0.16	1.34	1.50	(0.14)	(1.41)	(1.55)	11.01	16.88	11,696	1.41	0.69	1.52	50
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018														
A	$13.64	$ 0.13	$(1.65)	$(1.52)	$(0.06)	$(1.07)	$(1.13)	$10.99	(12.08)%	$ 4,266	1.64%	1.07%	1.04%	42%
C	13.62	0.14	(1.65)	(1.51)	(0.05)	(1.07)	(1.12)	10.99	(11.95)	1,425	2.34	0.97	1.13	42
I	13.68	0.15	(1.64)	(1.49)	(0.12)	(1.07)	(1.19)	11.00	(11.82)	8,157	1.26	0.76	1.25	42
R3	13.63	0.14	(1.65)	(1.51)	(0.07)	(1.07)	(1.14)	10.98	(12.02)	1,231	1.96	0.98	1.13	42
R4	13.64	0.14	(1.64)	(1.50)	(0.08)	(1.07)	(1.15)	10.99	(11.93)	1,247	1.66	0.92	1.18	42
R5	13.65	0.15	(1.65)	(1.50)	(0.09)	(1.07)	(1.16)	10.99	(11.84)	1,241	1.36	0.87	1.24	42
R6	13.66	0.17	(1.65)	(1.48)	(0.10)	(1.07)	(1.17)	11.01	(11.74)	1,244	1.24	0.75	1.35	42
Y	13.66	0.16	(1.64)	(1.48)	(0.11)	(1.07)	(1.18)	11.00	(11.77)	1,342	1.29	0.76	1.34	42
F	13.68	0.17	(1.67)	(1.50)	(0.05)	(1.07)	(1.12)	11.06	(11.78)	9,263	1.24	0.75	1.38	42

	Selected Per-Share Data[1]									Ratios and Supplemental Data				
Class	Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Capital Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return[2]	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017														
A	$11.53	$0.11	$ 2.33	$ 2.44	$(0.12)	$(0.21)	$(0.33)	$13.64	21.76%	$ 4,336	1.87%	1.18%	0.87%	44%
C	11.47	0.08	2.33	2.41	(0.05)	(0.21)	(0.26)	13.62	21.48	1,559	2.53	1.37	0.69	44
I	11.55	0.14	2.34	2.48	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.35)	13.68	22.12	19,040	1.53	0.92	1.18	44
R3	11.50	0.10	2.33	2.43	(0.09)	(0.21)	(0.30)	13.63	21.68	1,399	2.20	1.22	0.83	44
R4	11.52	0.12	2.32	2.44	(0.11)	(0.21)	(0.32)	13.64	21.84	1,404	1.90	1.11	0.94	44
R5	11.54	0.13	2.33	2.46	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.35)	13.65	22.01	1,408	1.60	1.00	1.05	44
R6	11.55	0.14	2.33	2.47	(0.15)	(0.21)	(0.36)	13.66	22.09	1,411	1.50	0.90	1.16	44
Y	11.55	0.14	2.33	2.47	(0.15)	(0.21)	(0.36)	13.66	22.09	1,469	1.51	0.90	1.16	44
F[4]	11.81	0.08	1.79	1.87	—	—	—	13.68	15.83[5]	6,424	1.58[6]	0.90[6]	0.87[6]	44
For the Period Ended October 31, 2016														
A[7]	$10.00	$0.13	$ 1.40	$ 1.53	$ —	$ —	$ —	$11.53	15.30%[5]	$ 1,489	1.46%[6]	1.17%[6]	1.75%[6]	25%[5]
C[7]	10.00	0.07	1.40	1.47	—	—	—	11.47	14.70[5]	1,196	2.20[6]	1.90[6]	0.99[6]	25[5]
I[7]	10.00	0.15	1.40	1.55	—	—	—	11.55	15.50[5]	21,506	1.20[6]	0.90[6]	1.99[6]	25[5]
R3[7]	10.00	0.10	1.40	1.50	—	—	—	11.50	15.00[5]	1,150	1.90[6]	1.60[6]	1.29[6]	25[5]
R4[7]	10.00	0.12	1.40	1.52	—	—	—	11.52	15.20[5]	1,152	1.60[6]	1.30[6]	1.59[6]	25[5]
R5[7]	10.00	0.14	1.40	1.54	—	—	—	11.54	15.40[5]	1,154	1.30[6]	1.00[6]	1.89[6]	25[5]
R6[7]	10.00	0.15	1.40	1.55	—	—	—	11.55	15.50[5]	1,155	1.20[6]	0.90[6]	1.99[6]	25[5]
Y[7]	10.00	0.15	1.40	1.55	—	—	—	11.55	15.50[5]	1,155	1.20[6]	0.90[6]	1.99[6]	25[5]
Hartford Emerging Markets Equity Fund														
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020														
A	$ 8.96	$0.11	$ 0.18	$ 0.29	$(0.19)	$ —	$(0.19)	$ 9.06	3.12%	$ 36,749	1.47%	1.41%	1.27%	104%
C	8.78	0.04	0.16	0.20	(0.10)	—	(0.10)	8.88	2.26	1,669	2.29	2.20	0.45	104
I	8.94	0.14	0.18	0.32	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	9.04	3.45	26,381	1.14	1.08	1.61	104
R3	8.95	0.09	0.16	0.25	(0.19)	—	(0.19)	9.01	2.68	284	1.76	1.70	1.04	104
R4	9.01	0.12	0.16	0.28	(0.06)	—	(0.06)	9.23	3.12	328	1.46	1.39	1.34	104
R5	8.90	0.14	0.18	0.32	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	9.00	3.46	791	1.16	1.10	1.58	104
R6	8.96	0.15	0.17	0.32	(0.23)	—	(0.23)	9.05	3.43	1,065	1.04	0.98	1.71	104
Y	8.93	0.14	0.18	0.32	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	9.03	3.47	244,884	1.14	1.08	1.62	104
F	8.90	0.15	0.17	0.32	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	9.00	3.55	57,105	1.04	0.98	1.73	104
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019														
A	$ 8.39	$0.18	$ 0.54	$ 0.72	$(0.15)	$ —	$(0.15)	$ 8.96	8.82%	$ 45,113	1.50%	1.39%	2.02%	81%
C	8.18	0.10	0.54	0.64	(0.04)	—	(0.04)	8.78	7.93	2,738	2.34	2.20	1.20	81
I	8.39	0.23	0.50	0.73	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	8.94	8.99	23,116	1.19	1.09	2.60	81
R3	8.38	0.16	0.54	0.70	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	8.95	8.45	220	1.81	1.69	1.78	81
R4	8.44	0.14	0.59	0.73	(0.16)	—	(0.16)	9.01	8.87	352	1.51	1.39	1.65	81
R5	8.34	0.22	0.52	0.74	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	8.90	9.14	691	1.21	1.10	2.51	81
R6	8.39	0.22	0.54	0.76	(0.19)	—	(0.19)	8.96	9.26	1,006	1.09	0.98	2.57	81
Y	8.38	0.29	0.45	0.74	(0.19)	—	(0.19)	8.93	9.06	205,680	1.19	1.07	3.34	81
F	8.35	0.28	0.46	0.74	(0.19)	—	(0.19)	8.90	9.17	30,845	1.09	0.98	3.20	81
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018														
A	$ 9.85	$0.20	$(1.52)	$(1.32)	$(0.14)	$ —	$(0.14)	$ 8.39	(13.61)%	$ 61,016	1.53%	1.38%	2.10%	85%
C	9.64	0.08	(1.45)	(1.37)	(0.09)	—	(0.09)	8.18	(14.32)	3,682	2.37	2.20	0.83	85
I	9.83	0.22	(1.50)	(1.28)	(0.16)	—	(0.16)	8.39	(13.30)	16,780	1.24	1.07	2.23	85
R3	9.85	0.13	(1.48)	(1.35)	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	8.38	(13.89)	206	1.85	1.68	1.37	85
R4	9.90	0.27	(1.59)	(1.32)	(0.14)	—	(0.14)	8.44	(13.57)	5,580	1.55	1.38	2.90	85
R5	9.79	0.18	(1.47)	(1.29)	(0.16)	—	(0.16)	8.34	(13.43)	611	1.26	1.11	1.88	85
R6[9]	10.24	0.11	(1.96)	(1.85)	—	—	—	8.39	(18.07)[5]	838	1.14[6]	0.98[6]	1.90[6]	85
Y	9.83	0.20	(1.48)	(1.28)	(0.17)	—	(0.17)	8.38	(13.32)	47,966	1.19	1.02	2.06	85
F	9.85	0.21	(1.49)	(1.28)	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	8.35	(13.30)	1,912	1.14	0.98	2.23	85

	Selected Per-Share Data[1]									*Ratios and Supplemental Data*				
Class	Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Capital Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return[2]	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017														
A	$ 7.65	$ 0.15	$ 2.12	$ 2.27	$(0.07)	$ —	$(0.07)	$ 9.85	30.12%	$23,924	1.76%	1.56%	1.78%	98%
C	7.49	0.08	2.10	2.18	(0.03)	—	(0.03)	9.64	29.28	5,560	2.50	2.33	0.91	98
I	7.64	0.21	2.08	2.29	(0.10)	—	(0.10)	9.83	30.54	11,361	1.42	1.29	2.43	98
R3	7.58	0.12	2.15	2.27	—	—	—	9.85	29.95	197	2.11	1.82	1.41	98
R4	7.61	0.11	2.18	2.29	—	—	—	9.90	30.09	41	1.87	1.56	1.38	98
R5	7.59	0.09	2.20	2.29	(0.09)	—	(0.09)	9.79	30.66	876	1.35	1.17	0.95	98
Y	7.64	0.13	2.17	2.30	(0.11)	—	(0.11)	9.83	30.64	38,223	1.32	1.23	1.62	98
F[4]	7.96	0.21	1.68	1.89	—	—	—	9.85	23.74[5]	1,500	1.25[6]	1.03[6]	3.54[6]	98
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016														
A	$ 7.30	$ 0.08	$ 0.50[10]	$ 0.58	$(0.13)	$(0.10)	$(0.23)	$ 7.65	8.52%	$10,848	1.94%	1.76%[11]	1.12%	97%
C	7.15	0.03	0.49[10]	0.52	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.18)	7.49	7.69	1,520	2.61	2.51[11]	0.46	97
I	7.30	0.10	0.51[10]	0.61	(0.17)	(0.10)	(0.27)	7.64	8.94	2,665	1.42	1.36[11]	1.52	97
R3	7.24	—	0.56[10]	0.56	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.22)	7.58	8.30	165	2.09	1.96[11]	(0.01)	97
R4	7.28	0.01	0.57[10]	0.58	(0.15)	(0.10)	(0.25)	7.61	8.44	40	1.78	1.66[11]	0.11	97
R5	7.30	0.02	0.54[10]	0.56	(0.17)	(0.10)	(0.27)	7.59	8.22	13	1.47	1.36[11]	0.35	97
Y	7.29	0.09	0.53[10]	0.62	(0.17)	(0.10)	(0.27)	7.64	9.16	65,378	1.37	1.31[11]	1.33	97
Hartford Global Impact Fund														
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020														
A	$11.32	$ 0.06	$ 1.56	$ 1.62	$(0.04)	$ —	$(0.04)	$12.90	14.37%	$41,474	1.50%	1.02%	0.56%	85%
C	11.12	(0.02)	1.53	1.51	(0.03)	—	(0.03)	12.60	13.63	2,132	2.23	1.75	(0.17)	85
I	11.30	0.10	1.56	1.66	(0.08)	—	(0.08)	12.88	14.79	24,403	1.12	0.66	0.90	85
R3	11.14	0.04	1.54	1.58	(0.04)	—	(0.04)	12.68	14.21	5,327	1.72	1.22	0.36	85
R4	11.28	0.08	1.56	1.64	(0.04)	—	(0.04)	12.88	14.59	894	1.38	0.87	0.73	85
R5	11.18	0.11	1.54	1.65	(0.05)	—	(0.05)	12.78	14.77	253	1.10	0.60	0.95	85
R6	11.21	0.10	1.56	1.66	(0.08)	—	(0.08)	12.79	14.87	3,111	1.04	0.59	0.88	85
Y	11.17	0.14	1.55	1.69	(0.05)	—	(0.05)	12.81	15.15	2,958	0.93	0.43	1.27	85
F	11.36	0.12	1.57	1.69	(0.17)	—	(0.17)	12.88	15.05	3,850	0.98	0.41	1.01	85
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019														
A	$11.10	$ 0.12	$ 1.46	$ 1.58	$(0.06)	$(1.30)	$(1.36)	$11.32	16.93%	$ 872	1.94%[12]	1.10%[12]	1.17%	5%[13]
C	10.93	0.07	1.45	1.52	(0.03)	(1.30)	(1.33)	11.12	16.45	38	2.74[12]	1.60[12]	0.63	5[13]
I	11.05	0.17	1.46	1.63	(0.08)	(1.30)	(1.38)	11.30	17.47	13,351	1.54[12]	0.73[12]	1.60	5[13]
R3	10.98	0.08	1.48	1.56	(0.10)	(1.30)	(1.40)	11.14	16.94	282	2.07[12]	1.19[12]	0.79	5[13]
R4	11.08	0.13	1.46	1.59	(0.09)	(1.30)	(1.39)	11.28	17.11	27	1.91[12]	0.95[12]	1.25	5[13]
R5	11.00	0.15	1.44	1.59	(0.11)	(1.30)	(1.41)	11.18	17.45	13	1.61[12]	0.76[12]	1.43	5[13]
R6	11.01	0.20	1.41	1.61	(0.11)	(1.30)	(1.41)	11.21	17.45	897	1.43[12]	0.63[12]	1.81	5[13]
Y	10.99	0.23	1.37	1.60	(0.12)	(1.30)	(1.42)	11.17	17.42	300	1.54[12]	0.67[12]	2.11	5[13]
F	11.16	0.16	1.47	1.63	(0.13)	(1.30)	(1.43)	11.36	17.43	30,632	1.49[12]	0.66[12]	1.54	5[13]
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018														
A	$11.63	$ 0.09	$(0.27)	$(0.18)	$ —	$(0.35)	$(0.35)	$11.10	(1.69)%	$ 455	2.35%[12]	1.20%[12]	0.78%	79%[14]
C	11.57	0.03	(0.27)	(0.24)	(0.05)	(0.35)	(0.40)	10.93	(2.25)	40	3.12[12]	1.64[12]	0.28	79[14]
I	11.66	0.13	(0.26)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.35)	(0.48)	11.05	(1.34)	2,588	1.91[12]	0.79[12]	1.12	79[14]
R3	11.63	0.10	(0.25)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.35)	(0.50)	10.98	(1.54)	11	2.60[12]	0.98[12]	0.85	79[14]
R4	11.64	0.10	(0.26)	(0.16)	(0.05)	(0.35)	(0.40)	11.08	(1.58)	23	2.30[12]	1.03[12]	0.88	79[14]
R5	11.65	0.12	(0.25)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.35)	(0.52)	11.00	(1.40)	11	1.99[12]	0.85[12]	1.00	79[14]
R6	11.66	0.13	(0.25)	(0.12)	(0.18)	(0.35)	(0.53)	11.01	(1.23)	12	1.88[12]	0.74[12]	1.10	79[14]
Y	11.65	0.14	(0.27)	(0.13)	(0.18)	(0.35)	(0.53)	10.99	(1.31)	22	1.93[12]	0.79[12]	1.15	79[14]
F	11.66	0.13	(0.26)	(0.13)	(0.02)	(0.35)	(0.37)	11.16	(1.26)	26,117	1.88[12]	0.74[12]	1.10	79[14]

	Selected Per-Share Data[1]									Ratios and Supplemental Data				
Class	Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Capital Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return[2]	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Adjustments[3]	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjustments[3]	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover
For the Period Ended October 31, 2017[4]														
A	$10.00	$0.06	$ 1.57	$ 1.63	$ —	$ —	$ —	$11.63	16.30%[5]	$ 140	5.13%[6][12]	1.19%[6][12]	0.76%[6]	50%[14]
C	10.00	0.01	1.56	1.57	—	—	—	11.57	15.70[5]	16	5.94[6][12]	2.00[6][12]	0.11[6]	50[14]
I	10.00	0.09	1.57	1.66	—	—	—	11.66	16.60[5]	1,214	4.76[6][12]	0.86[6][12]	1.26[6]	50[14]
R3	10.00	0.07	1.56	1.63	—	—	—	11.63	16.30[5]	12	5.54[6][12]	1.22[6][12]	0.93[6]	50[14]
R4	10.00	0.07	1.57	1.64	—	—	—	11.64	16.40[5]	12	5.24[6][12]	1.12[6][12]	1.01[6]	50[14]
R5	10.00	0.09	1.56	1.65	—	—	—	11.65	16.50[5]	12	4.94[6][12]	0.95[6][12]	1.19[6]	50[14]
R6	10.00	0.09	1.57	1.66	—	—	—	11.66	16.60[5]	12	4.84[6][12]	0.85[6][12]	1.29[6]	50[14]
Y	10.00	0.12	1.53	1.65	—	—	—	11.65	16.50[5]	12	4.79[6][12]	0.90[6][12]	1.63[6]	50[14]
F	10.00	0.10	1.56	1.66	—	—	—	11.66	16.50[5]	26,456	4.74[6][12]	0.85[6][12]	1.28[6]	50[14]
Hartford International Equity Fund														
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020														
A	$10.74	$0.11	$(0.37)	$(0.26)	$(0.24)	$ —	$(0.24)	$10.24	(2.57)%	$558,506	0.99%	0.99%	1.04%	77%
C	10.52	0.02	(0.35)	(0.33)	(0.14)	—	(0.14)	10.05	(3.28)	24,973	1.75	1.75	0.24	77
I	10.88	0.14	(0.36)	(0.22)	(0.28)	—	(0.28)	10.38	(2.21)	54,603	0.63	0.63	1.36	77
R3	10.65	0.08	(0.36)	(0.28)	(0.21)	—	(0.21)	10.16	(2.81)	12,115	1.24	1.23	0.79	77
R4	10.74	0.11	(0.36)	(0.25)	(0.23)	—	(0.23)	10.26	(2.52)	6,419	0.95	0.95	1.07	77
R5	9.50	0.15	(0.34)	(0.19)	(0.28)	—	(0.28)	9.03	(2.20)	8,761	0.66	0.66	1.67	77
R6	10.93	0.16	(0.37)	(0.21)	(0.29)	—	(0.29)	10.43	(2.11)	37,296	0.55	0.55	1.53	77
Y	10.88	0.13	(0.35)	(0.22)	(0.28)	—	(0.28)	10.38	(2.20)	13,601	0.65	0.65	1.27	77
F	10.94	0.16	(0.37)	(0.21)	(0.29)	—	(0.29)	10.44	(2.11)	67,949	0.54	0.54	1.50	77
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019														
A	$ 9.91	$0.20	$ 0.67	$ 0.87	$(0.02)	$(0.02)	$(0.04)	$10.74	8.88%	$685,465	0.97%	0.97%	1.94%	78%
C	9.76	0.11	0.67	0.78	—	(0.02)	(0.02)	10.52	8.01	43,009	1.71	1.71	1.13	78
I	10.01	0.23	0.69	0.92	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)	10.88	9.29	82,136	0.63	0.63	2.20	78
R3	9.85	0.17	0.67	0.84	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	10.65	8.59	16,410	1.24	1.24	1.67	78
R4	9.91	0.20	0.68	0.88	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)	10.74	8.89	8,653	0.96	0.96	1.99	78
R5	8.75	0.20	0.60	0.80	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)	9.50	9.27	1,686	0.65	0.65	2.23	78
R6	10.06	0.24	0.69	0.93	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.06)	10.93	9.29	22,624	0.54	0.54	2.32	78
Y	10.02	0.25	0.67	0.92	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.06)	10.88	9.28	33,756	0.62	0.62	2.38	78
F	10.06	0.25	0.69	0.94	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.06)	10.94	9.39	72,152	0.54	0.54	2.38	78
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018														
A	$11.42	$0.13	$(1.28)	$(1.15)	$(0.18)	$(0.18)	$(0.36)	$ 9.91	(10.47)%	$750,143	1.15%	0.97%	1.30%	85%
C	11.28	0.07	(1.29)	(1.22)	(0.12)	(0.18)	(0.30)	9.76	(11.16)	70,348	1.96	1.75	0.65	85
I	11.52	0.20	(1.33)	(1.13)	(0.20)	(0.18)	(0.38)	10.01	(10.21)	120,491	0.87	0.66	1.85	85
R3	11.37	0.02	(1.21)	(1.19)	(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.33)	9.85	(10.84)	19,595	1.41	1.27	0.29	85
R4	11.43	0.12	(1.28)	(1.16)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.36)	9.91	(10.58)	15,357	1.19	0.99	1.29	85
R5	10.09	0.17	(1.13)	(0.96)	(0.20)	(0.18)	(0.38)	8.75	(9.97)	1,109	0.91	0.69	1.75	85
R6[9]	11.48	0.11	(1.53)	(1.42)	—	—	—	10.06	(12.37)[5]	4,959	0.68[6]	0.53[6]	1.50[6]	85
Y	11.51	0.22	(1.31)	(1.09)	(0.22)	(0.18)	(0.40)	10.02	(9.92)	27,321	0.83	0.59	2.02	85
F	11.53	0.18	(1.28)	(1.10)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.37)	10.06	(9.94)	74,278	0.71	0.55	1.76	85
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017														
A	$ 9.37	$0.15	$ 2.07	$ 2.22	$(0.17)	$ —	$(0.17)	$11.42	24.17%	$ 15,943	1.74%	1.16%	1.43%	133%
C	9.25	0.07	2.06	2.13	(0.10)	—	(0.10)	11.28	23.29	4,527	2.47	1.91	0.71	133
I	9.44	0.20	2.06	2.26	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	11.52	24.49	14,971	1.43	0.88	1.88	133
R3	9.37	0.11	2.07	2.18	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	11.37	23.76	93	2.28	1.46	1.10	133
R4	9.40	0.15	2.07	2.22	(0.19)	—	(0.19)	11.43	24.13	740	1.75	1.17	1.39	133
R5	9.38	0.21	1.75	1.96	(1.25)	—	(1.25)	10.09	24.50	397	1.38	0.85	2.28	133
Y	9.44	0.18	2.09	2.27	(0.20)	—	(0.20)	11.51	24.67	11,822	1.31	0.78	1.76	133
F[4]	9.65	0.08	1.80	1.88	—	—	—	11.53	19.48[5]	1,739	1.26[6]	0.66[6]	1.01[6]	133

	Selected Per-Share Data[1]									*Ratios and Supplemental Data*				
Class	Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Capital Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return[2]	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016														
A	$ 9.40	$ 0.14	$ 0.06	$ 0.20	$(0.10)	$(0.13)	$(0.23)	$ 9.37	2.29%	$ 10,519	1.99%	1.20%[15]	1.52%	95%
B	9.35	0.01	0.11	0.12	(0.03)	(0.13)	(0.16)	9.31	1.37	120	2.71	1.95[15]	0.17	95
C	9.29	0.07	0.06	0.13	(0.04)	(0.13)	(0.17)	9.25	1.46	2,583	2.73	1.95[15]	0.80	95
I	9.47	0.16	0.07	0.23	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.26)	9.44	2.55	5,109	1.63	0.90[15]	1.82	95
R3	9.41	0.05	0.13	0.18	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.22)	9.37	2.02	110	2.26	1.50[15]	0.57	95
R4	9.44	0.07	0.13	0.20	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.24)	9.40	2.24	251	1.94	1.20[15]	0.80	95
R5	9.47	0.07	0.11	0.18	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.27)	9.38	2.01	11	1.61	0.90[15]	0.79	95
Y	9.47	0.18	0.07	0.25	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.28)	9.44	2.73	10,857	1.51	0.80[15]	1.96	95
The Hartford International Growth Fund														
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020														
A	$14.40	$ 0.00[8]	$ 1.78	$ 1.78	$(0.08)	$ —	$(0.08)	$16.10	12.40%	$137,068	1.36%	1.30%	0.00%[19]	112%
C	13.12	(0.10)	1.61	1.51	—	—	—	14.63	11.51	5,435	2.14	2.05	(0.76)	112
I	14.29	0.06	1.75	1.81	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	15.97	12.75	189,631	0.97	0.93	0.40	112
R3	14.59	(0.04)	1.80	1.76	(0.04)	—	(0.04)	16.31	12.08	711	1.61	1.57	(0.26)	112
R4	14.83	0.01	1.83	1.84	(0.06)	—	(0.06)	16.61	12.44	2,260	1.30	1.26	0.07	112
R5	14.96	0.05	1.85	1.90	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	16.73	12.76	30,666	0.99	0.95	0.35	112
R6	15.04	0.07	1.86	1.93	(0.14)	—	(0.14)	16.83	12.90	4,560	0.90	0.85	0.48	112
Y	15.01	0.05	1.85	1.90	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	16.78	12.74	12,562	1.00	0.95	0.35	112
F	14.31	0.07	1.77	1.84	(0.15)	—	(0.15)	16.00	12.88	159,194	0.89	0.85	0.47	112
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019														
A	$13.85	$ 0.09	$ 1.51	$ 1.60	$(0.08)	$(0.97)	$(1.05)	$14.40	12.97%	$128,065	1.38%	1.30%	0.66%	64%
C	12.71	(0.01)	1.39	1.38	—	(0.97)	(0.97)	13.12	12.16	6,842	2.15	2.05	(0.11)	64
I	13.75	0.14	1.49	1.63	(0.12)	(0.97)	(1.09)	14.29	13.41	39,175	0.99	0.94	1.04	64
R3	14.00	0.06	1.53	1.59	(0.03)	(0.97)	(1.00)	14.59	12.63	632	1.63	1.57	0.44	64
R4	14.21	0.09	1.56	1.65	(0.06)	(0.97)	(1.03)	14.83	12.99	4,102	1.33	1.27	0.67	64
R5	14.34	0.14	1.57	1.71	(0.12)	(0.97)	(1.09)	14.96	13.40	25,303	1.02	0.96	1.00	64
R6	14.41	0.16	1.57	1.73	(0.13)	(0.97)	(1.10)	15.04	13.48	3,059	0.91	0.85	1.09	64
Y	14.39	0.15	1.57	1.72	(0.13)	(0.97)	(1.10)	15.01	13.45	18,100	0.98	0.92	1.05	64
F	13.77	0.15	1.49	1.64	(0.13)	(0.97)	(1.10)	14.31	13.50	112,149	0.91	0.85	1.12	64
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018														
A	$15.21	$ 0.10	$(1.38)	$(1.28)	$(0.08)	$ —	$(0.08)	$13.85	(8.47)%	$123,681	1.40%	1.30%	0.64%	76%
C	13.99	(0.01)	(1.27)	(1.28)	—	—	—	12.71	(9.15)	7,962	2.21	2.05	(0.09)	76
I	15.09	0.15	(1.37)	(1.22)	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	13.75	(8.16)	35,144	1.04	0.98	0.98	76
R3	15.36	0.06	(1.41)	(1.35)	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	14.00	(8.72)	556	1.67	1.60	0.36	76
R4	15.59	0.09	(1.39)	(1.30)	(0.08)	—	(0.08)	14.21	(8.41)	8,748	1.36	1.30	0.59	76
R5	15.74	0.17	(1.45)	(1.28)	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	14.34	(8.19)	21,691	1.06	1.00	1.03	76
R6[9]	16.23	0.02	(1.84)	(1.82)	—	—	—	14.41	(11.21)[5]	583	0.94[6]	0.86[6]	0.22[6]	76
Y	15.79	0.17	(1.44)	(1.27)	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	14.39	(8.13)	16,422	0.98	0.91	1.05	76
F	15.11	0.16	(1.37)	(1.21)	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	13.77	(8.10)	94,527	0.95	0.89	1.07	76
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017														
A	$12.24	$ 0.09	$ 3.02	$ 3.11	$(0.14)	$ —	$(0.14)	$15.21	25.79%	$124,332	1.48%	1.30%	0.71%	82%
C	11.26	(0.01)	2.79	2.78	(0.05)	—	(0.05)	13.99	24.88	15,539	2.21	2.05	(0.06)	82
I	12.16	0.15	2.96	3.11	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	15.09	26.05	26,644	1.34	1.00	1.18	82
R3	12.33	0.06	3.05	3.11	(0.08)	—	(0.08)	15.36	25.48	649	1.81	1.60	0.45	82
R4	12.55	0.10	3.09	3.19	(0.15)	—	(0.15)	15.59	25.75	11,579	1.39	1.30	0.75	82
R5	12.67	0.13	3.12	3.25	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	15.74	26.23	7,184	1.10	1.00	0.93	82
Y	12.71	0.11	3.16	3.27	(0.19)	—	(0.19)	15.79	26.20	11,865	1.01	0.95	0.81	82
F[4]	12.18	0.06	2.87	2.93	—	—	—	15.11	24.06[5]	61,131	0.99[6]	0.90[6]	0.65[6]	82

	Selected Per-Share Data[1]									Ratios and Supplemental Data				
Class	Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Capital Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return[2]	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016														
A	$12.38	$ 0.13	$(0.19)	$(0.06)	$(0.08)	$ —	$(0.08)	$12.24	(0.39)%	$ 109,049	1.56%	1.32%[16]	1.07%	89%
B	11.41	0.02	(0.16)	(0.14)	—	—	—	11.27	(1.23)	911	2.69	2.07[16]	0.19	89
C	11.40	0.03	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	11.26	(1.22)	14,706	2.27	2.07[16]	0.30	89
I	12.30	0.17	(0.18)	(0.01)	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	12.16	(0.12)	35,437	1.19	1.02[16]	1.39	89
R3	12.50	0.10	(0.20)	(0.10)	(0.07)	—	(0.07)	12.33	(0.78)	1,027	1.79	1.62[16]	0.81	89
R4	12.72	0.15	(0.20)	(0.05)	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	12.55	(0.45)	10,542	1.43	1.32[16]	1.18	89
R5	12.82	0.17	(0.19)	(0.02)	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	12.67	(0.17)	5,925	1.13	1.02[16]	1.39	89
Y	12.86	0.16	(0.17)	(0.01)	(0.14)	—	(0.14)	12.71	(0.09)	17,282	1.03	0.97[16]	1.25	89
The Hartford International Opportunities Fund														
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020														
A	$15.70	$ 0.05	$ 1.12	$ 1.17	$(0.21)	$ —	$(0.21)	$16.66	7.48%	$ 450,001	1.12%	1.12%	0.29%	100%
C	13.63	(0.07)	0.98	0.91	(0.10)	—	(0.10)	14.44	6.67	27,825	1.89	1.89	(0.48)	100
I	15.62	0.10	1.12	1.22	(0.27)	—	(0.27)	16.57	7.81	347,719	0.78	0.78	0.63	100
R3	15.95	0.00[8]	1.13	1.13	(0.15)	—	(0.15)	16.93	7.10	37,082	1.42	1.42	(0.01)	100
R4	16.26	0.05	1.16	1.21	(0.20)	—	(0.20)	17.27	7.45	104,353	1.10	1.10	0.30	100
R5	16.43	0.11	1.16	1.27	(0.26)	—	(0.26)	17.44	7.77	307,347	0.80	0.80	0.66	100
R6	16.53	0.12	1.18	1.30	(0.28)	—	(0.28)	17.55	7.88	739,434	0.70	0.70	0.71	100
Y	16.53	0.11	1.18	1.29	(0.27)	—	(0.27)	17.55	7.83	1,074,227	0.80	0.76	0.66	100
F	15.63	0.11	1.12	1.23	(0.28)	—	(0.28)	16.58	7.89	619,937	0.70	0.70	0.71	100
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019														
A	$14.66	$ 0.21	$ 1.36	$ 1.57	$(0.18)	$(0.35)	$(0.53)	$15.70	11.32%	$ 464,083	1.12%	1.12%	1.42%	92%
C	12.74	0.08	1.19	1.27	(0.03)	(0.35)	(0.38)	13.63	10.46	37,457	1.89	1.89	0.64	92
I	14.60	0.25	1.35	1.60	(0.23)	(0.35)	(0.58)	15.62	11.67	350,647	0.79	0.79	1.71	92
R3	14.87	0.17	1.39	1.56	(0.13)	(0.35)	(0.48)	15.95	11.03	51,593	1.42	1.42	1.14	92
R4	15.16	0.22	1.41	1.63	(0.18)	(0.35)	(0.53)	16.26	11.34	133,349	1.12	1.12	1.44	92
R5	15.32	0.27	1.42	1.69	(0.23)	(0.35)	(0.58)	16.43	11.73	265,062	0.80	0.80	1.74	92
R6	15.42	0.30	1.41	1.71	(0.25)	(0.35)	(0.60)	16.53	11.78	638,619	0.70	0.70	1.93	92
Y	15.41	0.28	1.43	1.71	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.59)	16.53	11.80	981,426	0.78	0.75	1.80	92
F	14.61	0.27	1.35	1.62	(0.25)	(0.35)	(0.60)	15.63	11.82	660,251	0.70	0.70	1.82	92
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018														
A	$17.49	$ 0.18	$(2.19)	$(2.01)	$(0.21)	$(0.61)	$(0.82)	$14.66	(12.07)%	$ 480,730	1.10%	1.10%	1.05%	76%
C	15.33	0.05	(1.90)	(1.85)	(0.13)	(0.61)	(0.74)	12.74	(12.71)	48,193	1.87	1.86	0.32	76
I	17.41	0.24	(2.19)	(1.95)	(0.25)	(0.61)	(0.86)	14.60	(11.81)	457,499	0.79	0.79	1.41	76
R3	17.73	0.13	(2.22)	(2.09)	(0.16)	(0.61)	(0.77)	14.87	(12.33)	57,967	1.41	1.41	0.73	76
R4	18.06	0.18	(2.26)	(2.08)	(0.21)	(0.61)	(0.82)	15.16	(12.07)	157,811	1.11	1.11	1.04	76
R5	18.24	0.24	(2.29)	(2.05)	(0.26)	(0.61)	(0.87)	15.32	(11.82)	253,440	0.80	0.80	1.35	76
R6	18.34	0.27	(2.30)	(2.03)	(0.28)	(0.61)	(0.89)	15.42	(11.69)	505,433	0.70	0.70	1.56	76
Y	18.34	0.25	(2.30)	(2.05)	(0.27)	(0.61)	(0.88)	15.41	(11.77)	1,029,715	0.74	0.74	1.41	76
F	17.43	0.25	(2.18)	(1.93)	(0.28)	(0.61)	(0.89)	14.61	(11.72)	599,574	0.70	0.70	1.49	76
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017														
A	$14.36	$ 0.18	$ 3.10	$ 3.28	$(0.15)	$ —	$(0.15)	$17.49	23.07%	$ 571,753	1.14%	1.14%	1.11%	102%
C	12.61	0.05	2.73	2.78	(0.06)	—	(0.06)	15.33	22.13	67,778	1.88	1.88	0.37	102
I	14.31	0.24	3.07	3.31	(0.21)	—	(0.21)	17.41	23.36	428,563	0.89	0.89	1.54	102
R3	14.58	0.14	3.14	3.28	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	17.73	22.69	69,884	1.42	1.42	0.87	102
R4	14.84	0.19	3.20	3.39	(0.17)	—	(0.17)	18.06	23.07	192,812	1.12	1.12	1.17	102
R5	14.98	0.25	3.22	3.47	(0.21)	—	(0.21)	18.24	23.47	240,029	0.82	0.82	1.52	102
R6	15.06	0.29	3.21	3.50	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	18.34	23.59	218,688	0.71	0.71	1.70	102
Y	15.07	0.24	3.25	3.49	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	18.34	23.51	1,131,809	0.74	0.74	1.49	102
F[4]	14.79	0.20	2.44	2.64	—	—	—	17.43	17.85[5]	526,321	0.71[6]	0.71[6]	1.75[6]	102

Class	Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Capital Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return[2]	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjust-ments[3]	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover
	Selected Per-Share Data[1]									*Ratios and Supplemental Data*				
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016														
A	$15.11	$0.18	$(0.59)	$(0.41)	$(0.11)	$(0.23)	$(0.34)	$14.36	(2.68)%	$ 483,835	1.20%	1.20%	1.27%	82%
B	13.69	0.03	(0.52)	(0.49)	—	(0.23)	(0.23)	12.97	(3.52)	1,354	2.39	2.04	0.26	82
C	13.32	0.07	(0.53)	(0.46)	(0.02)	(0.23)	(0.25)	12.61	(3.38)	54,507	1.93	1.93	0.52	82
I	15.07	0.23	(0.60)	(0.37)	(0.16)	(0.23)	(0.39)	14.31	(2.34)	271,707	0.88	0.88	1.65	82
R3	15.33	0.15	(0.60)	(0.45)	(0.07)	(0.23)	(0.30)	14.58	(2.88)	58,367	1.45	1.45	1.02	82
R4	15.59	0.19	(0.60)	(0.41)	(0.11)	(0.23)	(0.34)	14.84	(2.58)	139,731	1.14	1.14	1.32	82
R5	15.74	0.24	(0.61)	(0.37)	(0.16)	(0.23)	(0.39)	14.98	(2.33)	101,936	0.84	0.84	1.64	82
R6	15.82	0.28	(0.64)	(0.36)	(0.17)	(0.23)	(0.40)	15.06	(2.23)	29,571	0.74	0.74	1.87	82
Y	15.82	0.27	(0.62)	(0.35)	(0.17)	(0.23)	(0.40)	15.07	(2.16)	1,093,849	0.74	0.74	1.80	82
The Hartford International Value Fund														
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020														
A	$14.53	$0.16	$(3.00)	$(2.84)	$(0.42)	$ —	$(0.42)	$11.27	(20.24)%	$ 29,857	1.22%	1.22%	1.31%	26%
C	14.31	0.05	(2.96)	(2.91)	(0.28)	—	(0.28)	11.12	(20.83)	6,692	1.99	1.99	0.37	26
I	14.69	0.19	(3.01)	(2.82)	(0.47)	—	(0.47)	11.40	(19.98)	450,897	0.92	0.92	1.56	26
R3	14.62	0.11	(3.03)	(2.92)	(0.34)	—	(0.34)	11.36	(20.53)	344	1.57	1.57	0.88	26
R4	14.62	0.15	(3.00)	(2.85)	(0.45)	—	(0.45)	11.32	(20.26)	2,812	1.27	1.27	1.26	26
R5	14.72	0.20	(3.02)	(2.82)	(0.46)	—	(0.46)	11.44	(19.94)	26,420	0.95	0.95	1.59	26
R6	15.03	0.20	(3.07)	(2.87)	(0.48)	—	(0.48)	11.68	(19.87)	40,184	0.86	0.86	1.58	26
Y	15.02	0.19	(3.07)	(2.88)	(0.47)	—	(0.47)	11.67	(19.93)	224,804	0.93	0.91	1.43	26
F	14.70	0.19	(3.00)	(2.81)	(0.48)	—	(0.48)	11.41	(19.91)	176,284	0.86	0.86	1.53	26
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019														
A	$15.11	$0.31	$ 0.15	$ 0.46	$(0.34)	$(0.70)	$(1.04)	$14.53	3.90%	$ 205,566	1.20%	1.20%	2.19%	51%
C	14.86	0.20	0.17	0.37	(0.22)	(0.70)	(0.92)	14.31	3.14	17,367	1.95	1.95	1.45	51
I	15.28	0.39	0.12	0.51	(0.40)	(0.70)	(1.10)	14.69	4.20	1,004,021	0.91	0.91	2.74	51
R3	15.17	0.25	0.18	0.43	(0.28)	(0.70)	(0.98)	14.62	3.53	669	1.54	1.54	1.80	51
R4	15.20	0.31	0.15	0.46	(0.34)	(0.70)	(1.04)	14.62	3.85	1,396	1.25	1.25	2.17	51
R5	15.32	0.39	0.11	0.50	(0.40)	(0.70)	(1.10)	14.72	4.13	34,293	0.95	0.95	2.80	51
R6[17]	14.59	0.30	0.14	0.44	—	—	—	15.03	3.05[5]	170,365	0.84[6]	0.84[6]	3.15[6]	51
Y	15.60	0.38	0.14	0.52	(0.40)	(0.70)	(1.10)	15.02	4.21	619,624	0.90	0.89	2.63	51
F	15.30	0.36	0.15	0.51	(0.41)	(0.70)	(1.11)	14.70	4.24	280,593	0.84	0.84	2.55	51
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018														
A	$17.87	$0.28	$(1.88)	$(1.60)	$(0.55)	$(0.61)	$(1.16)	$15.11	(9.67)%	$ 293,131	1.20%	1.20%	1.65%	22%
C	17.61	0.15	(1.85)	(1.70)	(0.44)	(0.61)	(1.05)	14.86	(10.32)	26,524	1.92	1.92	0.92	22
I	18.07	0.33	(1.90)	(1.57)	(0.61)	(0.61)	(1.22)	15.28	(9.41)	905,960	0.90	0.90	1.91	22
R3	17.99	0.23	(1.91)	(1.68)	(0.53)	(0.61)	(1.14)	15.17	(10.02)	851	1.55	1.55	1.32	22
R4	17.98	0.28	(1.90)	(1.62)	(0.55)	(0.61)	(1.16)	15.20	(9.71)	1,441	1.25	1.25	1.64	22
R5	18.13	0.34	(1.93)	(1.59)	(0.61)	(0.61)	(1.22)	15.32	(9.46)	30,210	0.93	0.93	1.98	22
Y	18.43	0.35	(1.95)	(1.60)	(0.62)	(0.61)	(1.23)	15.60	(9.39)	685,942	0.87	0.87	1.99	22
F	18.09	0.37	(1.93)	(1.56)	(0.62)	(0.61)	(1.23)	15.30	(9.31)	382,297	0.83	0.83	2.16	22
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017														
A	$15.02	$0.28	$ 3.28	$ 3.56	$(0.27)	$(0.44)	$(0.71)	$17.87	24.76%	$ 379,165	1.32%	1.32%	1.77%	26%
C	14.80	0.18	3.24	3.42	(0.17)	(0.44)	(0.61)	17.61	24.01	34,949	1.93	1.93	1.14	26
I	15.19	0.40	3.26	3.66	(0.34)	(0.44)	(0.78)	18.07	25.21	1,196,683	0.93	0.93	2.43	26
R3	15.14	0.25	3.30	3.55	(0.26)	(0.44)	(0.70)	17.99	24.46	933	1.57	1.57	1.51	26
R4	15.12	0.31	3.28	3.59	(0.29)	(0.44)	(0.73)	17.98	24.83	1,758	1.25	1.25	1.91	26
R5	15.24	0.46	3.21	3.67	(0.34)	(0.44)	(0.78)	18.13	25.18	21,727	0.93	0.93	2.65	26
Y	15.48	0.40	3.34	3.74	(0.35)	(0.44)	(0.79)	18.43	25.29	736,027	0.86	0.86	2.37	26
F[4]	15.50	0.31	2.28	2.59	—	—	—	18.09	16.71[5]	377,877	0.83[6]	0.83[6]	2.61[6]	26

Class	Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Capital Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return(2)	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Adjustments(3)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjustments(3)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover
	Selected Per-Share Data(1)									Ratios and Supplemental Data				
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016														
A	$14.31	$0.19	$0.96	$1.15	$(0.18)	$(0.26)	$(0.44)	$15.02	8.38%	$445,154	1.35%	1.35%(18)	1.40%	32%
C	14.06	0.09	0.96	1.05	(0.05)	(0.26)	(0.31)	14.80	7.70	34,860	2.00	2.00(18)	0.70	32
I	14.45	0.24	0.98	1.22	(0.22)	(0.26)	(0.48)	15.19	8.84	685,403	0.98	0.98(18)	1.74	32
R3	14.28	0.12	1.00	1.12	—	(0.26)	(0.26)	15.14	8.08	545	1.61	1.61(18)	0.85	32
R4	14.36	0.19	0.98	1.17	(0.15)	(0.26)	(0.41)	15.12	8.48	1,679	1.30	1.30(18)	1.36	32
R5	14.46	0.23	0.99	1.22	(0.18)	(0.26)	(0.44)	15.24	8.83	708	1.00	1.00(18)	1.67	32
Y	14.72	0.27	0.98	1.25	(0.23)	(0.26)	(0.49)	15.48	8.90	361,119	0.89	0.89(18)	1.88	32

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOOTNOTES

(1) Information presented relates to a share outstanding throughout the indicated period. Net investment income (loss) per share amounts are calculated based on average shares outstanding unless otherwise noted.
(2) Assumes initial investment at net asset value at the beginning of each period, reinvestment of all distributions, the complete redemption of the investment at net asset value at the end of each period and no sales charge. Total return would be reduced if sales charges were taken into account.
(3) Adjustments include waivers and reimbursements, if applicable. Ratios do not include fees paid indirectly.
(4) Commenced operations on February 28, 2017.
(5) Not annualized.
(6) Annualized.
(7) Commenced operations on February 29, 2016.
(8) Amount is less than $0.01 per share.
(9) Commenced operations on February 28, 2018.
(10) Per share amount was not in accord with the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) for the period because of the timing of transactions in shares of the Fund and the amount and timing of per-share net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on such shares.
(11) Excluding the expenses not subject to cap, the ratios would have been 1.75%, 2.50%, 1.35%, 1.95%, 1.65%, 1.35% and 1.30% for Class A, Class C, Class I, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class Y, respectively.
(12) Includes the Fund's share of the Master Portfolio's allocated expenses.
(13) Effective October 7, 2019, the Global Impact Fund commenced operations as a stand-alone fund. The portfolio turnover is reflective of the activity from October 7, 2019 to October 31, 2019. The blended portfolio turnover rate of the Global Impact Fund and its former master portfolio, the Global Impact Master Portfolio (the "Master Portfolio"), is 108% which reflects the portfolio turnover of the Master Portfolio from November 1, 2018 through October 4, 2019 and the Global Impact Fund from October 7, 2019 to October 31, 2019.
(14) The portfolio turnover of the Fund is reflective of the portfolio turnover of the Master Portfolio.
(15) Excluding the expenses not subject to cap, the ratios would have been 1.19%, 1.94%, 1.94%, 0.89%, 1.49%, 1.19%, 0.89% and 0.79% for Class A, Class B, Class C, Class I, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class Y, respectively.
(16) Excluding the expenses not subject to cap, the ratios would have been 1.30%, 2.05%, 2.05%, 1.00%, 1.60%, 1.30%, 1.00% and 0.95% for Class A, Class B, Class C, Class I, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class Y, respectively.
(17) Commenced operations on February 28, 2019.
(18) Excluding the expenses not subject to cap, the ratios would have been 1.34%, 1.99%, 0.97%, 1.60%, 1.29%, 0.99%, and 0.88% for Class A, Class C, Class I, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5 and Class Y, respectively.
(19) Amount is less than 0.01%.

For More Information

Two documents are available that offer further information on the Funds:

Annual/Semi-Annual Report To Shareholders

Additional information about each Fund's investments is available in the annual and semi-annual reports. In each Fund's annual report you will also find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year (or period as the case may be), as well as the independent registered public accounting firm's report.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI contains more detailed information on the Funds. A current SAI and annual report have been filed with the SEC and the SAI is incorporated by reference into (which means it is legally a part of) this prospectus.

The Funds make available this prospectus, the SAI and annual/semi-annual reports free of charge, on the Funds' website at hartfordfunds.com.

To request a free copy of the current annual/semi-annual report, if available, for the Funds and/or the SAI or for shareholder inquiries or other information about the Funds, please contact the Funds at:

By Mail:

Hartford Funds
P.O. Box 219060
Kansas City, MO 64121-9060

(For overnight mail)
Hartford Funds
430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060
Kansas City, MO 64105-1407

By Phone:

1-888-843-7824

On The Internet:

hartfordfunds.com

Or you may view or obtain these documents from the SEC:

Internet: (on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's internet website) www.sec.gov

E-Mail: publicinfo@sec.gov

Requests which are made by e-mail require the payment of a duplicating fee to the SEC in order to obtain a document.

Investing In Mutual Funds:

Shareholders or potential shareholders can obtain additional information about investing, including information about investing in mutual funds, on the SEC's Investor Education and Advocacy Web Site at http://www.sec.gov/investor.shtml and through the FINRA's Investor Information Web Site at http://www.finra.org/Investors/index.htm. To obtain additional information about the expenses associated with investing in mutual funds, the SEC provides a Mutual Fund Cost Calculator, available at http://www.sec.gov/investor/tools/mfcc/mfcc-int.htm; and FINRA provides a Mutual Funds and ETF Expense Analyzer, available at https://tools.finra.org/fund_analyzer/?rr=1.

SEC File Number
The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc. 811-07589

MFPRO-IE21
March 1, 2021

Appendix A

INTERMEDIARY-SPECIFIC SALES CHARGE WAIVERS AND DISCOUNTS

The availability of certain initial and contingent deferred sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on the particular financial intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold Fund shares. Financial intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of these waivers and discounts. For waivers or discounts not available through a particular intermediary, investors will have to purchase shares directly from the Funds or through another intermediary to receive such waivers or discounts to the extent such a waiver or discount is available. **These waivers or discounts, which may vary from those disclosed elsewhere in the statutory prospectus or SAI, are subject to change and this Appendix will be updated based on information provided by the financial intermediaries.** Neither the Funds, Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC, nor Hartford Funds Distributors, LLC supervises the implementation of these waivers or discounts or verifies the intermediaries' administration of these waivers or discounts. In all instances, it is the purchaser's responsibility to notify the financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any facts that may qualify the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information.

Merrill Lynch

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Funds' prospectus or SAI. Shareholders should contact Merrill Lynch to determine their eligibility for these waivers and discounts.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by a 529 Plan (does not include 529 Plan units or 529-specific share classes or equivalents)
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares exchanged due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform
- Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)
- Shares exchanged from Class C (i.e. level-load) shares of the same fund pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers
- Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members
- Directors of the Fund, and employees of the Fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in the Fund's prospectus
- Eligible shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement). Automated transactions (i.e. systematic purchases and withdrawals) and purchases made after shares are automatically sold to pay Merrill Lynch's account maintenance fees are not eligible for reinstatement.

CDSC Waivers on A and C Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code

- Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement
- Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms
- Shares received through an exchange due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers

Front-end load Discounts Available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in the Fund's prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts as described in the Fund's prospectus will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts (including 529 program holdings, where applicable) within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time

Ameriprise Financial

Class A Shares Front-End Sales Charge Waivers Available at Ameriprise Financial:

The following information applies to Class A shares purchases if you have an account with or otherwise purchase Fund shares through Ameriprise Financial:

Shareholders purchasing fund shares through an Ameriprise Financial account are eligible for the following front-end sales charge waivers, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's prospectus or SAI:

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund (but not any other fund within the same fund family).
- Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 7-year anniversary of the purchase date. To the extent that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to exchanges of Class C shares or conversion of Class C shares following a shorter holding period, that waiver will apply.
- Employees and registered representatives of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates and their immediate family members.
- Shares purchased by or through qualified accounts (including IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, 401(k)s, 403(b) TSCAs subject to ERISA and defined benefit plans) that are held by a covered family member, defined as an Ameriprise financial advisor and/or the advisor's spouse, advisor's lineal ascendant (mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, great grandmother, great grandfather), advisor's lineal descendant (son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great grandson, great granddaughter) or any spouse of a covered family member who is a lineal descendant.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e. Rights of Reinstatement).

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

Effective July 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account are eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in the Funds' Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- Class C (i.e., level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's share class conversion program
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

Shareholders should contact Morgan Stanley Wealth Management to determine their eligibility for these waivers.

Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services, Inc. and each entity's affiliates ("Raymond James")

Effective March 1, 2019, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account, or through an introducing broker-dealer or independent registered investment adviser for which Raymond James provides trade execution, clearance, and/or custody services, will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Fund's prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales load waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James

- Shares purchased in an investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased within the same fund family through a systematic reinvestment of capital gains and dividend distributions.
- Employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).
- A shareholder in the Fund's Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Raymond James.

CDSC Waivers on Classes A and C shares available at Raymond James

- Death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund's prospectus.
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations.
- Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Front-end load discounts available at Raymond James: breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and/or letters of intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Raymond James. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of rights of accumulation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

- Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, over a 13-month time period. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

Janney Montgomery Scott LLC

Effective May 1, 2020, if you purchase Fund shares through a Janney Montgomery Scott LLC ("Janney") brokerage account, you will be eligible for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC"), or back-end sales charge, waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund's Prospectus or SAI. Shareholders should contact Janney to determine their eligibility for these waivers and discounts.

Front-end sales charge* waivers on Class A shares available at Janney

Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family).

Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Janney or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Janney.

Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within ninety (90) days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e., right of reinstatement).

Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans.

Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Class C shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Janney's policies and procedures.

CDSC waivers on Class A and C shares available at Janney

Shares sold upon the death or disability of the shareholder.

- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's prospectus.
- Shares purchased in connection with a return of excess contributions from an IRA account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts if the redemption is taken in or after the year the shareholder reaches qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations.
- Shares sold to pay Janney fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Janney.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
- Shares exchanged into the same share class of a different fund in the same fund family.

Front-end sales charge* discounts available at Janney: breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and/or letters of intent

- Breakpoints as described in the Fund's prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation ("ROA"), which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Janney. Eligible fund family assets not held at Janney may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, over a 13-month time period. Eligible fund family assets not held at Janney may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

* Also referred to as an "initial sales charge."

Edward D. Jones & Co., L.P. ("Edward Jones")

Policies Regarding Transactions Through Edward Jones

Effective on or after March 1, 2021, the following information supersedes prior information with respect to transactions and positions held in fund shares through an Edward Jones system. Clients of Edward Jones (also referred to as "shareholders") purchasing fund shares on the Edward Jones commission and fee-based platforms are eligible only for the following sales charge discounts (also referred to as "breakpoints") and waivers, which can differ from discounts and waivers described elsewhere in the mutual fund prospectus or statement of additional information ("SAI") or through another broker-dealer. In all instances, it is the shareholder's responsibility to inform Edward Jones at the time of purchase of any relationship, holdings of Hartford mutual fund family and Hartford SMART529 plan, or other facts qualifying the purchaser for discounts or waivers. Edward Jones can ask for documentation of such circumstance. Shareholders should contact Edward Jones if they have questions regarding their eligibility for these discounts and waivers.

Breakpoints

- Breakpoint pricing, otherwise known as volume pricing, at dollar thresholds as described in the prospectus.

Rights of Accumulation ("ROA")

- The applicable sales charge on a purchase of Class A shares is determined by taking into account all share classes (except certain money market funds (if any) and any assets held in group retirement plans) of the Hartford mutual fund family and Hartford SMART529 plan held by the shareholder or in an account grouped by Edward Jones with other accounts for the purpose of providing certain pricing considerations ("pricing groups"). If grouping assets as a shareholder, this includes all share classes held on the Edward Jones platform and/or held on another platform. The inclusion of eligible fund family assets in the ROA calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying Edward Jones of such assets at the time of calculation. Money market funds are included only if such shares were sold with a sales charge at the time of purchase or acquired in exchange for shares purchased with a sales charge.
- The employer maintaining a SEP IRA plan and/or SIMPLE IRA plan may elect to establish or change ROA for the IRA accounts associated with the plan to a plan-level grouping as opposed to including all share classes at a shareholder or pricing group level.
- ROA is determined by calculating the higher of cost minus redemptions or market value (current shares x NAV).

Letter of Intent ("LOI")

- Through a LOI, shareholders can receive the sales charge and breakpoint discounts for purchases shareholders intend to make over a 13-month period from the date Edward Jones receives the LOI. The LOI is determined by calculating the higher of cost or market value of qualifying holdings at LOI initiation in combination with the value that the shareholder intends to buy over a 13-month period to calculate the front-end sales charge and any breakpoint discounts. Each purchase the shareholder makes during that 13-month period will receive the sales charge and breakpoint discount that applies to the total amount. The inclusion of eligible fund family assets in the LOI calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying Edward Jones of such assets at the time of calculation. Purchases made before the LOI is received by Edward Jones are not adjusted under the LOI and will not reduce the sales charge previously paid. Sales charges will be adjusted if the LOI is not met.
- If the employer maintaining a SEP IRA plan and/or SIMPLE IRA plan has elected to establish or change ROA for the IRA accounts associated with the plan to a plan-level grouping, LOIs for such SEP IRA plan and/or SIMPLE IRA plan will also be at the plan-level and may only be established by the employer.

Sales Charge Waivers

Sales charges are waived for the following shareholders and in the following situations:

- Associates of Edward Jones and its affiliates and their family members who are in the same pricing group (as determined by Edward Jones under its policies and procedures) as the associate. This waiver will continue for the remainder of the associate's life if the associate retires from Edward Jones in good-standing and remains in good standing pursuant to Edward Jones' policies and procedures.
- Shares purchased in an Edward Jones fee-based program.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redeemed shares of the same fund family so long as the following conditions are met: 1) the proceeds are from the sale of shares within 60 days of the purchase, and 2) the sale and purchase are made in the same share class and the same account or the purchase is made in an individual retirement account with proceeds from liquidations in a non-retirement account.

- Shares exchanged into Class A shares from another share class eligible to be exchanged pursuant to the prospectus so long as the exchange is into the same fund and was initiated at the discretion of Edward Jones. Edward Jones is responsible for any remaining CDSC due to the fund company, if applicable. Any future purchases are subject to the applicable sales charge as disclosed in the prospectus.
- Exchanges from Class C shares to Class A shares of the same fund, generally, in the 84th month following the anniversary of the purchase date or earlier at the discretion of Edward Jones.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) Waivers

If the shareholder purchases shares that are subject to a CDSC and those shares are redeemed before the CDSC is expired, the shareholder is responsible to pay the CDSC except in the following conditions:

- The death or disability of the shareholder.
- Systematic withdrawals with up to 10% per year of the account value.
- Return of excess contributions from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA).
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts if the redemption is taken in or after the year the shareholder reaches qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations.
- Shares sold to pay Edward Jones fees or costs in such cases where the transaction is initiated by Edward Jones.
- Shares exchanged in an Edward Jones fee-based program.
- Shares acquired through NAV reinstatement.
- Shares redeemed at the discretion of Edward Jones for Minimum Balances, as described below

Other Important Information Regarding Transactions Through Edward Jones

Minimum Purchase Amounts

- Initial purchase minimum: $250
- Subsequent purchase minimum: none

Minimum Balances

Edward Jones has the right to redeem at its discretion fund holdings with a balance of $250 or less. The following are examples of accounts that are not included in this policy:

- A fee-based account held on an Edward Jones platform
- A 529 account held on an Edward Jones platform
- An account with an active systematic investment plan or LOI

Exchanging Share Classes

- At any time it deems necessary, Edward Jones has the authority to exchange at NAV a shareholder's holdings in a class of a Fund eligible to be exchanged pursuant to the prospectus to Class A shares of the same Fund.

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.

Effective June 30, 2020, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. ("OPCO") platform or account are eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund's prospectus or SAI. Shareholders should contact OPCO to determine their eligibility for these waivers and discounts.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at OPCO

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan
- Shares purchased through an OPCO affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)

- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).
- A shareholder in the Fund's Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of OPCO
- Employees and registered representatives of OPCO or its affiliates and their family members
- Directors or Trustees of the Fund, and employees of the Fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus

CDSC Waivers on A and C Shares available at OPCO

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulation
- Shares sold to pay OPCO fees but only if the transaction is initiated by OPCO
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Front-end load Discounts Available at OPCO: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at OPCO. Eligible fund family assets not held at OPCO may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

Robert W. Baird & Co.

Effective June 15, 2020, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Robert W. Baird & Co. ("Baird") platform or account will only be eligible for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the SAI. Shareholders should contact Baird to determine their eligibility for these waivers and discounts.

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Class A shares Available at Baird

- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Baird or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Baird
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions from another Hartford mutual fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as rights of reinstatement)
- A shareholder in the Fund's Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares of the same Fund if the shares are no longer subject to CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Baird
- Employer-sponsored retirement plans or charitable accounts in a transactional brokerage account at Baird, including 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans. For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs

CDSC Waivers on Class A and C shares Available at Baird

- Shares sold due to death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's Prospectus
- Shares bought due to return of excess contributions from an IRA Account

- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on the applicable IRS regulation
- Shares sold to pay Baird fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Baird
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at Baird: Breakpoints and/or Rights of Accumulation

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus
- Rights of accumulation, which entitles shareholders to breakpoint discounts, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of Hartford mutual fund assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Baird. Eligible Hartford mutual fund assets not held at Baird may be included in the rights of accumulation calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI) allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases of Hartford mutual funds through Baird, over a 13-month period of time

Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated ("Stifel")

Effective July 1, 2020, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Stifel platform or account or who own shares for which Stifel or an affiliate is the broker-dealer of record are eligible for the following additional sales charge waiver. Shareholders should contact Stifel to determine their eligibility for these waivers and discounts.

Front-End Sales Load Waiver on Class A shares at Stifel

- Class C shares that have been held for more than seven (7) years will be converted to Class A shares of the same Fund pursuant to Stifel's policies and procedures.
- All other sales charge waivers and reductions described elsewhere in the Fund's Prospectus or SAI still apply

U.S. Bancorp Investments

Waivers Applicable to Purchases through U.S. Bancorp Investments

Effective February 22, 2021, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a U.S. Bancorp Investments (USBI) platform or account or who own shares for which USBI is the broker-dealer of record, where the shares are held in an omnibus account at the Fund, will be eligible for the following additional sales charge waiver. Shareholders should contact USBI to determine their eligibility for these waivers and discounts.

Front-end Sales Load Waiver on Class A Shares available at U.S. Bancorp Investments

- Class C (i.e., level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge are systematically converted to the Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to USBI's share class exchange policy.
- All other sales charge waivers and reductions described elsewhere in the Fund's Prospectus or SAI still apply