

MARCH 15, 2021

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FOLLOWING PROSPECTUSES:

**HARTFORD SCHRODERS EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND
SUMMARY PROSPECTUS DATED MARCH 1, 2021**

**HARTFORD SCHRODERS FUNDS PROSPECTUS
DATED MARCH 1, 2021**

This Supplement contains new and additional information regarding Hartford Schrodgers Emerging Markets Equity Fund and should be read in connection with your Summary Prospectus and Statutory Prospectus.

(1) Effective immediately, under the headings “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares” in the above referenced Summary Prospectus and “Hartford Schrodgers Emerging Markets Equity Fund Summary Section – Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares” in the above referenced Statutory Prospectus the following is added:

Effective as of the close of business on April 15, 2021, the Fund will be closed to new investors. No purchases of the Fund’s shares will be allowed after that time, except as follows: (i) purchases by shareholders of record of the Fund as of April 15, 2021 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 Section 529 plans that currently include the Fund within one or more of their investment options; (v) purchases by Hartford Funds’ fund of funds; (vi) 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 April 15, 2021; (vii) 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 clients; (viii) 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 (ix) purchases through an approved broker-dealer by: employees of Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC and its affiliates, employees of the Sub-Advisers, and directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds II, Inc.

(2) Effective immediately, under the heading “Classes of Shares” in the above referenced Statutory Prospectus, the following footnote is added to the classes of shares table next to the Emerging Markets Equity Fund:

(1) Effective as of the close of business on April 15, 2021, the Emerging Markets Equity Fund will be closed to new investors. No purchases of the Fund’s shares will be allowed after that time, except 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 Fund to new investors at a future date; and (iii) 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.

This Supplement should be retained with your Summary Prospectus and Statutory Prospectus for future reference.

Hartford Schrodgers Funds

Prospectus

March 1, 2021

HARTFORDFUNDS

Our benchmark is the investor.®

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R3	Class R4	Class R5	Class Y	Class F	Class SDR
Hartford Schrodgers China A Fund	HSAX	HSXCX	HSIX	—	—	—	HSYX	SHFX	SHRX
Hartford Schrodgers Emerging Markets Equity Fund	SEMVX	HHHCX	SEMNX	HHHRX	HHHSX	HHHTX	HHYX	HHFX	SEMTX
Hartford Schrodgers Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund	SMSVX	HFZCX	SMSNX	HFZRX	HFZSX	HFZTX	HFZYX	HFZFX	SMSRX
Hartford Schrodgers International Multi-Cap Value Fund	SIDVX	HFYCX	SIDNX	HFYRX	HFYSX	HFYTX	HFYYX	HFYFX	SIDRX
Hartford Schrodgers International Stock Fund	SCVEX	HSWCX	SCIEX	HSWRX	HSWSX	HSWTX	HSWYX	HSWFX	SCIJX
Hartford Schrodgers Securitized Income Fund	HITAX	HITCX	HITIX	—	—	—	HITYX	HITFX	HITSX
Hartford Schrodgers Tax-Aware Bond Fund	STWVX	HFKCX	STWTX	—	—	—	HFKYX	HFKFX	HFKVX
Hartford Schrodgers US MidCap Opportunities Fund	SMDVX	HFDCX	SMDIX	HFDRX	HFDSX	HFDTX	HFDYX	HFDFX	SMDRX
Hartford Schrodgers US Small Cap Opportunities Fund	SCUVX	HOOCX	SCUIX	HOORX	HOOSX	HOOTX	HOOYX	HOOFX	SCURX

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
P.O. BOX 219060
KANSAS CITY, MO 64121-9060

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Hartford Schroders China A 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 95 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	Y	F	SDR
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	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

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

Share Classes	A	C	I	Y	F	SDR
Management fees	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	3.15%	3.18%	3.11%	3.05%	2.95%	2.95%
Total annual fund operating expenses	4.30%	5.08%	4.01%	3.95%	3.85%	3.85%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽²⁾	2.85%	2.83%	2.86%	2.84%	2.86%	2.86%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽²⁾	1.45%	2.25%	1.15%	1.11%	0.99%	0.99%

(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), 2.25% (Class C), 1.15% (Class I), 1.11% (Class Y), 0.99% (Class F), and 0.99% (Class SDR). This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds II, 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	\$1,537	\$2,396	\$4,598
C	\$328	\$1,271	\$2,313	\$4,909
I	\$117	\$ 958	\$1,816	\$4,036
Y	\$113	\$ 943	\$1,789	\$3,986
F	\$101	\$ 911	\$1,740	\$3,897
SDR	\$101	\$ 911	\$1,740	\$3,897
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	\$228	\$1,271	\$2,313	\$4,909

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. From March 31, 2020 (commencement of operations) through October 31, 2020, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in China A shares and other instruments that have similar economic characteristics to such securities. China A shares are equity securities of companies located in mainland China that trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. The Fund will invest in China A shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs (collectively, “Stock Connect”). The Fund may also invest in China A shares through the Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor or Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor systems (collectively, the “QFII Programs”) once the appropriate license is obtained or through other means of access which may become available in the future.

The Fund’s sub-advisers, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“SIMNA”) and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited (“SIMNA Ltd.,” together with SIMNA, the “Sub-Advisers”), use a fundamental, research driven, bottom-up stock selection approach to seek to identify companies that they believe offer the potential for capital growth. As part of their investment process, the Sub-Advisers apply quantitative and qualitative screens, as well as engage with management of certain issuers, to determine the investable universe of companies. Within this universe, the Sub-Advisers generally consider the following when determining whether to purchase a security of a company: the likelihood of the company to grow shareholder value in the long term; the return on invested capital of the company; the relative valuation of the company; the quality of the company, including the sustainability of its business model; and whether the company has any proprietary competitive advantages. The Sub-Advisers generally sell securities when: they believe the issuer no longer presents an attractive value proposition; they identify more favorable investment opportunities; or they believe that the original investment thesis is irrelevant due to a material change in the company or the industry in which it operates. In addition, the Sub-Advisers incorporate financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into their investment process. The Sub-Advisers evaluate the impact and risk around issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which they view as important in their assessment of a company’s risk and potential for profitability.

The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization. The Fund may also invest in common and preferred stock, and depositary receipts, including Chinese Depositary Receipts (“CDRs”). The Fund may use derivatives, such as futures contracts, forward currency contracts and option contracts, in order to gain exposure to particular securities or markets, in connection with hedging transactions, equitizing cash, or otherwise to seek to increase total return.

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. The Fund is a non-diversified mutual fund, which means that it may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

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.

China A Shares Risk – As a result of the Fund’s focus in China A shares, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, economic, social, environmental, regulatory and other risks not typically associated with investing in a larger number of countries or regions. The Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges may close for extended periods for holidays or otherwise, which impacts the Fund’s ability to trade in China A shares during those periods. Trading suspensions in certain stocks, extended market closures, or the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions could lead to greater market execution risk, valuation risks, liquidity risks, and costs for the Fund. The Fund’s investments in China A shares are generally subject to the laws of the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”), including local securities regulations and listing rules. As a result of different legal standards, the Fund faces the risk of being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its China A shares holdings. Currently, there are temporary tax exemptions and non-taxable treatments with respect of assets traded via Stock Connect and QFII Programs. If these exemptions and tax treatments are withdrawn or modified, there is a risk that the PRC tax authorities may seek to collect tax on gains realized on the Fund’s investments in China A shares. As a result, the Fund would be subject to additional tax, which would adversely impact the Fund’s net asset value.

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 the 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 the Fund to the risk of price fluctuations on days when the Chinese markets are open, but Stock Connect is not trading. If the Fund invests through the QFII Programs, it may be subject to additional risks, such as failure to achieve best execution, trading disruption, custody risk and credit loss. In difficult market conditions, the Fund may not be able to sell its investments easily or at all, which could affect Fund performance and the Fund’s liquidity.

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.

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.

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. 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 the Fund's investments in China. At times there may be insufficient offshore RMB for the Fund to remain fully invested in Chinese equities.

Liquidity Risk – The risk that the market for a particular investment or type of investment is or becomes relatively illiquid, making it difficult for the Fund to sell that investment at an advantageous time or price. Illiquidity may be due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, rising interest rates, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value and their value may be lower than the market price of comparable liquid securities, which would negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the Sub-Advisers' investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. As part of the Sub-Advisers' investment strategy, the Sub-Advisers evaluate 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.

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.

Depository Receipts Risk – The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers in the form of depository receipts or other securities that are convertible into securities of foreign issuers, including depository receipts that are not sponsored by a financial institution ("Un-sponsored Depository Receipts"). Depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Un-sponsored Depository 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 depository receipts. Generally, CDRs, in registered form, 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.

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.

Derivatives Risk – Derivatives are instruments whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund’s original investment. Successful use of derivative instruments by the Fund depends on the Sub-Advisers’ judgment with respect to a number of factors and the Fund’s performance could be worse and/or more volatile than if it had not used these instruments. In addition, the fluctuations in the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the value of any portfolio assets being hedged, the performance of the asset class to which the Sub-Advisers seek exposure, or the overall securities markets.

Counterparty Risk – The risk that the counterparty in a transaction by the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise to honor its obligations.

Leverage Risk – Certain transactions, such as the use of derivatives, may give rise to leverage. Leverage can increase market exposure, increase volatility in the Fund, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet asset segregation requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so.

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. The market value of a forward currency contract fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. While forward foreign currency exchange contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the value of foreign securities, they do allow the Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. Use of such contracts, therefore, can have the effect of reducing returns and minimizing opportunities for gain. The Fund could also lose money when the contract is settled. The 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. The 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 – Futures and options may be more volatile than direct investments in the securities underlying the futures and options, may not correlate perfectly to the underlying securities, may involve additional costs, and may be illiquid. Futures and options also may involve the use of leverage as the 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 are also subject to the risk that the other party to the transaction may default on its obligation.

Non-Diversification Risk – The Fund is non-diversified, which means it is permitted to invest a greater portion of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a “diversified” fund. For this reason the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely. The Fund may also be subject to greater market fluctuation and price volatility than a more broadly diversified 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. Because the Fund has been in operation for less than one full calendar year as of December 31, 2020, no performance history has been provided. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. and its sub-sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Limited.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Jack Lee, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2020

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 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
Class SDR	\$5,000,000 This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus 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 Schroders Emerging Markets Equity 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 95 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	Y	F	SDR
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						

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	Y	F	SDR
Management fees	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses ⁽²⁾	0.27%	0.15%	0.24%	0.28%	0.23%	0.18%	0.16%	0.07%	0.06%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.53%	2.16%	1.25%	1.79%	1.49%	1.19%	1.17%	1.08%	1.07%

(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" for Class R4 have been restated to reflect the estimated transfer agency fees for the current year.

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	\$697	\$1,007	\$1,338	\$2,273
C	\$319	\$ 676	\$1,159	\$2,493
I	\$127	\$ 397	\$ 686	\$1,511
R3	\$182	\$ 563	\$ 970	\$2,105
R4	\$152	\$ 471	\$ 813	\$1,779
R5	\$121	\$ 378	\$ 654	\$1,443
Y	\$119	\$ 372	\$ 644	\$1,420
F	\$110	\$ 343	\$ 595	\$1,317
SDR	\$109	\$ 340	\$ 590	\$1,306
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	\$219	\$676	\$1,159	\$2,493

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 52% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of “emerging market” companies. The Fund’s sub-advisers, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“SIMNA”) and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited (“SIMNA Ltd.,” together with SIMNA, the “Sub-Advisers”), currently consider “emerging market” companies to be issuers listed or domiciled in, deriving a substantial portion of their revenues from, or having a substantial portion of their assets 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. Emerging market countries also include countries that the Fund’s Sub-Advisers consider to be emerging market countries based on their evaluation of their level of economic development or the size and experience of their securities markets.

The Fund will typically seek to allocate its investments among a number of different emerging market countries. Although there is no percentage limit on investments in any one emerging market country, the Sub-Advisers will refer to the country weights of the Fund’s benchmark index along with their quantitative country allocation model as a guide when making allocation decisions. The Fund invests in countries and companies that the Sub-Advisers believe offer the potential for capital growth. The Sub-Advisers consider bottom-up factors in evaluating investment opportunities. These factors include a company’s potential for above average earnings growth, a security’s attractive relative valuation, and whether a company has proprietary advantages. In addition, the Sub-Advisers incorporate financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into their investment process. The Sub-Advisers evaluate the impact and risk around issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which they view as important in their assessment of a company’s risk and potential for profitability. The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks (or units of ordinary and preference shares) and depositary receipts of companies of any size market capitalization, but tends to focus on mid to large cap companies. Based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may, through its normal 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.

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 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.

Depository Receipts Risk – The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers in the form of depository receipts or other securities that are convertible into securities of foreign issuers, including depository receipts that are not sponsored by a financial institution ("Un-sponsored Depository Receipts"). Depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Un-sponsored Depository 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 depository receipts.

Liquidity Risk – The risk that the market for a particular investment or type of investment is or becomes relatively illiquid, making it difficult for the Fund to sell that investment at an advantageous time or price. Illiquidity may be due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, rising interest rates, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value and their value may be lower than the market price of comparable liquid securities, which would negatively affect the Fund’s performance.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the Sub-Advisers’ investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. As part of the Sub-Advisers’ investment strategy, the Sub-Advisers evaluate 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

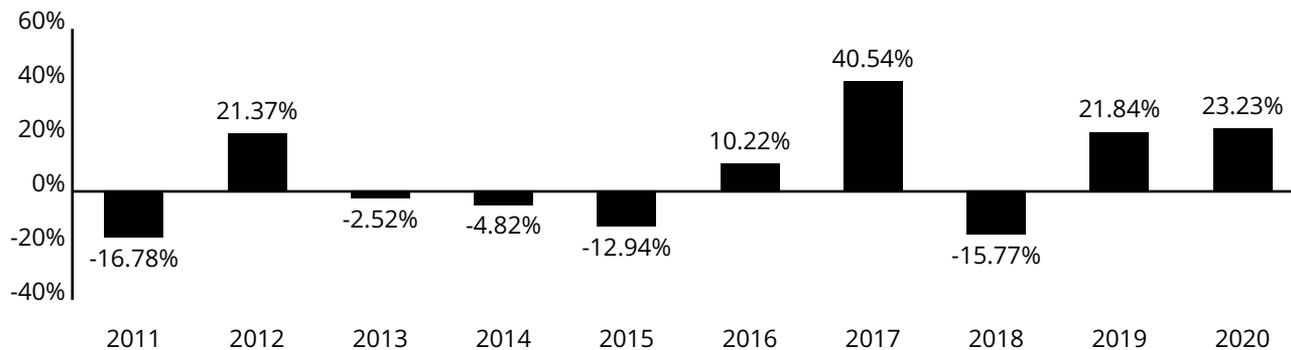
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. Effective immediately before the opening of business on October 24, 2016, the Schroder Emerging Market Equity Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) was reorganized into the Fund. The performance information for periods prior to October 24, 2016 is that of the Predecessor Fund. Prior to October 24, 2016, Class A, Class I and Class SDR were called Advisor Shares, Investor Shares and R6 Shares, respectively. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Would be different if the Fund’s fees and expenses were reflected for periods prior to October 24, 2016
- 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 21.26% December 31, 2020
Worst Quarter Return -23.64% September 30, 2011

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 are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes and are shown only for Class A shares. After-tax returns 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. For more information regarding returns, see the "Performance Notes" section in the Fund's statutory prospectus.

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	16.43%	13.12%	4.21%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	16.37%	13.05%	4.19%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	10.08%	10.68%	3.48%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C*	21.46%	13.77%	4.63%
Class I	23.57%	14.66%	5.04%
Class R3*	23.01%	14.27%	4.86%
Class R4*	23.40%	14.54%	4.99%
Class R5*	23.63%	14.69%	5.06%
Class Y*	23.59%	14.76%	5.09%
Class F**	23.78%	14.79%	5.10%
Class SDR***	23.80%	14.86%	5.14%
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%	3.63%

* Class C, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5, and Class Y shares commenced operations on October 24, 2016 and performance prior to this date reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor 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 Class F's inception date has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of Class F. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

*** Performance for Class SDR shares prior to December 30, 2014 (the inception date of the Predecessor Fund's Class R6 Shares) reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor Shares.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. and its sub-sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Limited.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Tom Wilson, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2014
Robert Davy	Portfolio Manager	2006
James Gotto	Portfolio Manager	2006
Waj Hashmi, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2006
Nicholas Field	Portfolio Manager	2006

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 and Class R5	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
Class SDR	\$5,000,000 This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus 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 Schroders Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund

Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks to provide a return of long-term capital growth and income.

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 95 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	Y	F	SDR
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.50%	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						

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	Y	F	SDR
Management fees	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses ⁽²⁾	0.46%	0.53%	0.35%	0.50%	0.45%	0.40%	0.39%	0.28%	0.28%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.41%	2.23%	1.05%	1.70%	1.40%	1.10%	1.09%	0.98%	0.98%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽³⁾	0.26%	0.33%	0.15%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.24%	0.23%	0.23%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽³⁾	1.15%	1.90%	0.90%	1.45%	1.15%	0.85%	0.85%	0.75%	0.75%

(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" for Class Y have been restated to reflect the estimated transfer agency fees for the current year.

(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: 1.15% (Class A), 1.90% (Class C), 0.90% (Class I), 1.45% (Class R3), 1.15% (Class R4), 0.85% (Class R5), 0.85% (Class Y), 0.75% (Class F), and 0.75% (Class SDR). This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds II, 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	\$562	\$852	\$1,163	\$2,043
C	\$293	\$666	\$1,165	\$2,539
I	\$ 92	\$319	\$ 565	\$1,269
R3	\$148	\$511	\$ 900	\$1,988
R4	\$117	\$419	\$ 742	\$1,658
R5	\$ 87	\$325	\$ 582	\$1,318
Y	\$ 87	\$323	\$ 578	\$1,307
F	\$ 77	\$289	\$ 519	\$1,180
SDR	\$ 77	\$289	\$ 519	\$1,180
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	\$193	\$666	\$1,165	\$2,539

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 141% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in bonds of issuers located in emerging market countries. Bonds in which the Fund may invest may be obligations of governments or government agencies or instrumentalities, supra-national issuers, or corporate issuers. Such bonds may pay fixed, variable, or floating interest rates. The Fund may invest in certain restricted securities, such as securities that are only eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued pursuant to Regulation S.

The Fund’s sub-advisers, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“SIMNA”) and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited (“SIMNA Ltd.,” together with SIMNA, the “Sub-Advisers”), allocate the Fund’s assets among sectors within the fixed-income market based on their assessment of the relative values and the risks and rewards the sectors present. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Sub-Advisers seek to identify bonds that offer what they consider the best possible risk/reward profile. In addition, the Sub-Advisers incorporate financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into their investment process. The Sub-Advisers evaluate the impact and risk around issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which they view as important in their assessment of a company’s risk and potential for profitability. Securities may be denominated in emerging market currencies, in the U.S. dollar, or in other developed-market currencies, depending on the Sub-Advisers’ view of the relative values and risks of investments in the various currencies. The Fund may invest in securities rated in any rating category and in unrated securities, and it may invest any portion of its assets in securities rated below investment grade or in unrated securities considered by the Sub-Advisers to be of comparable quality (so-called “junk bonds”). The Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration. The Sub-Advisers’ investment process may result in frequent trading of the Fund’s portfolio securities.

The Fund may enter into exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivatives transactions that generally consist of futures contracts, options on futures, swap contracts (including interest rate swaps, total return swaps, and credit default swaps) and foreign currency exchange transactions (including currency futures, forwards, and option transactions). The Fund may enter into any of these transactions to hedge various risks such as credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, and liquidity risk; take a net long or short position in certain investments or markets; provide liquidity in the Fund; equitize cash; minimize transaction costs; generate income; adjust the Fund’s sensitivity to interest rate risk, currency risk, or other risk; replicate certain direct investments; and for asset and sector allocation purposes. The Fund is a non-diversified mutual fund, which means that it may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

Emerging market countries include countries that the Fund’s Sub-Advisers consider to be emerging market countries based on the Sub-Advisers’ evaluation of such country’s level of economic development or the size and experience of such country’s securities market. Countries considered by the Fund’s Sub-Advisers not to be emerging market countries include: the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and certain countries within the Eurozone. The Fund will consider an issuer to be located in an emerging

market country if it is organized under the laws of an emerging market country, if it is domiciled in an emerging market country, if its securities are principally traded in an emerging market country, or if the Sub-Advisers determine that the issuer has more than 50% of its assets in or derives more than 50% of its revenues from one or more emerging market countries.

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.

Sovereign Debt Risk – Non-U.S. sovereign and quasi-sovereign debt are subject to the risk that the issuer or government authority that controls the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal or interest when due. This may result from political or social factors, the general economic environment of a country or economic region, levels of foreign debt or foreign currency exchange rates.

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.

Interest Rate Risk – The risk that your investment may go down in value when interest rates rise, because when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds and fixed rate loans fall. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policies and inflation rates. Generally, the longer the maturity of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets

may increase the risk that the Fund's investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with rising interest rates are currently heightened because interest rates in the U.S. remain near historic lows. Actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as decreases or increases in short-term interest rates, may adversely affect markets, which could, in turn, negatively impact Fund performance.

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 the 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.

High Yield Investments Risk – High yield investments rated below investment grade (also referred to as "junk bonds") are considered to be speculative and are subject to heightened credit risk, which may make the Fund more sensitive to adverse developments in the U.S. and abroad. Lower rated debt securities generally involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than higher rated debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than those of higher rated securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular debt securities, which may make them more difficult to value or sell.

Derivatives Risk – Derivatives are instruments whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. Successful use of derivative instruments by the Fund depends on the Sub-Advisers' judgment with respect to a number of factors and the Fund's performance could be worse and/or more volatile than if it had not used these instruments. In addition, the fluctuations in the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the value of any portfolio assets being hedged, the performance of the asset class to which the Sub-Advisers seek exposure, or the overall securities markets.

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. The market value of a forward currency contract fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. While forward foreign currency exchange contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the value of foreign securities, they do allow the Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. Use of such contracts, therefore, can have the effect of reducing returns and minimizing opportunities for gain. The Fund could also lose money when the contract is settled. The 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. The 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 – Futures and options may be more volatile than direct investments in the securities underlying the futures and options, may not correlate perfectly to the underlying securities, may involve additional costs, and may be illiquid. Futures and options also may involve the use of leverage as the 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 are also subject to the risk that the other party to the transaction may default on its obligation.

Swaps Risk – A swap is a contract that generally obligates the parties to exchange payments based on a specified reference security, basket of securities, security index or index component. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Certain swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Leverage Risk – Certain transactions, such as the use of derivatives, may give rise to leverage. Leverage can increase market exposure, increase volatility in the Fund, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet asset segregation requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so.

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.

Liquidity Risk – The risk that the market for a particular investment or type of investment is or becomes relatively illiquid, making it difficult for the Fund to sell that investment at an advantageous time or price. Illiquidity may be due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, rising interest rates, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value and their value may be lower than the market price of comparable liquid securities, which would negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Restricted Securities Risk – Restricted securities are subject to the risk that they may be difficult to sell at the time and price the Fund prefers.

Counterparty Risk – The risk that the counterparty in a transaction by the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise to honor its obligations.

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.

Non-Diversification Risk – The Fund is non-diversified, which means it is permitted to invest a greater portion of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a "diversified" fund. For this reason the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely. The Fund may also be subject to greater market fluctuation and price volatility than a more broadly diversified fund.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the Sub-Advisers' investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. As part of the Sub-Advisers' investment strategy, the Sub-Advisers evaluate 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.

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.

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.

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.

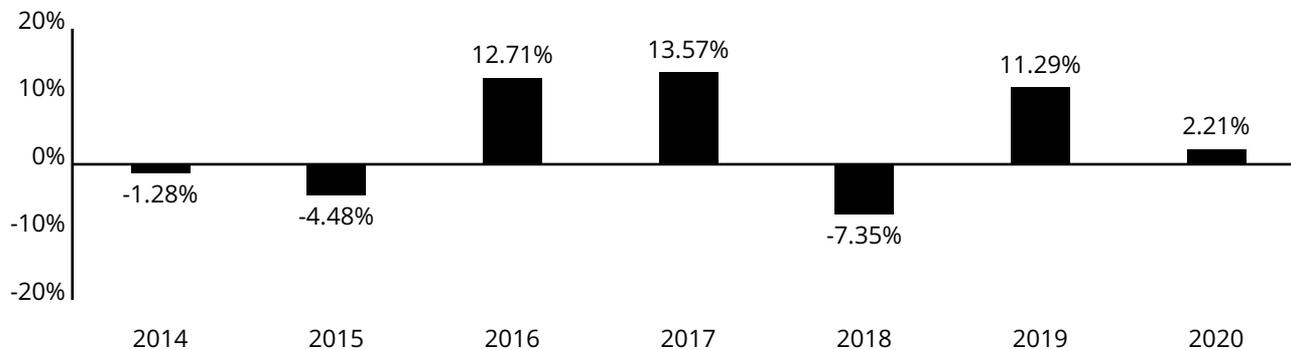
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. Effective immediately before the opening of business on October 24, 2016, the Schroder Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund (the "Predecessor Fund") was reorganized into the Fund. The performance information for periods prior to October 24, 2016 is that of the Predecessor Fund. Prior to October 24, 2016, Class A, Class I and Class SDR were called Advisor Shares, Investor Shares and R6 Shares, respectively. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Would be different if the Fund's fees and expenses were reflected for periods prior to October 24, 2016
- 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 14.21% June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return -19.76% 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 are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes and are shown only for Class A shares. After-tax returns 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. For more information regarding returns, see the "Performance Notes" section in the Fund's statutory prospectus.

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

Share Classes	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (6/25/2013)
Class A – Return Before Taxes	-2.37%	5.19%	2.87%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	-3.92%	3.21%	0.98%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-1.51%	3.10%	1.33%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C*	0.43%	5.52%	3.13%
Class I	2.56%	6.46%	3.74%
Class R3*	2.06%	6.23%	3.59%
Class R4*	2.39%	6.37%	3.68%
Class R5*	2.54%	6.46%	3.74%
Class Y*	2.62%	6.52%	3.78%
Class F**	2.34%	6.47%	3.75%
Class SDR***	2.54%	6.53%	3.82%
JP Morgan Emerging Markets Blended Index (JEMB) - Equal Weighted	5.07%	7.05%	4.71%

* Class C, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5, and Class Y shares commenced operations on October 24, 2016 and performance prior to this date reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor 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 Class F's inception date has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of Class F. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

*** Performance for Class SDR shares prior to December 30, 2014 (the inception date of the Predecessor Fund's Class R6 Shares) reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor Shares.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund’s investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund’s sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. and its sub-sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Limited.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Fernando Grisales, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2013
Autumn Graham	Portfolio Manager	2021
Abdallah Guezour	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 and Class R5	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
Class SDR	\$5,000,000 This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus 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 Schroders International Multi-Cap Value 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 95 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	Y	F	SDR
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						

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	Y	F	SDR
Management fees	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.17%	0.16%	0.15%	0.28%	0.23%	0.16%	0.16%	0.06%	0.06%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.12%	1.86%	0.85%	1.48%	1.18%	0.86%	0.86%	0.76%	0.76%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽²⁾	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽²⁾	1.12%	1.86%	0.85%	1.48%	1.18%	0.86%	0.83%	0.76%	0.76%

(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: 0.08%. This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds II, 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	\$658	\$886	\$1,133	\$1,838
C	\$289	\$585	\$1,006	\$2,180
I	\$ 87	\$271	\$ 471	\$1,049
R3	\$151	\$468	\$ 808	\$1,768
R4	\$120	\$375	\$ 649	\$1,432
R5	\$ 88	\$274	\$ 477	\$1,061
Y	\$ 85	\$271	\$ 474	\$1,058
F	\$ 78	\$243	\$ 422	\$ 942
SDR	\$ 78	\$243	\$ 422	\$ 942
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	\$189	\$585	\$1,006	\$2,180

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 119% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of equity securities, or derivative investments that provide exposure to equity securities, of companies located outside of the United States that the Fund’s sub-advisers, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“SIMNA”) and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited (“SIMNA Ltd.,” together with SIMNA, the “Sub-Advisers”), consider to offer attractive valuations. The Fund invests in a variety of countries throughout the world including emerging market countries and may, from time to time, invest more than 25% of its assets in any one country or group of countries. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization. The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks. The Fund may trade securities actively.

The Sub-Advisers apply a proprietary quantitative investment analysis that seeks to capture the high returns historically available from value stocks. The Sub-Advisers do not consider benchmark weights when they construct the Fund’s portfolio. The Sub-Advisers believe that indices weighted by market-capitalization reflect a natural bias toward expensive stocks and geographic regions, and that, by contrast, a “bottom-up” approach to portfolio construction, not constrained by reference to a specific benchmark or index, may uncover less expensive stocks offering better investment value. The Sub-Advisers seek to select relatively inexpensive stocks of issuers located anywhere in the world based on an evaluation of a number of valuation metrics including: dividends, cash-flow, earnings, sales and asset-based measures. There is also a focus on high quality companies within this universe defined using metrics including: profitability, stability, financial strength, and management quality. Geographic and sector allocations are principally the result of this selection. In addition, the Sub-Advisers incorporate financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into their investment process. The Sub-Advisers evaluate the impact and risk around issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which they view as important in their assessment of a company’s risk and potential for profitability. The Fund does not generally invest in major thermal coal companies (defined as coal companies generating a significant proportion of their revenue from thermal coal (over 50%) or with a high level of thermal coal reserves (over 1,500 metric tons)); the Sub-Advisers believe these types of companies present sustainability risks that are detrimental to returns. The Sub-Advisers generally sell securities in the Fund when the Sub-Advisers believe they are fully priced or to take advantage of other investments the Sub-Advisers consider more attractive.

Although the Fund may invest in any country in the world, including “emerging market” countries, the Sub-Advisers expect that a substantial portion of the Fund’s investments will normally be in countries included in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index. The Sub-Advisers will consider an issuer to be located in a country if it is organized under the laws of and its equity securities are principally traded in that country, or it is domiciled or has its principal place of business located in and its equity securities are principally traded in that country, or if the Sub-Advisers determine that the issuer has more than 50% of its assets in, or derives more than 50% of its revenues from, that country.

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.

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.

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 Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the Sub-Advisers’ investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. As part of the Sub-Advisers’ investment strategy, the Sub-Advisers evaluate 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.

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.

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.

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.

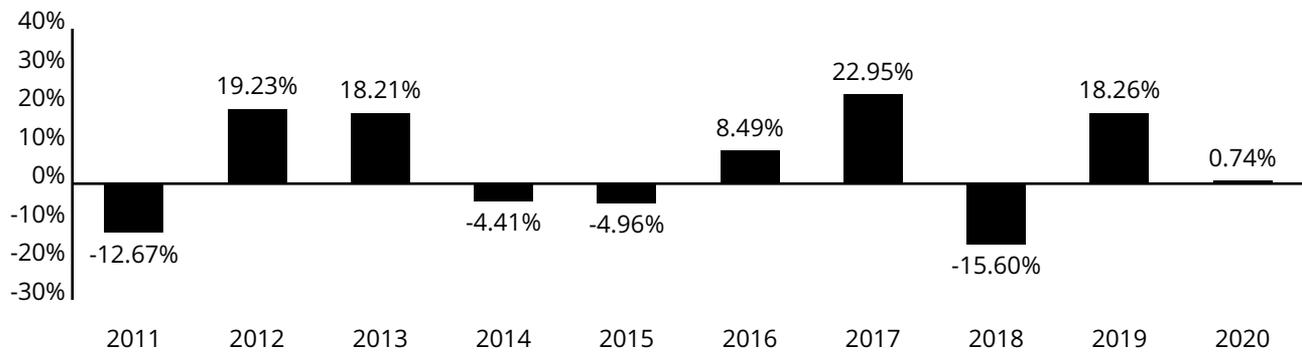
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. Effective immediately before the opening of business on October 24, 2016, the Schroder International Multi-Cap Value Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) was reorganized into the Fund. The performance information for periods prior to October 24, 2016 is that of the Predecessor Fund. Prior to October 24, 2016, Class A, Class I and Class SDR were called Advisor Shares, Investor Shares and R6 Shares, respectively. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Would be different if the Fund’s fees and expenses were reflected for periods prior to October 24, 2016
- 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	17.47%	December 31, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-27.97%	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 are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes and are shown only for Class A shares. After-tax returns 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	-4.82%	4.85%	3.55%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	-5.13%	4.12%	2.61%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-2.39%	3.75%	2.63%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C*	-0.94%	5.42%	3.97%
Class I	1.04%	6.33%	4.42%
Class R3*	0.51%	5.83%	4.17%
Class R4*	0.71%	6.05%	4.28%
Class R5*	1.14%	6.33%	4.41%
Class Y*	1.20%	6.41%	4.45%
Class F**	1.25%	6.43%	4.46%
Class SDR***	1.14%	6.42%	4.48%
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%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Value Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)	-0.77%	5.71%	2.78%

* Class C, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5, and Class Y shares commenced operations on October 24, 2016 and performance prior to this date reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor 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 Class F's inception date has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of Class F. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

*** Performance for Class SDR shares prior to December 30, 2014 (the inception date of the Predecessor Fund's Class R6 Shares) reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor Shares.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund’s investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund’s sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. and its sub-sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Limited.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Justin Abercrombie	Portfolio Manager	2006
Stephen Langford, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2006
David Philpotts	Portfolio Manager	2006
Daniel Woodbridge	Portfolio Manager	2020

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 and Class R5	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
Class SDR	\$5,000,000 This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus 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 Schroders International Stock Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation through investment in securities markets outside the United States.

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 95 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	Y	F	SDR
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						

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	Y	F	SDR
Management fees	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses ⁽²⁾	0.20%	0.18%	0.16%	0.29%	0.23%	0.20%	0.15%	0.08%	0.08%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.12%	1.85%	0.83%	1.46%	1.15%	0.87%	0.82%	0.75%	0.75%

(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" for Class R5 have been restated to reflect the estimated transfer agency fees for the current year.

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	\$658	\$886	\$1,133	\$1,838
C	\$288	\$582	\$1,001	\$2,169
I	\$ 85	\$265	\$ 460	\$1,025
R3	\$149	\$462	\$ 797	\$1,746
R4	\$117	\$365	\$ 633	\$1,398
R5	\$ 89	\$278	\$ 482	\$1,073
Y	\$ 84	\$262	\$ 455	\$1,014
F	\$ 77	\$240	\$ 417	\$ 930
SDR	\$ 77	\$240	\$ 417	\$ 930
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	\$188	\$582	\$1,001	\$2,169

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 34% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund normally invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity securities of companies located outside the United States and at least 80% of its assets in common and preferred stock and securities convertible into common stock, including derivative investments that provide exposure to such securities. 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’s sub-advisers, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“SIMNA”) and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited (“SIMNA Ltd.,” together with SIMNA, the “Sub-Advisers”), rely on a fundamental, research-driven, bottom-up approach to identify issuers they believe offer the potential for capital growth. The Sub-Advisers consider 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, the Sub-Advisers incorporate financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into their investment process. The Sub-Advisers evaluate the impact and risk around issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which they view as important in their assessment of a company’s risk and potential for profitability. The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks, convertible securities and warrants of companies of any market capitalization.

The Fund 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 the Sub-Advisers determine that the issuer has more than 50% of its assets in, or derives more than 50% of its revenues from, that country. 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%.

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-Advisers’ investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. As part of the Sub-Advisers’ investment strategy, the Sub-Advisers evaluate 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

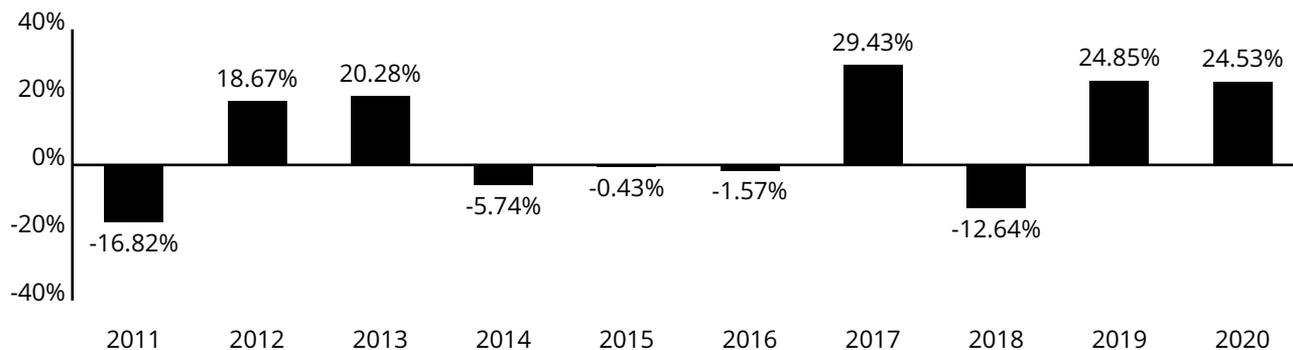
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. Effective immediately before the opening of business on October 24, 2016, the Schroder International Alpha Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) was reorganized into the Fund. The performance information for periods prior to October 24, 2016 is that of the Predecessor Fund. Prior to October 24, 2016, Class A, Class I and Class SDR were called Advisor Shares, Investor Shares and R6 Shares, respectively. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Would be different if the Fund’s fees and expenses were reflected for periods prior to October 24, 2016
- 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 22.26% June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return -23.55% September 30, 2011

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 are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes and are shown only for Class A shares. After-tax returns 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. For more information regarding returns, see the "Performance Notes" section in the Fund's statutory prospectus.

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	17.65%	10.34%	6.18%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	17.70%	9.83%	5.80%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	10.51%	8.13%	4.93%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C*	22.68%	10.96%	6.62%
Class I	24.91%	11.89%	7.07%
Class R3*	24.17%	11.57%	6.91%
Class R4*	24.55%	11.73%	6.99%
Class R5*	24.89%	11.91%	7.08%
Class Y*	24.91%	11.95%	7.09%
Class F**	25.00%	11.97%	7.10%
Class SDR***	24.94%	11.98%	7.13%
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 C, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5, and Class Y shares commenced operations on October 24, 2016 and performance prior to this date reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor 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 Class F's inception date has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of Class F. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

*** Performance for Class SDR shares prior to December 30, 2014 (the inception date of the Predecessor Fund's Class R6 Shares) reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor Shares.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. and its sub-sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Limited.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
James Gautrey, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2014
Simon Webber, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2010

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 and Class R5	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
Class SDR	\$5,000,000 This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus 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 Schroders Securitized Income Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks to provide current income and long-term total return consistent with preservation 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 95 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	Y	F	SDR
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	3.00%	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

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

Share Classes	A	C	I	Y	F	SDR
Management fees	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	None	None	None
Total other expenses	0.70%	0.87%	0.68%	0.68%	0.63%	0.63%
Interest expense ⁽²⁾	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%
Other expenses ⁽³⁾	0.34%	0.51%	0.32%	0.32%	0.27%	0.27%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Total annual fund operating expenses ⁽⁴⁾	1.62%	2.54%	1.35%	1.35%	1.30%	1.30%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽⁵⁾	0.14%	0.21%	0.12%	0.17%	0.22%	0.22%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽⁵⁾	1.48%	2.33%	1.23%	1.18%	1.08%	1.08%

- (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) The “Interest expense” is related to the Fund’s use of reverse repurchase agreements.
- (3) “Other expenses” for Class A and Class Y have been restated to reflect the estimated transfer agency fees for the current year.
- (4) “Total annual fund operating expenses” do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets that is disclosed in the Fund’s annual report in the financial highlights table, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses. The ratio of expenses to average net assets that is disclosed in the Fund’s annual report in the financial highlights table for the applicable period also does not reflect the restated expenses.
- (5) 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: 1.10% (Class A), 1.95% (Class C), 0.85% (Class I), 0.80% (Class Y), 0.70% (Class F), and 0.70% (Class SDR). This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds II, 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	\$446	\$783	\$1,142	\$2,153
C	\$336	\$771	\$1,332	\$2,860
I	\$125	\$416	\$ 728	\$1,613
Y	\$120	\$411	\$ 723	\$1,609
F	\$110	\$390	\$ 692	\$1,549
SDR	\$110	\$390	\$ 692	\$1,549
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	\$236	\$771	\$1,332	\$2,860

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 78% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in U.S. and foreign fixed and floating rate securitized credit instruments. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in such securitized credit instruments. Securitized credit instruments include commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"), asset-backed securities ("ABS"), agency and non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and, when available, uniform mortgage-backed securities ("UMBS"). Agency MBS and Agency CMBS are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, including the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"). The Fund's investments may include exposure to both senior and subordinated tranches of each of these types of securitized credit instruments.

Although the Fund may invest in securities of any maturity or duration, the Fund expects to maintain a dollar weighted average duration of 3 years or less under normal market conditions. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income security's price to changes in interest rates. The Fund's average duration measure will incorporate a bond's yield, coupon, final maturity, and the effect of derivatives that may be used to manage the Fund's interest rate risk.

The Fund may invest without limit in mortgage-related high-yield instruments rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). The Fund may invest in non-U.S. securities, which may include non-U.S. dollar denominated foreign mortgage-related securities. The Fund may invest in Rule 144A securities and mortgage dollar rolls, and may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis through the "to-be-announced" ("TBA") market. The Fund may use forward currency contracts to hedge currency risk and may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreement transactions. The Fund may also use leverage (i.e., borrow through the use of reverse repurchase transactions or derivative transactions) as part of the portfolio management process, subject to the limits of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

The Fund's sub-adviser, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. ("SIMNA" or the "Sub-Adviser"), uses a research oriented, value-driven approach to investment and seeks to diversify credit risk and access sectors with the strongest fundamentals over the course of a credit cycle. The Sub-Adviser seeks to add value at different points in the credit cycle by capitalizing on inefficiencies within and among the financing markets for assets, including cyclical opportunities, and opportunities driven by regulation. In general, the Fund seeks to benefit from various risk premiums found within the securitized debt markets, capturing value through security selection, sector rotation and issue specific

selection. In addition, the Sub-Adviser incorporates financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into its investment process. The Sub-Adviser evaluates the impact and risk around issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which it views as important in its assessment of a company's risk and potential for profitability.

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.

Interest Rate Risk – The risk that your investment may go down in value when interest rates rise, because when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds and fixed rate loans fall. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policies and inflation rates. Generally, the longer the maturity of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Fund's investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with rising interest rates are currently heightened because interest rates in the U.S. remain near historic lows. Actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as decreases or increases in short-term interest rates, may adversely affect markets, which could, in turn, negatively impact Fund performance.

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 the 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.

Call Risk – Call risk is the risk that an issuer, especially during a period of falling interest rates, may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Fund's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Risk – Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgage or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. These mortgage or asset pool securities are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, "prepayment risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and "extension risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates). If the Fund invests in mortgage-related or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same mortgage or asset pool, the Fund may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include so-called "subprime" mortgages.

Uniform mortgage-backed securities, which generally align the characteristics of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac certificates, are a recent innovation and the effect they may have on the market for mortgage-related securities is uncertain.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk – Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Fund's investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

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.

Derivatives Risk – Derivatives are instruments whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. Successful use of derivative instruments by the Fund depends on the Sub-Adviser's judgment with respect to a number of factors and the Fund's performance could be worse and/or more volatile than if it had not used these instruments. In addition, the fluctuations in the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the value of any portfolio assets being hedged, the performance of the asset class to which the Sub-Adviser seeks exposure, or the overall securities markets.

Leverage Risk – Certain transactions, such as the use of derivatives, may give rise to leverage. Leverage can increase market exposure, increase volatility in the Fund, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet asset segregation requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so.

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. The market value of a forward currency contract fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. While forward foreign currency exchange contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the value of foreign securities, they do allow the Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. Use of such contracts, therefore, can have the effect of reducing returns and minimizing opportunities for gain. The Fund could also lose money when the contract is settled. The 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. The 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.

Liquidity Risk – The risk that the market for a particular investment or type of investment is or becomes relatively illiquid, making it difficult for the Fund to sell that investment at an advantageous time or price. Illiquidity may be due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, rising interest rates, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value and their value may be lower than the market price of comparable liquid securities, which would negatively affect the Fund's performance.

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.

Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies

and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. In addition, the value of U.S. Government securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating of the U.S. Government. U.S. Government securities are also subject to the risk that the U.S. Treasury will be unable to meet its payment obligations.

Restricted Securities Risk – Restricted securities are subject to the risk that they may be difficult to sell at the time and price the Fund prefers.

To Be Announced (TBA) Transactions Risk – TBA transactions involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. The Fund is subject to this risk whether or not the Fund takes delivery of the securities on the settlement date for a transaction. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price. The Fund may also take a short position in a TBA investment when it owns or has the right to obtain, at no added cost, identical securities. If the Fund takes such a short position, it may reduce the risk of a loss if the price of the securities declines in the future, but will lose the opportunity to profit if the price rises. TBA transactions may also result in a higher portfolio turnover rate and/or increased capital gains for the Fund.

Repurchase Agreements Risk – The Fund may enter into certain types of repurchase agreements or purchase and sale contracts. Under a repurchase agreement, the seller agrees to repurchase a security (typically a security issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government) at a mutually agreed upon time and price. This insulates the Fund from changes in the market value of the security during the period. A purchase and sale contract is similar to a repurchase agreement, but purchase and sale contracts provide that the purchaser receives any interest on the security paid during the period. If the seller fails to repurchase the security in either situation and the market value declines, the Fund may lose money.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk – Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements carry the risk that the market value of the securities that the Fund is obligated to repurchase may decline below the repurchase price. The Fund could also lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of any collateral held or assets segregated by the Fund to cover the transaction is less than the value of securities. The use of reverse repurchase agreements may increase the possibility of fluctuation in the Fund's net asset value.

High Yield Investments Risk – High yield investments rated below investment grade (also referred to as "junk bonds") are considered to be speculative and are subject to heightened credit risk, which may make the Fund more sensitive to adverse developments in the U.S. and abroad. Lower rated debt securities generally involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than higher rated debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than those of higher rated securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular debt securities, which may make them more difficult to value or sell.

LIBOR Risk – The transition away from the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) could affect the value and liquidity of instruments that reference LIBOR, especially those that do not have fallback provisions. While some instruments may provide for an alternative rate setting methodology in the event LIBOR is no longer available, not all instruments have such fallback provisions and the effectiveness of replacement rates is uncertain.

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.

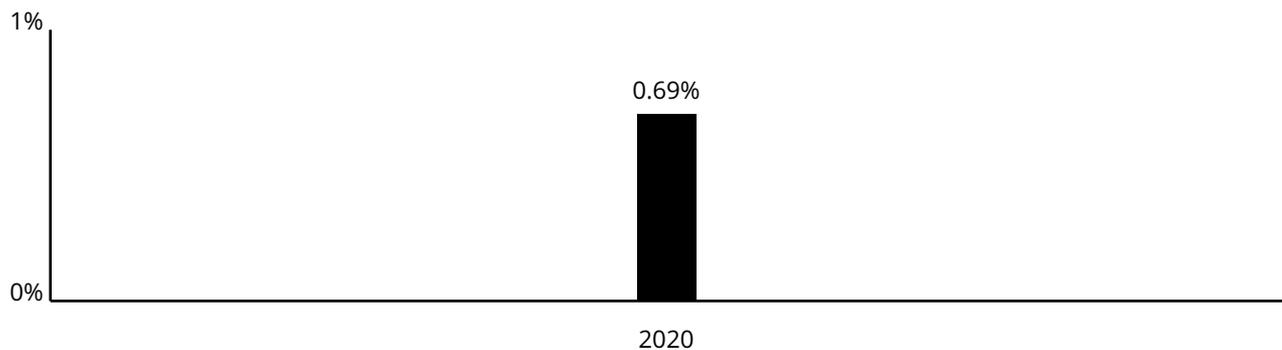
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- 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 the Fund's total return for the first full calendar year of operation
- 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	6.57%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-8.78%	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 are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes and are shown only for Class A shares. After-tax returns 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 (2/28/2019)
Class A – Return Before Taxes	-2.33%	-0.09%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	-3.24%	-1.04%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-1.39%	-0.47%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)		
Class C*	-1.21%	1.07%
Class I	0.73%	1.62%
Class Y	0.71%	1.63%
Class F	0.76%	1.67%
Class SDR	0.70%	1.65%
ICE BofA US ABS & CMBS Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.20%	5.50%
S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.12%	4.03%

* Class C shares commenced operations on February 28, 2020 and performance prior to that date is that of the Fund's Class A shares (excluding sales charges). Performance prior to Class C's inception date has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of Class C. 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 Schroder Investment Management North America Inc.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Michelle Russell-Dowe	Portfolio Manager and Head of Securitized Credit	2019
Anthony Breaks	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	\$2,000 for all accounts except: \$250, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan (“AIP”), with recurring monthly investments of at least \$50	\$50
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
Class SDR	\$5,000,000 This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus 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 Schroders Tax-Aware Bond Fund Summary Section

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks total return on an after-tax basis.

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 95 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	Y	F	SDR
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.50%	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

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

Share Classes	A	C	I	Y	F	SDR
Management fees	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.12%	0.16%	0.15%	0.18%	0.07%	0.07%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Total annual fund operating expenses ⁽²⁾	0.83%	1.62%	0.61%	0.64%	0.53%	0.53%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽³⁾	0.11%	0.02%	0.11%	0.07%	0.06%	0.06%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽³⁾	0.72%	1.60%	0.50%	0.57%	0.47%	0.47%

- (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 if such shares were purchased prior to July 1, 2020, or a 0.75% contingent deferred sales charge if such shares are purchased on or after July 1, 2020.
- (2) “Total annual fund operating expenses” do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets that is disclosed in the Fund’s annual report in the financial highlights table, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.
- (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: 0.71% (Class A), 1.59% (Class C), 0.49% (Class I), 0.56% (Class Y), 0.46% (Class F), and 0.46% (Class SDR). This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds II, 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	\$520	\$693	\$879	\$1,419
C	\$263	\$509	\$879	\$1,920
I	\$ 51	\$184	\$329	\$ 752
Y	\$ 58	\$198	\$350	\$ 792
F	\$ 48	\$164	\$290	\$ 659
SDR	\$ 48	\$164	\$290	\$ 659
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	\$163	\$509	\$879	\$1,920

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 186% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of fixed income debt instruments of varying maturities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade fixed income debt instruments.

Fixed income debt instruments include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. The fixed income debt instruments in which the Fund may invest include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and its agencies, government-sponsored enterprise securities, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities (including “to be announced” or “TBA” transactions), asset-backed securities, municipal securities, sovereign debt and debt securities issued by supranational organizations. They may pay fixed, variable, or floating interest rates. “Investment-grade” securities are securities that are rated by at least one major rating agency in one of its top four rating categories, or, if unrated, are determined by the Fund’s sub-advisers, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“SIMNA”) and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited (“SIMNA Ltd.,” together with SIMNA, the “Sub-Advisers”), to be of similar quality, at the time of purchase. In the case of a split rated security (that is, two or more rating agencies give a security different ratings), the average rating shall apply. The Fund may invest without limit in U.S. dollar denominated foreign securities. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in cash and cash equivalents.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or duration. The Fund’s effective duration may vary over time depending on the Sub-Advisers’ assessment of market and economic conditions and other factors. The Fund may trade securities actively.

In seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, the Sub-Advisers employ a tax-aware investing strategy that attempts to realize total return for shareholders, primarily in the form of current income and price appreciation, by balancing investment considerations and tax considerations. “Total return” consists of income earned on the Fund’s investments, plus capital appreciation, if any. The Sub-Advisers allocate the Fund’s assets among taxable and tax-exempt investments with no limitation on the amount of assets that may be invested in either category. The Fund is eligible to pay “exempt-interest dividends” only if 50% of the value of its total assets is invested in tax-exempt securities at the end of each quarter of its taxable year. At times, the Fund’s investments in municipal securities may be substantial depending on the Sub-Advisers’ outlook on the market. In particular, the Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal securities of issuers in each of California, New York and Texas.

It is important to understand that the Fund is not limited to investing solely in assets that generate tax-exempt income and may make both taxable and tax-exempt distributions to shareholders. Among the techniques and strategies used by the Fund in seeking tax-efficient management are the following: investing in municipal securities, the interest from which is exempt from federal income tax (but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax (“AMT”) or state income tax); investing in taxable securities where after-tax valuation is favorable; attempting to minimize net realized short-term capital gain; and employing a long-term approach to investing. When making investment decisions for the Fund, the Sub-Advisers take into consideration the maximum federal tax rates.

The Fund's decision to purchase or sell a security or make investments in a particular sector is based on relative value considerations. In analyzing the relative attractiveness of a particular security or sector, the Sub-Advisers assess an issue's historical relationships to other bonds, technical factors including supply and demand and fundamental risk and reward relationships. As part of this analysis, the Sub-Advisers also consider sector exposures, interest rate duration, yield and the relationship between yields and maturity dates. In addition, the Sub-Advisers incorporate financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into their investment process. The Sub-Advisers evaluate the impact and risk around issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which they view as important in their assessment of a company's risk and potential for profitability.

As part of its tax-aware strategy, the Fund typically sells securities when the anticipated performance benefit justifies the resulting gain. This strategy often includes minimizing the sale of securities with large unrealized gains, holding securities long enough to avoid short-term capital gains taxes, selling securities with a higher cost basis first and offsetting capital gains realized in one security by selling another security at a capital loss.

In addition, the Fund may engage actively in transactions involving derivatives. Derivative transactions may include exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivatives, such as swap contracts (including interest rate swaps, total return swaps, and credit default swaps), futures contracts, and options on futures. The Fund will normally use derivatives to supplement the effective management of its duration profile, to gain exposure to particular securities or markets, in connection with hedging transactions, or for purposes of efficient portfolio management, including managing cash flows or as part of the Fund's risk management process.

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.

Interest Rate Risk – The risk that your investment may go down in value when interest rates rise, because when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds and fixed rate loans fall. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policies and inflation rates. Generally, the longer the maturity of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Fund's investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with rising interest rates are currently heightened because interest rates in the U.S. remain near historic lows. Actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as decreases or increases in short-term interest rates, may adversely affect markets, which could, in turn, negatively impact Fund performance.

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 the 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.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Risk – Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgage or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. These mortgage or asset pool securities are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, "prepayment risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and "extension risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates). If the Fund invests in mortgage-related or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same mortgage or asset pool, the Fund may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held

by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include so-called "subprime" mortgages.

To Be Announced (TBA) Transactions Risk – TBA transactions involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. The Fund is subject to this risk whether or not the Fund takes delivery of the securities on the settlement date for a transaction. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price. The Fund may also take a short position in a TBA investment when it owns or has the right to obtain, at no added cost, identical securities. If the Fund takes such a short position, it may reduce the risk of a loss if the price of the securities declines in the future, but will lose the opportunity to profit if the price rises. TBA transactions may also result in a higher portfolio turnover rate and/or increased capital gains for the Fund.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. In addition, the value of U.S. Government securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating of the U.S. Government. U.S. Government securities are also subject to the risk that the U.S. Treasury will be unable to meet its payment obligations.

Liquidity Risk – The risk that the market for a particular investment or type of investment is or becomes relatively illiquid, making it difficult for the Fund to sell that investment at an advantageous time or price. Illiquidity may be due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, rising interest rates, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value and their value may be lower than the market price of comparable liquid securities, which would negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Municipal Securities Risk – Municipal securities risks include the possibility that the issuer may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on a timely basis or at all, the relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities, and the possibility of future legislative changes which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. In addition, state or local political or economic conditions and developments can adversely affect the securities issued by state and local governments. The value of the municipal securities owned by the Fund also may be adversely affected by future changes in federal or state income tax laws, including tax rate reductions or the determination that municipal securities are subject to taxation.

Derivatives Risk – Derivatives are instruments whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. Successful use of derivative instruments by the Fund depends on the Sub-Advisers' judgment with respect to a number of factors and the Fund's performance could be worse and/or more volatile than if it had not used these instruments. In addition, the fluctuations in the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the value of any portfolio assets being hedged, the performance of the asset class to which the Sub-Advisers seek exposure, or the overall securities markets.

Swaps Risk – A swap is a contract that generally obligates the parties to exchange payments based on a specified reference security, basket of securities, security index or index component. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Certain swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Futures and Options Risks – Futures and options may be more volatile than direct investments in the securities underlying the futures and options, may not correlate perfectly to the underlying securities, may involve additional costs, and may be illiquid. Futures and options also may involve the use of leverage as the 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 are also subject to the risk that the other party to the transaction may default on its obligation.

Leverage Risk – Certain transactions, such as the use of derivatives, may give rise to leverage. Leverage can increase market exposure, increase volatility in the Fund, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet asset segregation requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so.

Counterparty Risk – The risk that the counterparty in a transaction by the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise to honor its obligations.

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.

State-Specific Risk – A fund that may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal securities of issuers in one or more states is subject to the risk that the economies of the states in which it invests, and the revenues supporting the municipal securities, may decline. Investing significantly in one or more states means that the Fund may be more exposed to negative political or economic factors in those states than a fund that invests more widely.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the Sub-Advisers' investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. As part of the Sub-Advisers' investment strategy, the Sub-Advisers evaluate 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.

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.

Call Risk – Call risk is the risk that an issuer, especially during a period of falling interest rates, may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Fund's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

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.

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.

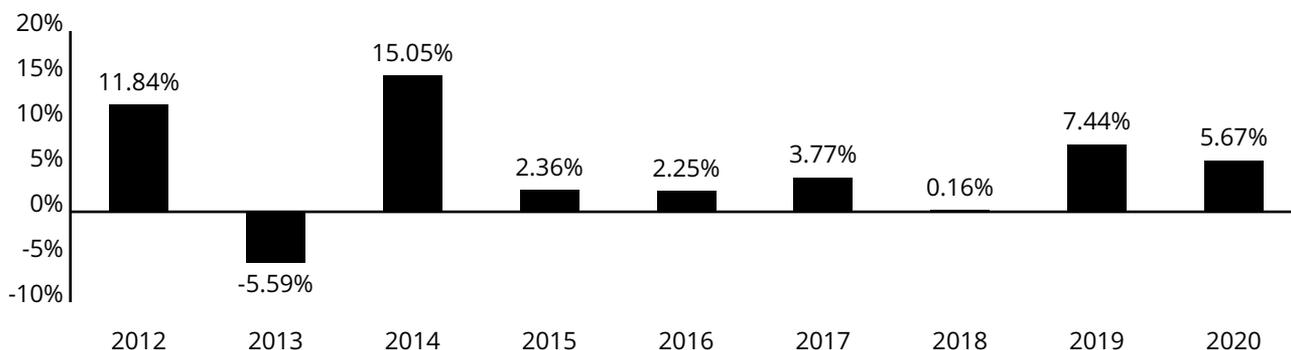
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. Effective immediately before the opening of business on October 24, 2016, the Schroder Broad Tax-Aware Value Bond Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) was reorganized into the Fund. The performance information for periods prior to October 24, 2016 is that of the Predecessor Fund and the Predecessor Fund’s predecessor. Prior to October 24, 2016, Class A and Class I were called Advisor Shares and Investor Shares, respectively. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Would be different if the Fund’s fees and expenses were reflected for periods prior to October 24, 2016
- 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	6.13%	March 31, 2014
Worst Quarter Return	-6.00%	June 30, 2013

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 are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes and are shown only for Class A shares. After-tax returns 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. For more information regarding returns, see the “Performance Notes” section in the Fund’s statutory prospectus.

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

Share Classes	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (10/3/2011)
Class A* – Return Before Taxes	0.94%	2.88%	4.26%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.29%	2.31%	3.77%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.99%	2.30%	3.58%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C**	3.88%	3.18%	4.54%
Class I	6.01%	4.09%	5.04%
Class Y**	5.92%	4.07%	5.03%
Class F***	6.04%	4.12%	5.05%
Class SDR**	5.95%	4.09%	5.04%
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.21%	3.91%	4.10%

* Performance for Class A shares prior to December 30, 2014 (the inception date of the Predecessor Fund’s Advisor Shares) reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund’s Investor Shares adjusted to reflect the distribution fees of the Predecessor Fund’s Advisor Shares.

** Class C, Class Y and Class SDR shares commenced operations on October 24, 2016 and performance prior to this date reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund’s Investor 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 Class F’s inception date has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of Class F. 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 Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. and its sub-sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Limited.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Lisa Hornby, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2018
Neil G. Sutherland, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2011
Julio C. Bonilla, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2011
David May	Portfolio Manager	2020
Andrew B.J. Chorlton, CFA*	Portfolio Manager	2011

* Effective March 31, 2021, Mr. Chorlton will no longer serve as a portfolio manager to the Fund.

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 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
Class SDR	\$5,000,000 This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus 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 Schroders US MidCap Opportunities 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 95 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	Y	F	SDR
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						

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	Y	F	SDR
Management fees	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.50%	0.25%	None	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.18%	0.17%	0.15%	0.28%	0.23%	0.18%	0.16%	0.06%	0.06%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Total annual fund operating expenses ⁽²⁾	1.19%	1.93%	0.91%	1.54%	1.24%	0.94%	0.92%	0.82%	0.82%

(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) "Total annual fund operating expenses" do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets that is disclosed in the Fund's annual report in the financial highlights table, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

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	\$665	\$907	\$1,168	\$1,914
C	\$296	\$606	\$1,042	\$2,254
I	\$ 93	\$290	\$ 504	\$1,120
R3	\$157	\$486	\$ 839	\$1,834
R4	\$126	\$393	\$ 681	\$1,500
R5	\$ 96	\$300	\$ 520	\$1,155
Y	\$ 94	\$293	\$ 509	\$1,131
F	\$ 84	\$262	\$ 455	\$1,014
SDR	\$ 84	\$262	\$ 455	\$1,014
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	\$196	\$606	\$1,042	\$2,254

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 53% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities. The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in securities of mid cap companies located in the United States. The sub-adviser, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“SIMNA” or the “Sub-Adviser”), seeks to identify securities that it believes offer the potential for capital appreciation based on: novel, superior, or niche products or services; sound operating characteristics; quality of management; an entrepreneurial management team; opportunities provided by mergers, divestitures, or new management; or other factors. In addition, the Sub-Adviser incorporates financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into its investment process. The Sub-Adviser evaluates the impact and risk around issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which it views as important in its assessment of a company’s risk and potential for profitability. The Fund may also invest in equity securities of micro cap companies, small cap companies or large cap companies if the Sub-Adviser believes they offer the potential for capital appreciation. The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks, as well as in over-the-counter securities. Based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may, through its stock selection process, focus in one or more sectors of the market.

The Fund currently defines mid cap companies as companies with a market capitalization within the collective range of the Russell Midcap and S&P MidCap 400 Indices. As of December 31, 2020, this range was approximately \$623.6 million to \$58.47 billion. The market capitalization range of these indices changes over time.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

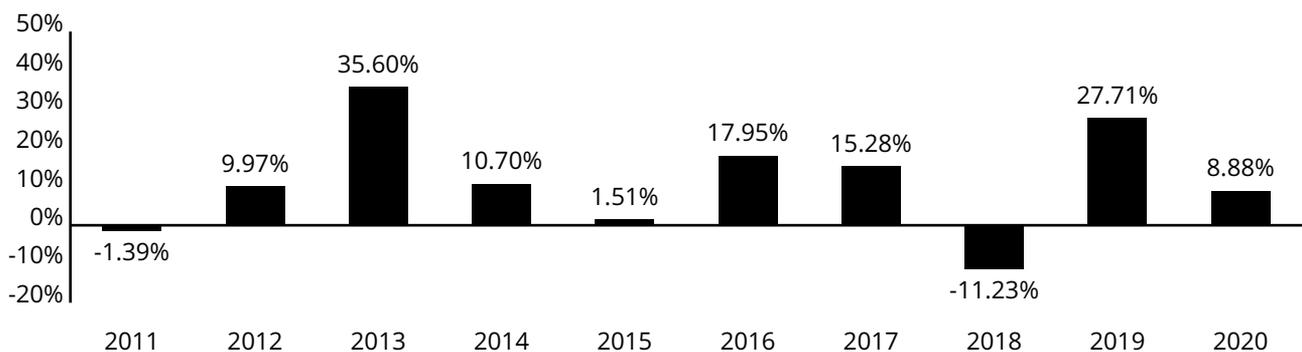
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. Effective immediately before the opening of business on October 24, 2016, the Schroder U.S. Small and Mid Cap Opportunities Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) was reorganized into the Fund. The performance information for periods prior to October 24, 2016 is that of the Predecessor Fund. Prior to October 24, 2016, Class A, Class I and Class SDR were called Advisor Shares, Investor Shares and R6 Shares, respectively. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Include the Fund’s performance when it invested at least 80% of its assets in small or mid cap companies prior to May 1, 2019
- Would be different if the Fund’s fees and expenses were reflected for periods prior to October 24, 2016
- 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	19.57%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-26.75%	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 are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes and are shown only for Class A shares. After-tax returns 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	2.92%	9.66%	10.11%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	2.90%	9.33%	8.41%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.74%	7.58%	7.63%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C*	7.05%	10.27%	10.55%
Class I	9.17%	11.22%	11.03%
Class R3*	8.49%	10.65%	10.74%
Class R4*	8.86%	10.93%	10.88%
Class R5*	9.15%	11.18%	11.01%
Class Y*	9.15%	11.25%	11.04%
Class F**	9.26%	11.30%	11.07%
Class SDR***	9.25%	11.32%	11.10%
Russell Midcap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.10%	13.40%	12.41%
Russell 2500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	19.99%	13.64%	11.97%

* Class C, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5, and Class Y shares commenced operations on October 24, 2016 and performance prior to this date reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund’s Investor 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 Class F’s inception date has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of Class F. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

*** Performance for Class SDR shares prior to December 30, 2014 (the inception date of the Predecessor Fund’s Class R6 Shares) reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund’s Investor Shares.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund’s investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund’s sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Inc.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Robert Kaynor, CFA	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 and Class R5	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
Class SDR	\$5,000,000 This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus 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 Schroders US Small Cap Opportunities 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 95 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	Y	F	SDR
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						

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	Y	F	SDR
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	0.27%	0.27%	0.21%	0.33%	0.28%	0.23%	0.22%	0.11%	0.11%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Total annual fund operating expenses ⁽²⁾	1.46%	2.21%	1.15%	1.77%	1.47%	1.17%	1.16%	1.05%	1.05%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽³⁾	0.07%	0.07%	0.01%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.07%	0.06%	0.06%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ⁽³⁾	1.39%	2.14%	1.14%	1.69%	1.39%	1.09%	1.09%	0.99%	0.99%

- (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) "Total annual fund operating expenses" do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets that is disclosed in the Fund's annual report in the financial highlights table, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.
- (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: 1.35% (Class A), 2.10% (Class C), 1.10% (Class I), 1.65% (Class R3), 1.35% (Class R4), 1.05% (Class R5), 1.05% (Class Y), 0.95% (Class F), and 0.95% (Class SDR). This contractual arrangement will remain in effect until February 28, 2022 unless the Board of Directors of The Hartford Mutual Funds II, 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	\$684	\$980	\$1,297	\$2,195
C	\$317	\$684	\$1,178	\$2,539
I	\$116	\$364	\$ 632	\$1,397
R3	\$172	\$549	\$ 952	\$2,077
R4	\$142	\$457	\$ 795	\$1,751
R5	\$111	\$364	\$ 636	\$1,413
Y	\$111	\$362	\$ 632	\$1,403
F	\$101	\$328	\$ 574	\$1,277
SDR	\$101	\$328	\$ 574	\$1,277
If you did not redeem your shares:				
C	\$217	\$684	\$1,178	\$2,539

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 47% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities of small capitalization companies, although it may also invest in micro-capitalization, mid-capitalization and large-capitalization companies. The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in securities of small capitalization companies located in the United States. The Fund’s sub-adviser, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“SIMNA” or the “Sub-Adviser”), seeks to identify securities that it believes offer the potential for capital appreciation based on: novel, superior, or niche products or services; sound operating characteristics; quality of management; an entrepreneurial management team; opportunities provided by mergers, divestitures, or new management; or other factors. In addition, the Sub-Adviser incorporates financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into its investment process. The Sub-Adviser evaluates the impact and risk around issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labor standards and corporate governance, which it views as important in its assessment of a company’s risk and potential for profitability. The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks, as well as in over-the-counter securities. Based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may, through its stock selection process, focus in one or more sectors of the market.

The Fund currently defines small capitalization companies as companies with a market capitalization within the collective range of the Russell 2000 Index and the MSCI USA Small Cap Index. As of December 31, 2020, this range was approximately \$43.0 million to \$15.47 billion. The market capitalization range of these indices changes over time.

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.

Small Cap Securities Risk – Investments in 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

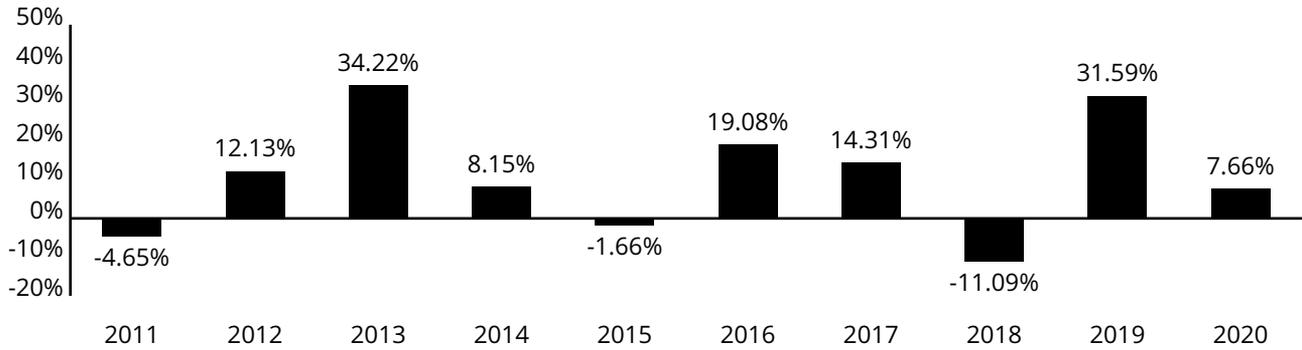
PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information indicates the risks of investing in the Fund. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com. Effective immediately before the opening of business on October 24, 2016, the Schroder U.S. Opportunities Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) was reorganized into the Fund. The performance information for periods prior to October 24, 2016 is that of the Predecessor Fund. Prior to October 24, 2016, Class A, Class I and Class SDR were called Advisor Shares, Investor Shares and R6 Shares, respectively. The returns in the bar chart and table:

- Assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions
- Would be different if the Fund’s fees and expenses were reflected for periods prior to October 24, 2016
- 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	25.88% December 31, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-32.61% 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 are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes and are shown only for Class A shares. After-tax returns 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. For more information regarding returns, see the "Performance Notes" section in the Fund's statutory prospectus.

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	1.73%	10.13%	9.48%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.73%	8.55%	7.51%
– Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.02%	7.67%	7.16%
Share Classes (Return Before Taxes)			
Class C*	5.86%	10.74%	9.93%
Class I	7.99%	11.73%	10.42%
Class R3*	7.35%	11.23%	10.17%
Class R4*	7.66%	11.53%	10.32%
Class R5*	7.98%	11.71%	10.41%
Class Y*	7.97%	11.75%	10.43%
Class F**	8.07%	11.80%	10.45%
Class SDR***	8.14%	11.83%	10.47%
Russell 2000 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	19.96%	13.26%	11.20%

* Class C, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5, and Class Y shares commenced operations on October 24, 2016 and performance prior to this date reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor 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 Class F's inception date has not been adjusted to reflect the operating expenses of Class F. If the performance were adjusted, it may have been higher or lower.

*** Performance for Class SDR shares prior to September 28, 2015 (the inception date of the Predecessor Fund's Class R6 Shares) reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund's Investor Shares.

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Schroder Investment Management North America Inc.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Robert Kaynor, CFA	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 and Class R5	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
Class SDR	\$5,000,000 This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus 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 Schroders China A Fund (the “China A Fund”), Hartford Schroders Emerging Markets Equity Fund (the “Emerging Markets Equity Fund”), Hartford Schroders Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund (the “Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund”), Hartford Schroders International Multi-Cap Value Fund (the “International Multi-Cap Value Fund”), Hartford Schroders International Stock Fund (the “International Stock Fund”), Hartford Schroders Securitized Income Fund (the “Securitized Income Fund”), Hartford Schroders Tax-Aware Bond Fund (the “Tax-Aware Bond Fund”), Hartford Schroders US MidCap Opportunities Fund (the “US MidCap Opportunities Fund”), and Hartford Schroders US Small Cap Opportunities Fund (the “US Small Cap Opportunities 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.

CHINA A FUND

In addition to the securities described in the summary section, the Fund may also invest in other investment companies (including exchange traded funds), exchange traded notes, participatory notes (P-Notes), real estate investment trusts (REITs), restricted securities, structured securities, warrants and U.S. government securities. The Sub-Advisers may also purchase securities on a to-be-announced basis. With respect to its ESG analysis discussed in the summary section, the Sub-Advisers integrate financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. The Sub-Advisers believe that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. The Sub-Advisers engage with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Sub-Advisers deem to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that the Sub-Advisers place on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets.

EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND

In addition to the securities described in the summary section, the Fund may also invest in warrants and securities issued in initial public offerings (“IPOs”). The Fund may use index futures and other derivative instruments in pursuing its principal investment strategies. In addition, the Fund may invest in other investment companies, such as mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds. The Fund may hedge some of its foreign currency exposure back into the U.S. dollar, although it does not normally expect to do so.

With respect to its ESG analysis discussed in the summary section, the Sub-Advisers integrate financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. The Sub-Advisers believe that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. The Sub-Advisers engage with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Sub-Advisers deem to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that the Sub-Advisers place on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets.

EMERGING MARKETS MULTI-SECTOR BOND FUND

In addition to the securities described in its principal investment strategy, the Fund may also invest in the following types of bonds: asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, zero-coupon securities, convertible securities, inflation-indexed bonds, structured notes, including credit-linked notes and hybrid or “indexed” securities, event-linked bonds, and loan participations, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities, and short-term investments. The Fund may also invest in warrants or options to purchase debt securities, equity securities, or commodities.

With respect to its ESG analysis discussed in the summary section, the Sub-Advisers integrate financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. The Sub-Advisers believe that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. The Sub-Advisers engage with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Sub-Advisers deem to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that the Sub-Advisers place on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets.

INTERNATIONAL MULTI-CAP VALUE FUND

In addition to the securities described in the summary section, the Fund may also invest in convertible securities and warrants. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts, closed-end funds, and exchange-traded funds. The Fund may purchase or sell futures contracts and options and enter into total return swaps, in order to gain long or short exposure to particular securities or markets in connection with hedging transactions or otherwise to increase total return. The Fund may from time to time enter into other transactions involving derivatives, including over-the-counter transactions, if the Sub-Advisers consider it appropriate. The Fund may, but is not required to, enter into foreign currency exchange transactions, for risk management or hedging purposes.

With respect to its ESG analysis discussed in the summary section, the Sub-Advisers integrate financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. The Sub-Advisers believe that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. The Sub-Advisers engage with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Sub-Advisers deem to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that the Sub-Advisers place on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FUND

In addition to the securities described in the summary section, the Fund may also invest in closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds. In addition, the Fund may use options, futures contracts, and other derivatives instruments in pursuing its principal investment strategies.

With respect to its ESG analysis discussed in the summary section, the Sub-Advisers integrate financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. The Sub-Advisers believe that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. The Sub-Advisers engage with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Sub-Advisers deem to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that the Sub-Advisers place on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets.

SECURITIZED INCOME FUND

In addition to the securities described in the principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest in other instruments, which may include bonds, debt instruments, equity securities and preferred stock and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public or private sector entities. The Fund may invest in securities and other instruments of emerging market issuers. The below investment grade securities in which the Fund may invest are securities rated "Ba" or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., "BB" or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or "BB" or lower by Fitch, Inc. or are rated equivalently by another Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization or securities, if unrated, that are determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable below investment grade quality. The Fund may invest in derivative instruments including options, futures contracts, options on futures, fixed-income swap agreements, credit default swap agreements, and currency related derivatives, including currency forwards and currency swaps, subject to applicable law. The Fund typically uses derivatives to seek to reduce exposure or other risks such as interest rate or currency risk, to substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset, and/or to enhance returns in the Fund. The Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds.

The asset-backed securities in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, credit card receivables, and automobile receivables and utilities receivables. The Fund may also invest in uniform mortgage-backed securities issued pursuant to the Single Security Initiative, a joint undertaking by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac under the direction of the Federal Housing Finance Agency to develop a common securitization platform.

With respect to its ESG analysis discussed in the summary section, the Sub-Adviser integrates financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. The Sub-Adviser believes that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. The Sub-Adviser engages with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Sub-Adviser deems to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that the Sub-Adviser places on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets.

TAX-AWARE BOND FUND

In addition to the securities described in the principal investment strategy, the Fund may also invest in structured securities, inverse floaters, loans, loan participations, master limited partnerships, high yield bonds (i.e. junk bonds), inflation-protected securities, collateralized loan obligations, zero coupon securities, exchange-traded funds, exchange traded notes, real estate investment trusts, and privately placed, restricted securities that may only be resold under certain circumstances to other qualified institutional buyers. The Fund may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or duration. The Fund's effective duration may vary over time depending on the Sub-Advisers' assessment of market and economic conditions and other factors. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates; effective duration is a measure of the Fund's portfolio duration adjusted for the anticipated effect of interest rate changes on pre-payment rates. Generally, the higher a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. In contrast to duration, maturity measures only the time until final payment is due. With respect to its ESG analysis discussed in the summary section, the Sub-Advisers integrate financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. The Sub-Advisers believe that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. The Sub-Advisers engage with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Sub-Advisers deem to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that the Sub-Advisers place on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets. The emphasis that the Sub-Advisers place on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets. Sector allocation and individual security decisions are made independent of sector and security weightings in the benchmark.

US MIDCAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND

In addition to the securities described in the summary section, the Fund may also invest in securities issued in an initial public offerings ("IPOs"), real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), convertible securities, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds. In addition, the Fund may use options, futures contracts, and other derivative instruments in pursuing its principal investment strategies. The Fund may also invest in securities listed on a major Canadian exchange.

The Sub-Adviser will consider an issuer located in the United States if it is organized under the laws of the United States or any state of the United States and is principally traded in the United States, or is domiciled or has its principal place of business located in the United States and is principally traded in the United States, or if the Sub-Adviser determines that the issuer has more than 50% of its assets in or derives more than 50% of its revenues from the United States.

With respect to its ESG analysis discussed in the summary section, the Sub-Adviser integrates financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. The Sub-Adviser believes that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. The Sub-Adviser engages with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Sub-Adviser deems to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that the Sub-Adviser places on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets.

US SMALL CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND

In addition to the securities described in the summary section, the Fund may also invest in securities issued in an initial public offerings ("IPOs"), real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), convertible securities, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds. In addition, the Fund may use options, futures contracts, and other derivative instruments in pursuing its principal investment strategies. The Fund may also invest in securities listed on a major Canadian exchange.

The Sub-Adviser will consider an issuer located in the United States if it is organized under the laws of the United States or any state of the United States and is principally traded in the United States, or is domiciled or has its principal place of business located in the United States and is principally traded in the United States, or if the Sub-Adviser determines that the issuer has more than 50% of its assets in or derives more than 50% of its revenues from the United States.

With respect to its ESG analysis discussed in the summary section, the Sub-Adviser integrates financially material ESG criteria into all phases of the investment process, from stock selection to portfolio construction and engagement. The Sub-Adviser believes that this ESG assessment, which is integrated with more traditional methods, is an important consideration to understand the potential of a company. The Sub-Adviser engages with management of certain issuers

regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Sub-Adviser deems to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. The emphasis that the Sub-Adviser places on various factors when purchasing and selling securities for the Fund may change with changes in the markets.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUB-ADVISERS

To the extent applicable to a Fund's investment strategy, the Sub-Advisers do not generally invest in companies whose core business is focused on producing cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, chemical weapons and biological weapons; the Sub-Advisers believe these types of companies present sustainability risks that are detrimental to returns.

DURATION

Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income security's price to changes in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of two years would be expected to fall approximately 2% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate (or yield) changes than securities with shorter durations.

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.

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.

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 (33 1/3%) of the value of its total assets. The China A Fund and Securitized Income Fund do not currently engage in securities lending.

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.

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 China A Fund, Emerging Markets Equity Fund, Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund, International Stock Fund, Securitized Income Fund, Tax-Aware Bond Fund, US MidCap Opportunities Fund, and US Small Cap Opportunities 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. For purposes of the China A Fund's 80% Policy, the China A Fund may also include investments in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") toward the 80% minimum so long as each such ETF has policies to invest 80% or more of their assets in China A shares. 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.

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	China A Fund	Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund	International Multi-Cap Value Fund	International Stock Fund	Securitized Income Fund	Tax-Aware Bond Fund	US MidCap Opportunities Fund	US Small Cap Opportunities Fund
Active Investment Management Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Active Trading Risk	✓		✓	✓			✓		
Bond Forwards Risk						X			
Call Risk			X			✓	✓		
China Investments Risk	✓	✓	X	X	X				
China A Shares Risk	✓	X		X	X				
Convertible Securities Risk			X	X		X			
Counterparty Risk	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
Credit Risk			✓			✓	✓		
Credit Risk Transfer Securities Risk						X			
Currency Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X		
Depository Receipts Risk	✓	✓		X	X				
Derivatives Risk	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
Event-Linked Bonds Risk			X						
Forward Currency Contracts Risk	✓		✓	X		✓			
Futures and Options Risk	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
Hedging Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
P-Notes Risk	X								
Structured Securities Risk	X		X			X	X		
Swaps Risk			✓	X		X	✓		
Equity Risk	✓	✓		✓	✓	X		✓	✓
Large Cap Securities Risk	X	✓		X	X			X	X
Mid Cap Securities Risk	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	X
Small Cap Securities Risk	✓	X		✓	✓			X	✓
Dollar Rolls Risk						X			
Event Risk						✓			
Exchange Traded Notes Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Foreign Investments Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Sovereign Debt Risk			✓			X			

✓ Principal Risk X Additional Risk	China A Fund	Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund	International Multi-Cap Value Fund	International Stock Fund	Securitized Income Fund	Tax-Aware Bond Fund	US MidCap Opportunities Fund	US Small Cap Opportunities Fund
Emerging Markets Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X		
High Yield Investments Risk			✓			✓	X		
Illiquid Investments Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inflation-Protected Securities Risk			X			X	X		
Interest Rate Risk			✓			✓	✓		
Inverse Floater Risk							X		
Japan Risk	X	X	X	X	X				
Large Shareholder Transaction Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leverage Risk	✓		✓			✓	✓		
LIBOR Risk	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Liquidity Risk	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	X	X
Loans and Loan Participations Risk			X			X	X		
Market Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Master Limited Partnership Risk							X		
Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk			X			✓	✓		
Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk						✓	X		
Municipal Securities Risk							✓		
New Fund Risk	X					X			
Non-Diversification Risk	✓		✓						
Other Investment Companies Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Preferred Stock Risk	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Quantitative Investing Risk		X		✓					
Real Estate Related Securities Risk	X			X			X	X	X
Repurchase Agreements Risk						✓	X		
Regional/Country Focus Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Restricted Securities Risk	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk						✓	X		
Sector Risk	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
Securities Lending Risk		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
State-Specific Risk							✓		
To Be Announced (TBA) Transactions Risk	X			X		✓	✓		
Short Sales of To Be Announced (TBA) Securities Risk						X			

√ Principal Risk X Additional Risk	China A Fund	Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund	International Multi-Cap Value Fund	International Stock Fund	Securitized Income Fund	Tax-Aware Bond Fund	US MidCap Opportunities Fund	US Small Cap Opportunities Fund
U.S. Government Securities Risk	X					√	√		
Use as an Underlying Fund Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Valuation Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Value Investing Style Risk				√					
Volatility Risk	√	√	√					X	√
Warrants Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Zero Coupon Securities Risk			X				X		

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.

BOND FORWARDS RISK – A bond forward is a contractual agreement between a Fund and another party to buy or sell an underlying asset at an agreed-upon future price and date. When a Fund enters into a bond forward, it will also simultaneously enter into a reverse repurchase agreement. In a bond forward transaction, no cash premium is paid when the parties enter into the bond forward. If the transaction is collateralized, an exchange of margin collateral will take place according to an agreed-upon schedule. Otherwise, no asset of any kind changes hands until the bond forward matures (typically in 30 days) or is rolled over for another agreed-upon period. Generally, the value of the bond forward will change based on changes in the value of the underlying asset. Bond forwards are subject to market risk (the risk that the market value of the underlying bond may change), non-correlation risk (the risk that the market value of the bond forward might move independently of the market value of the underlying bond) and counterparty credit risk (the risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet its obligation under the contract). If there is no cash exchanged at the time a Fund enters into the bond forward, counterparty risk may be limited to the loss of any marked-to-market profit on the contract and any delays or limitations on the Fund's ability to sell or otherwise use the investments used as collateral for the bond forward. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by a Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements carry the risk that the market value of the securities that a Fund is obligated to repurchase may decline below the repurchase price. A Fund could also lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and/or the value of any collateral held or assets segregated by the Fund to cover the transaction declines below the value of securities. The use of reverse repurchase agreements may increase the possibility of fluctuation in a Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

CALL RISK – Call risk is the risk that an issuer, especially during periods of falling interest rates, may redeem a security by repaying it early. If an issuer calls a security in which a Fund has invested, the Fund may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment and may be forced to reinvest in lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favorable features. This could potentially lower a Fund’s income, yield and its distributions to shareholders.

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.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK – The market value of a convertible security typically performs like that of a regular debt security; that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of a convertible security usually falls. In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of the issuer’s creditworthiness. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer risk that apply to the underlying common

stock. A convertible security tends to perform more like a stock when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because more of the security's value resides in the option to convert) and more like a debt security when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the option to convert is less valuable).

A Fund may invest in contingent capital securities (also known as contingent convertible securities or CoCos). CoCos are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain "triggers." The value of CoCos is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation: (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the CoCos; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general. Investments in CoCos may be considered speculative.

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.

CREDIT RISK TRANSFER SECURITIES RISK – Credit risk transfer ("CRT") securities are fixed income securities that transfer the credit risk related to certain types of mortgage backed securities ("MBS") to the owner of the CRT securities. If the underlying mortgages default, the principal of the owners of CRT securities is used to pay back holders of the MBS. As a result, all or part of the mortgage default or credit risk associated with the underlying mortgage pools is transferred to a Fund. Therefore, a Fund could lose all or part of its investments in CRT securities in the event of default by the underlying mortgages.

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 ("Un-sponsored 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 un-sponsored 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 depository 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 form, 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.

EVENT-LINKED BONDS RISK – An event-linked bond provides investors with high return potential in exchange for taking on “event risk,” such as the risk of a major hurricane, earthquake or pandemic. If such trigger event occurs, a Fund may lose a portion or its entire principal invested in the bond. Some event-linked bonds provide for an extension of maturity

to process and audit loss claims if a trigger has, or possibly has, occurred. Such extension may increase volatility. Event-linked bonds may also expose a fund to other unanticipated risks including credit risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations and adverse tax consequences. Event-linked bonds are subject to the risks inherent in derivative transactions.

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.

P-NOTES RISK – A Fund may gain exposure to securities traded in foreign markets through P-notes. In addition to risks similar to those associated with a direct investment in the underlying security, such as foreign investment risk, the holder of a P-note is not entitled to the same rights as an underlying security's direct owner and P-notes are considered general unsecured contractual obligations and are subject to counterparty credit risks.

STRUCTURED SECURITIES RISK – Structured securities and other related instruments purchased by a Fund are generally privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a specific asset, benchmark asset, market or interest rate. Depending on the terms of the particular instrument and the nature of the underlying instrument, structured securities may be subject to equity market risk, commodity market risk, currency market risk or interest rate risk. Structured securities that do not involve any type of credit enhancement, are subject to credit risk that generally will be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. Credit enhanced securities will be subject to the credit risk associated with the provider of the enhancement. A Fund may invest in a class of structured securities that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of

another class. Subordinated structured securities typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated structured securities. Structured securities are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there currently is no active trading market for structured securities, which may make them difficult to value and sell. Certain issuers of such structured securities may be deemed to be “investment companies” as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, a Fund’s investment in such securities may be limited by certain investment restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

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.

DOLLAR ROLLS RISK – A Fund may enter into dollar rolls in which the Fund will sell securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contract to repurchase substantially similar (the same type and coupon) securities on a specified future date from the same party. Dollar rolls involve the risk that the market value of the securities that a Fund is committed to buy may decline below the price of the securities the Fund has sold or that the counterparty may be unable to fulfill its obligations. These transactions may involve leverage.

EVENT RISK – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.

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.

SOVEREIGN DEBT RISK – In addition to the risks associated with investment in debt securities and foreign securities generally, sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt or otherwise meet its obligations. This may be due to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. Furthermore, there is the possibility of contagion that could occur if one country defaults on its debt, and that a default in one country could trigger declines and possible additional defaults in other countries in the region. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected. In addition, if a sovereign debtor defaults (or threatens to default) on its sovereign debt obligations, the indebtedness may be restructured. Unlike most corporate debt restructurings, the fees and expenses of financial and legal advisers to the creditors in connection with a restructuring may be borne by the holders of the sovereign debt securities instead of the sovereign entity itself. Some sovereign debtors have in the past been able to restructure their debt payments without the approval of some or all debt holders or to declare moratoria on payments, and similar occurrences may happen in the future.

Sub-sovereign bonds represent the debt of state, provincial, territorial, municipal, local or other political sub-divisions, including other governmental entities or agencies. Quasi-sovereign bonds represent the debt of corporations that have significant government ownership. Sub-sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds are subject to the risks of investing in sovereign debt generally. In addition, sub-sovereign and quasi-sovereign debt may or may not be issued by or guaranteed as to principal and interest by a governmental authority. Certain foreign government securities may be backed by the issuer's right to borrow from a central bank or other regional banking entity while others may be backed only by the assets and credit of the issuing foreign entity. If an issuer of sub-sovereign or quasi-sovereign bonds defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, a Fund may have limited recourse against the issuer.

A Fund may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by supranational entities, which may include, for example, entities such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank). If one or more shareholders of a supranational entity fails to make necessary additional capital contributions, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities, and the Fund may lose money on such investments.

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.

HIGH YIELD INVESTMENTS RISK – Although high yield investments (also known as "junk bonds") generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk, speculative investments that may cause income and principal losses for a Fund. The major risks of junk bond investments include:

- Junk bonds may be issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of junk bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of junk bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay junk bond holders.
- Prices of junk bonds are subject to extreme price fluctuations. Adverse changes in an issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of junk bonds than on other higher rated fixed-income securities.
- Issuers of junk bonds may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments, or the unavailability of additional financing.
- Junk bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from a Fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems junk bonds, a Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.
- Junk bonds may be less liquid than higher rated fixed-income securities, even under normal economic conditions. There are fewer dealers in the junk bond market, and there may be significant differences in the prices quoted for junk bonds by the dealers. Because they are less liquid, judgment may play a greater role in valuing certain of a Fund's securities than is the case with securities trading in a more liquid market.
- A Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer.
- The credit rating of a high yield security does not necessarily address its market value risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer.

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.

INFLATION-PROTECTED SECURITIES RISK – The value of inflation-protected securities generally fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates (stated interest rates adjusted to factor in inflation). In general, the price of an inflation-indexed security decreases when real interest rates increase, and increases when real interest rates decrease. Interest payments on inflation-protected debt securities will fluctuate as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation and can be unpredictable. The market for Treasury inflation-protected securities (“TIPS”) and corporate inflation-protected securities (“CIPS”) may be less developed or liquid, and more volatile, than certain other securities markets. There can be no assurance that the inflation index used in these securities (i.e., the CPI) will accurately measure the real rate of inflation. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income for the amount of the increase in the calendar year, even though a Fund will not receive its principal until maturity.

INTEREST RATE RISK – The risk that your investment may go down in value when interest rates rise, because when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds and fixed rate loans fall. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policies and inflation rates. Generally, the longer the maturity of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. For this reason, the longer a Fund’s average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price. Falling interest rates may also lead to a decline in a Fund’s income. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that a Fund’s investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. A rise in interest rates could also cause investors to rapidly move out of fixed-income securities, which may increase redemptions in a Fund and subject the Fund to increased liquidity risk. A substantial increase in interest rates may also have an adverse impact on the liquidity of one or more portfolio securities, especially those with longer maturities.

Risks associated with rising interest rates are currently heightened because interest rates remain near historic lows. The U.S. Federal Reserve Bank and other central banks may raise the federal funds rate and equivalent rates. Any such increases will likely cause market interest rates to rise, which will cause the value of a Fund’s fixed income holdings, particularly those with longer maturities, to fall. Any such rate increases may also increase volatility and reduce liquidity in the fixed income markets, which would make it more difficult to sell a Fund’s fixed income investments. Changes in central bank interest rate policies could also result in higher than normal shareholder redemptions, which could potentially increase portfolio turnover and a Fund’s transaction costs.

INVERSE FLOATER RISK – Inverse floaters earn interest at rates that vary inversely to changes in short-term interest rates. As short-term interest rates rise, inverse floaters produce less income (and, in extreme cases, may pay no income) and as short-term interest rates fall, inverse floaters produce more income. Inverse floaters may be subject to leverage risk and counterparty risk. These risks are greater for inverse floaters that are structured as tender option bonds (“TOBs”). The prices and income of inverse floaters are generally more volatile than the prices and income of bonds with similar maturities and may decline rapidly during periods of rising interest rates. An investment in inverse floaters involves the risk of loss of principal and typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a municipal fixed rate security. Inverse floaters generally will underperform the market for fixed rate municipal securities in a rising interest rate environment. Investments in inverse floaters in the form of TOBs are also subject to risks related to the termination of the trust that issues the TOB, which could expose a Fund to losses associated with such termination.

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.

LEVERAGE RISK – Certain transactions, including derivatives, to-be-announced investments and other when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, involve a form of leverage. Transactions involving leverage provide investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can increase market exposure, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly. Certain derivatives have the potential to cause unlimited losses for a Fund, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Leverage may also cause a Fund's NAV to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged, as relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of a leveraged investment. 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 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. The use of leverage may cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet asset segregation requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so.

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.

LIQUIDITY RISK – Liquidity risk exists when the markets for particular investments or types of investments are or become relatively illiquid so that it is difficult or impossible for a Fund to sell the investment at the price at which the Fund has valued it. Illiquidity may result from political, economic or issuer specific events; changes in a specific market's size or structure, including the number of participants; or overall market disruptions. Securities with reduced liquidity or that become illiquid involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. If a Fund and its affiliates hold a significant portion of a single issuer's outstanding securities, the Fund may be subject to greater liquidity risk than if the issuer's securities were more widely held.

Market quotations for illiquid or less liquid securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices. Reduced liquidity may have a negative impact on market price and a Fund's ability to sell particular securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event. In addition, during periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for particular investments in a Fund's portfolio, it may be difficult for a Fund to value these investments and it may be necessary to fair value the investments. There can be no assurance that a security's fair value accurately reflects the price at which a Fund could sell that security at that time, which could affect the proceeds of any redemption or the number of Fund shares you receive upon purchase.

Bond markets have consistently grown over the past three decades while the capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of corporate bonds are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. The significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Such issues may be worse during periods of economic uncertainty.

LOANS AND LOAN PARTICIPATIONS RISK – A Fund may invest in loans and loan participations originated or issued by both banks and corporations. Loans and loan participations, including floating rate loans, are subject to credit risk, including the risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Also, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults. Although the loans a Fund holds may be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment.

The claims of holders of unsecured loans are subordinated to, and thus lower in priority of payment to, claims of creditors holding secured indebtedness and possibly other classes of creditors holding unsecured debt. Unsecured loans have a greater risk of default than secured loans, particularly during periods of deteriorating economic conditions. Since they do not afford the lender recourse to collateral, unsecured loans are also subject to greater risk of nonpayment in the event of default than secured loans. Such loans generally have greater price volatility than more senior loans and may be less liquid. In addition, in the event an issuer becomes insolvent, a loan could be subject to settlement risks or administrative disruptions that could adversely affect a Fund's investment. It may also be difficult to obtain reliable information about a loan or loan participation.

Many loans are subject to extended settlement periods and it may take greater than seven days for a loan purchase or sale transaction to settle. Loans may also be subject to restrictions on resale and may be difficult to value. Long settlement periods, any restrictions on a Fund's ability to resell a loan investment and any difficulties in valuing a loan investment will have an adverse impact on a Fund's ability to sell particular loans or loan participations when necessary to meet redemption requests or liquidity needs, or to respond to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. These effects may make it more difficult for the Fund to pay investors when they redeem their Fund shares. Loans may also be subject to extension risk (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates) and prepayment risk (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates).

Commercial banks and other financial institutions or institutional investors make floating rate loans to companies that need capital to grow or restructure. Borrowers generally pay interest on these loans at rates that change in response to changes in market interest rates such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or the prime rates of U.S. banks. As a result, the value of loan investments is generally less exposed to the adverse effects of shifts in market interest rates than investments that pay a fixed rate of interest. However, because the trading market for certain loans may be less developed than the secondary market for bonds and notes, a Fund may experience difficulties in selling its loans. Leading financial institutions often act as agent for a broader group of lenders, generally referred to as a syndicate. The syndicate's agent arranges the loans, holds collateral and accepts payments of principal and interest. If the agent develops financial problems, a Fund may not recover its investment or recovery may be delayed. By investing in such a loan, a Fund may become a member of the syndicate.

The loans in which a Fund invests are subject to the risk of loss of principal and income. Although borrowers frequently provide collateral to secure repayment of these obligations, they do not always do so. If they do provide collateral, the value of the collateral may not completely cover the borrower's obligations at the time of a default. If a borrower files for protection from its creditors under the U.S. bankruptcy laws, these laws may limit a Fund's rights to its collateral. In addition, the value of collateral may erode during a bankruptcy case. In the event of a bankruptcy, the holder of a loan may not recover its principal, may experience a long delay in recovering its investment and may not receive interest during the delay. Additionally, with respect to loan participations, a Fund, as a participant in a loan, will not have any direct claim on the loan or against the borrower, and the Fund may be subject to greater delays, expenses and risks than would have been involved if the Fund had purchased a direct obligation of the borrower.

In the event of the insolvency of an agent bank (in a syndicated loan, the agent bank is the bank in the syndicate whom undertakes the bulk of the administrative duties involved in the day-to-day administration of the loan), a loan could be subject to settlement risk, as well as the risk of interruptions in the administrative duties performed in the day to day administration of the loan (such as processing LIBOR calculations, processing draws, etc.).

Because the sub-adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of a borrower's credit quality, a Fund is dependent on the analytical abilities of the sub-adviser with respect to its investments in loans.

Compared to securities and to certain other types of financial assets, purchases and sales of Senior Loans take relatively longer to settle, partly due to the fact that Senior Loans require a written assignment agreement and various ancillary documents for each transfer, and frequently require discretionary consents from both the borrower and the administrative agent. In addition, recent regulatory changes have increasingly caused dealers to insist on matching their purchases and sales, which can lead to delays in a Fund's settlement of a purchase or sale of a Senior Loan in circumstances where the dealer's corresponding transaction with another party is delayed. Dealers will also sometimes sell Senior Loans short, and hold their trades open for an indefinite period while waiting for a price movement or looking for inventory to purchase.

This extended settlement process can (i) increase the counterparty credit risk borne by a Fund; (ii) leave a Fund unable to timely vote, or otherwise act with respect to, Senior Loans it has agreed to purchase; (iii) delay a Fund from realizing the proceeds of a sale of a Senior Loan; (iv) inhibit a Fund's ability to re-sell a Senior Loan that it has agreed to purchase if conditions change (leaving a Fund more exposed to price fluctuations); (v) prevent a Fund from timely collecting principal and interest payments; and (vi) expose a Fund to adverse tax or regulatory consequences.

Loan interests may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as a Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. A Fund may be in possession of material non-public information about a borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a loan or security of such borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, a Fund may be unable to enter into a transaction in a loan or security of such a borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

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.

MASTER LIMITED PARTNERSHIP RISK – Securities of master limited partnerships ("MLPs") are listed and traded on U.S. securities exchanges. The value of a MLP fluctuates based predominately on its financial performance and changes in overall market conditions. Investments in MLPs involve risks that differ from investments in common stocks, including risks related to the fact that investors have limited control of and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP; risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner; cash flow risks; dilution risks; and risks related to the general partner's right to require investors to sell their holdings at an undesirable time or price. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions, which may reduce the amount of income a MLP pays to its investors. The securities of certain MLPs may trade in lower volumes due to their smaller capitalizations, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and lower market liquidity. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. In addition, if the tax treatment of an MLP changes, a Fund's after-tax return from its MLP investment would be materially reduced. Debt securities of MLPs have characteristics similar to debt securities of other types of issuers, and are subject to the risks applicable to debt securities in general, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity risk. Investments in debt securities of MLPs may not offer the tax characteristics of equity securities of MLPs. To the extent a Fund invests in debt securities of MLPs that are rated below investment grade, such investments are also subject to the risks in discussed in "High Yield Investments Risk" above. Investments in MLPs are subject to cash flow risk and risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner. Certain MLP securities may trade in lower volumes due to their smaller capitalizations, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and lower market liquidity. MLP securities are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions, which may reduce the amount of income an MLP pays to its investors. In addition, if the tax treatment of an MLP changes, a Fund's after-tax return from its MLP investment would be materially reduced.

MORTGAGE-RELATED AND OTHER ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES RISK – Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to certain risks, including credit risk and interest rate risk. These investments expose a Fund to “extension risk,” which is the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates which could increase the interest rate sensitivity of certain investments — such as mortgage- and asset-backed securities — and cause the value of these investments to fall. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if a Fund holds mortgage-related securities and other asset-backed securities, it may exhibit additional volatility. In addition, adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-backed securities are subject to “prepayment risk.” When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of a Fund because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates. A Fund’s investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. These securities are also subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default. In addition, as a result of its investment in asset-backed securities, a Fund would be subject to the risk that in certain states it may be difficult to perfect the liens securing the collateral backing certain asset-backed securities. Certain asset-backed securities are based on loans that are unsecured, which means that there is no collateral to seize if the underlying borrower defaults.

Collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”), which are a type of asset-backed security, are subject to heightened risks, including the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; a Fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations that are subordinate to other classes and, therefore, will not have primary rights to any payments in bankruptcy; values may be volatile; and disputes with the issuer may produce unexpected investment results. A Fund’s investments in CDOs will not receive the same investor protection as an investment in registered securities. In addition, prices of CDO investments can decline considerably. These types of instruments are frequently referred to as “mortgage derivatives” and are sensitive to changing interest rates and deteriorating credit environments. CDOs may lack of a readily available secondary market and be difficult to sell at the price at which a Fund values them.

A Fund may invest in uniform mortgage-backed securities, which are securities that generally align the characteristics of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac certificates. Uniform mortgage-backed securities are a recent innovation and the effect they may have on the market for mortgage-related securities is uncertain.

A Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities issued by the U.S. Government or by non-governmental issuers. To the extent that a Fund invests in mortgage-backed securities offered by non-governmental issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers, the Fund may be subject to additional risks. Mortgage-related securities issued by private issuers are subject to the credit risks of the issuers, as well as to interest rate risks. Timely payment of interest and principal of non-governmental issuers is supported by various forms of private insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance purchased by the issuer. There can be no assurance that the private insurers can meet their obligations under the policies. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may adversely affect the value of a mortgage-backed security and could result in losses to a Fund. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages. Subprime mortgages refer to loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their mortgages. These risks are elevated given the current distressed economic, market, health and labor conditions, notably, increased levels of unemployment, delays and delinquencies in payments of mortgage and rent obligations, and uncertainty regarding the effects and extent of government intervention with respect to mortgage payments and other economic matters.

COLLATERALIZED LOAN OBLIGATIONS RISK – Collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs issue classes or “tranches” that vary in risk and yield. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. A Fund’s investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RISK – Municipal securities risks include the possibility that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or repay principal when due; the relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities; and the possibility that future legislative changes could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Municipal securities are subject to interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Negative events, such as severe fiscal difficulties,

bankruptcy of one or more issuers, an economic downturn, unfavorable legislation, court rulings or political developments, or reduced monetary support from the federal government could hurt Fund performance. Because municipal securities are issued to finance similar projects, conditions in those sectors may affect the overall municipal securities market. Municipal securities may be susceptible to periods of economic stress, which could affect the market values and marketability of many or all municipal obligations of issuers in a state, locality or US territory or possession. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly stressed the financial resources of many municipal issuers, which may impair a municipal issuer's ability to meet its financial obligations when due and could adversely impact the value of its bonds, which could negatively impact the performance of a Fund. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market. Investment in municipal securities is also subject to:

General Obligation Bonds Risks – The full faith, credit and taxing power of the municipality that issues a general obligation bond secures payment of interest and repayment of principal. Timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

Revenue Bonds Risks – Payments of interest and principal on revenue bonds are made only from the revenues generated by a particular facility, class of facilities or the proceeds of a special tax or other revenue source. These payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source.

Private Activity Bonds Risks – Municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise. The private enterprise pays the principal and interest on the bond, and the issuer does not pledge its full faith, credit and taxing power for repayment. If the private enterprise defaults on its payments, a Fund may not receive any income or get its money back from the investment.

Moral Obligation Bonds Risks – Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality.

Municipal Notes Risks – Municipal notes are shorter term municipal debt obligations. They may provide interim financing in anticipation of, and are secured by, tax collection, bond sales or revenue receipts. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and a Fund may lose money.

Municipal Lease Obligations Risks – In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. The issuer will generally appropriate municipal funds for that purpose, but is not obligated to do so. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property. However, if the issuer does not fulfill its payment obligation (i.e., annually appropriate money to make the lease payments), it may be difficult to sell the property and the proceeds of a sale may not cover a Fund's loss.

Tax-Exempt Status Risk – Municipal securities are subject to the risk that the Internal Revenue Service may determine that an issuer has not complied with applicable tax requirements and that interest from the municipal security is taxable, which may result in a significant decline in the value of the security.

NEW FUND RISK – There can be no assurance that a new Fund will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the Fund may cease operations. In such an event, investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK – A Fund that is non-diversified is permitted to invest a greater portion of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a "diversified" fund. For this reason, a Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely, which may result in a greater risk of loss. A Fund may also be subject to greater market fluctuation and price volatility than a more broadly diversified fund.

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.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK – The prices and yields of nonconvertible preferred stocks generally move with changes in interest rates and the issuer's credit quality, similar to debt securities. The value of convertible preferred stocks varies in response to many factors, including, for example, the value of the underlying equity securities, general market and economic conditions and convertible market valuations, as well as changes in interest rates, credit spreads and the credit quality of the issuer.

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.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS RISK – A Fund may enter into certain types of repurchase agreements or purchase and sale contracts. Under a repurchase agreement, the seller agrees to repurchase a security (typically a security issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government) at a mutually agreed upon time and price. This insulates a Fund from changes in the market value of the security during the period. A purchase and sale contract is similar to a repurchase agreement, but purchase and sale contracts provide that the purchaser receives any interest on the security paid during the period. If the seller fails to repurchase the security in either situation and the market value declines, a Fund may lose money.

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.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS RISK – Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by a Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements carry the risk that the market value of the securities that a Fund is obligated to repurchase may decline below the repurchase price. A Fund could also lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of any collateral held or assets segregated by the Fund to cover the transaction under current regulatory requirements is less than the value of securities. The use of reverse repurchase agreements may increase the possibility of fluctuation in a Fund's net asset value.

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.

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.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK –A Fund is subject to the risk that the economies of the states in which it invests, and the revenues supporting the municipal securities, may decline. Investing significantly in one or more states means that a Fund is more susceptible to any single economic, market, political, regulatory or other occurrence that affects issuers in those states. This is because, for example, issuers in a particular state may react similarly to specific economic, market, regulatory, political or other developments. The particular states in which a Fund may focus its investments may change over time and the Fund may alter its focus at inopportune times.

The Tax-Aware Bond Fund currently may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal securities of issuers in each of California, New York and Texas. The possibility exists that natural and man-made disasters, including hurricanes, earthquakes, and major terrorist events, could cause a major dislocation of the California, New York or Texas economies and significantly affect the ability of state or local governments to raise money to pay principal and interest on their municipal securities. Additional risks applicable to issuers in these states include the following:

California Risk – While California’s economy is large, it is relatively concentrated in certain industries, including technology, aerospace and defense-related manufacturing, trade, entertainment, real estate and financial services, and thus may be sensitive to economic, business, political, environmental, regulatory or other developments affecting those industries.

New York Risk – New York’s economy and finances may be especially vulnerable to changes in the performance of the financial services industry, which has historically experienced significant volatility. Future economic, regulatory, political or behavioral changes concerning the financial services industry could have a significant impact on its profitability. A decline in the value of New York’s real estate market could also have a significant negative impact on state and local economies.

Texas Risk – Texas’ economy relies to a significant extent on certain key industries, such as the oil and gas industry (including drilling, production and refining), chemicals production, technology and telecommunications equipment manufacturing and international trade. Each of these industries has from time to time suffered from economic downturns, and adverse conditions in one or more of these industries could impair the ability of issuers of Texas municipal securities to pay principal or interest on their obligations.

TO BE ANNOUNCED (TBA) TRANSACTIONS RISK –TBA investments include when-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments. TBA transactions involve the risk that the security a Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. A Fund is subject to this risk whether or not the Fund takes delivery of the securities on the settlement date for a transaction. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security’s price. A Fund may also take a short position in a TBA investment when it owns or has the right to obtain, at no added cost, identical securities. If a Fund takes such a short position, it may reduce the risk of a loss if the price of the securities declines in the future, but will lose the opportunity to profit if the price rises.

SHORT SALES OF TO BE ANNOUNCED (TBA) SECURITIES RISK –When a Fund enters into a short sale of a TBA security it effectively agrees to sell at a future date and price a security it does not own. Although most TBA short sale transactions are closed before a Fund would be required to deliver the security, if the Fund does not close the position, the Fund may have to purchase the securities needed to settle the short sale at a higher price than anticipated. This would cause the Fund to lose money. A Fund may not always be able to purchase the securities required to settle a short at a particular time or at an attractive price. A Fund may incur increased transaction costs associated with selling TBA securities short. In addition, taking short positions in TBA securities results in a form of leverage, which could increase the volatility of a Fund’s returns.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RISK –Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. In addition, the value of U.S. Government securities may be affected

by changes in the credit rating of the U.S. Government. U.S. Government securities are also subject to default risk, which is the risk that the U.S. Treasury will be unable to meet its payment obligations. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities held by a Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

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.

WARRANTS RISK – Warrants give a Fund the right to purchase equity securities (“underlying stock”) at specific prices valid for a specific period of time. If the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price before the warrant expires, the warrant generally expires without any value and a Fund loses any amount it paid for the warrant. Thus, investments in warrants may involve substantially more risk than investments in common stock. Warrants may trade in the same markets as their underlying stock; however, the price of the warrant does not necessarily move with the price of the underlying stock and can be more volatile than the prices of the underlying stocks. The market for warrants may be limited and it may be difficult for a Fund to sell a warrant promptly at an advantageous price.

ZERO COUPON SECURITIES RISK – Zero-coupon securities pay no interest prior to their maturity date or another specified date in the future but are issued and traded at a discount to their face value. The discount varies as the securities approach their maturity date (or the date on which interest payments are scheduled to begin). While interest payments are not made on such securities, holders of such securities are deemed to have received income (“phantom income”) annually, notwithstanding that cash may not be received currently. As with other fixed income securities, zero coupon bonds are subject to interest rate and credit risk. Some of these securities may be subject to substantially greater price fluctuations during periods of changing market interest rates than comparable securities that pay interest currently. Longer term zero coupon bonds have greater interest rate risk than shorter term zero coupon bonds.

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 the case of equity funds) or largest ten issuers (in the case of fixed income funds) 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, 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, in each case without obtaining approval from the respective Fund’s shareholders. Each Fund’s shareholders have approved the operation of the Fund under any “manager of managers” structure, including under (i) the Order and/or (ii) any future law, regulation, guidance, or exemptive relief provided by the SEC. 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

SIMNA serves as each Fund’s sub-adviser and SIMNA Ltd. serves as certain Funds’ sub-sub-adviser. SIMNA performs the daily investment of the assets for each Fund, and, with respect to each of China A Fund, Emerging Markets Equity Fund, Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund, International Multi-Cap Value Fund, International Stock Fund, and Tax-Aware Bond Fund, SIMNA may allocate assets to or from SIMNA Ltd., an affiliate of SIMNA, in connection with the daily investment of the assets for each of these Funds. 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 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 (“Schroders”) 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.

China A Fund

Jack Lee, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Schroders, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. He has been an employee of Schroders since 2012. Mr. Lee joined Schroders from Huatai-Pinebridge Fund Management where he was the Head of Global Investment responsible for QFII & QDII investments.

Emerging Markets Equity Fund

Tom Wilson, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Head of Emerging Markets Equities of Schroders, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2014. Mr. Wilson has been associated with Schroders since 2001.

Robert Davy, Portfolio Manager, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund 2006. Mr. Davy has been associated with Schroders since 1986.

James Gotto, Portfolio Manager, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2006. Mr. Gotto has been associated with Schroders since 1991.

Waj Hashmi, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2006. Mr. Hashmi has been associated with Schroders since 2005.

Nicholas Field, Portfolio Manager, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2017. He joined Schroders as an Emerging Markets Strategist in 2006.

Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund

Fernando Grisales, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Senior Portfolio Manager for Emerging Market Debt Relative of Schroders, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2013. Mr. Grisales has been associated with Schroders since 2012. Prior to joining Schroders, he was a senior portfolio manager at ICE Canyon, an alternative investment firm specializing in emerging market debt, from 2010 to 2012, and a vice president and portfolio manager at AllianceBernstein from 2001 to 2010.

Autumn Graham, Portfolio Manager, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021. Ms. Graham has been associated with Schroders since 2017. Prior to joining Schroders, she was a portfolio manager at GIA Partners, from 2016 to 2017, and an investment professional at ICE Canyon from 2014 to 2016. Ms. Graham has over 11 years of investment experience.

Abdallah Guezour, Portfolio Manager and Head of Emerging Markets Debt Absolute Return and Commodities Group at Schroders, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021. Mr. Guezour has been associated with Schroders since 2000. Prior to joining Schroders, he was an investment professional at Fortis Investment Management from 1998 to 2000.

International Multi-Cap Value Fund

Justin Abercrombie, Portfolio Manager and Head of Quantitative Equity Products ("QEP") of Schroders, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2006. He has been an employee of Schroders since 1996. Formerly, founding member of QEP. Mr. Abercrombie's investment career commenced in 1993, at quantitative asset manager Pareto Partners, where he developed currency, bond and equity strategies.

Stephen Langford, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Co-Head of QEP Research, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011 and has been involved with research and portfolio management of the Fund since its inception in 2006. Mr. Langford joined Schroders in 2003. He is also a senior portfolio manager across all of the QEP products, specializing in Japan. Prior to joining Schroders, he was a senior research manager at Quaestor Investment Management and managed a Japanese market-neutral fund.

David Philpotts, Portfolio Manager and Head of QEP Strategy, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2018 and has been involved with research and portfolio management of the Fund since its inception in 2006. Mr. Philpotts joined Schroders in London in 1996 as an economist before moving to the QEP team in 1999 helping to build the team's stock selection models. Mr. Philpotts left Schroders between 2001 and 2003 to run a hedge fund at Quaestor Investment Management. Mr. Philpotts re-joined Schroders in 2004 as Head of QEP Research. His investment career commenced at the Bank of England in 1990 as an Econometrician.

Daniel Woodbridge, Portfolio Manager, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020. Mr. Woodbridge joined Schroders in February 2020 as a senior portfolio manager and member of the QEP management team. Prior to this, Mr. Woodbridge spent, in total, seven years with Marble Bar Asset Management as a Portfolio Manager and Head of Research and five years with CQS as a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Woodbridge's investment career commenced in 2000 as an equity research analyst at UBS before moving to Morgan Stanley as a Vice President in equity sales in 2005.

International Stock Fund

James Gautrey, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2014. He began his career in 2001 with Schroders.

Simon Webber, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Lead Portfolio Manager for Global and International Equities of Schroders, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010. He joined Schroders as a research analyst in 1999.

Securitized Income Fund

Michelle Russell-Dowe, Head of Securitized Credit at Schroders and Lead Portfolio Manager of Schroders Securitized Credit Team, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception. Ms. Dowe joined Schroders in 2016 following the acquisition from Brookfield Investment Management, where she worked since 1999. Prior to that, Ms. Russell-Dowe spent five years at Duff & Phelps.

Anthony Breaks, Portfolio Manager on Schroders Securitized Credit Team, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception. Mr. Breaks joined Schroders in 2016 following the acquisition from Brookfield Investment Management, where he had worked since 2005. Prior to that, Mr. Breaks was a Director at Imagine Reinsurance from 2002 to 2005, a Director at Liberty Hampshire from 2000 to 2002, and an Analyst at Merrill Lynch from 1998 to 2000.

Tax-Aware Bond Fund

Lisa Hornby, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2019 and has been involved with research and portfolio construction on the Fund since 2018. She joined Schroders in 2010 as a member of Schroders' US Multi-Sector Fixed Income team where she focused primarily on short, core and core plus multi-sector strategies. Since 2014, she also has been responsible for managing Schroders' entire spectrum of US multi-sector strategies. Prior to joining Schroders, she was an analyst at Barclays Capital.

Neil G. Sutherland, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011. He has been associated with Schroders since 2013. Mr. Sutherland joined STW in 2008 and has over 15 years of investment experience. Previously, he spent seven years at AXA Investment Managers, where he held the position of Senior Fixed Income Manager. Before that, Mr. Sutherland was part of Newton Investment Group's Global Fixed Income Team.

Julio C. Bonilla, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011. He has been associated with Schroders since 2013. Mr. Bonilla joined STW in 2010 and has over 15 years of investment experience. Prior to joining STW, Mr. Bonilla spent ten years with Wells Capital Management, where he held the title of Senior Portfolio Manager.

David May, Portfolio Manager, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020. He has been associated with Schroders since 2019. Mr. May joined the fixed income investment team as a Portfolio Manager, specializing in municipal bonds. Prior to joining Schroders, Mr. May previously served as a portfolio manager with separately managed municipal accounts at Strategic Partners Investment Advisors from 2010 through 2018 and Wasmer Schroeder from 2018 through 2019. Prior to this, Mr. May worked at UBS for 2 years as a data analyst where he primarily supported the firm's prime brokerage business.

Andrew B.J. Chorlton, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011. He has been associated with Schroders since 2013. Mr. Chorlton joined STW Fixed Income Management LLC ("STW") in 2007 and has over 15 years of investment experience. Before joining STW, he spent six years as a Senior Fixed Income Manager with AXA Investment Managers. Prior to that, Mr. Chorlton was a Portfolio Manager with Citigroup Asset Management. Effective as of March 31, 2021, Mr. Chorlton will no longer serve as a portfolio manager for the Fund.

US MidCap Opportunities Fund

Robert Kaynor, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Head of US Small and MID Cap Equities of Schroders, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2018 and has been involved with research and portfolio management of the Fund since 2013. Mr. Kaynor covers a variety of industries in the consumer, producer durables, and materials sectors. Mr. Kaynor joined Schroders as a Senior Equity Analyst for the U.S. Small and MidCap team in 2013 in which he covered the consumer sector. Prior to joining Schroders, Mr. Kaynor was the Chief Investment Officer at Ballast Capital Management from 2010 to 2012, and prior to this, Mr. Kaynor was a Managing Director/Portfolio Manager for Ramius Capital Group.

US Small Cap Opportunities Fund

Robert Kaynor, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Head of US Small and MID Cap Equities of Schroders, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since 2018 and has been involved with research and portfolio management of the Fund since 2013. Mr. Kaynor covers a variety of industries in the consumer, producer durables, and materials sectors. Mr. Kaynor joined Schroders as a Senior Equity Analyst for the U.S. Small and MidCap team in 2013 in which he covered the consumer sector. Prior to joining Schroders, Mr. Kaynor was the Chief Investment Officer at Ballast Capital Management from 2010 to 2012, and prior to this, Mr. Kaynor was a Managing Director/Portfolio Manager for Ramius Capital Group.

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 SIMNA out of its advisory 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 certain Funds. The chart below shows the effective management fee for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020 that was paid by each Fund listed below to the Investment Manager as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Fund	Effective Management Fee
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	1.01%
Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund	0.70%
International Multi-Cap Value Fund	0.70%
International Stock Fund	0.67%
Securitized Income Fund	0.65%
Tax-Aware Bond Fund	0.45%
US MidCap Opportunities Fund	0.75%
US Small Cap Opportunities Fund	0.90%

The China A Fund pays a monthly management fee to the Investment Manager as set forth in its investment management agreement at an annual rate of 0.9000% of the first \$1 billion, and 0.8900% in excess of \$1 billion of the Fund's average daily net asset value.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the investment management agreement for each Fund, except the China A Fund, with the Investment Manager, as well as the investment sub-advisory agreement for each Fund, except the China A Fund, and the sub-sub-advisory agreement for certain Funds, is available in the Funds' annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the investment management agreement for the China A Fund with the Investment Manager, as well as the investment sub-advisory agreements between the Investment Manager and the China A Fund's sub-advisers, is available in the China A Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2020. A discussion regarding the basis of the Board of Directors' approval of the sub-sub-advisory agreement with respect to the Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund will be available in the Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2021.

OTHER FUND EXPENSES. In addition to costs discussed under "Portfolio Turnover" in the Summary Section, a Fund may pay or receive certain fees in connection with buying or selling a loan. These fees are in addition to interest payments received and may include fees, such as, up-front fees, commitment fees, transfer and assignment fees, facility fees, amendment fees, and prepayment penalties. These costs are not reflected in a Fund's annual operating expenses or in the examples.

Classes of Shares

Each Fund offers the following classes of shares through this Prospectus:

Fund	A	C	I	R3	R4	R5	Y	F	SDR
China A Fund	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
International Multi-Cap Value Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
International Stock Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Securitized Income Fund	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Tax-Aware Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
US MidCap Opportunities Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
US Small Cap Opportunities Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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 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; and
- If the plan was a shareholder of Advisor Class shares of a Predecessor Fund prior to the date of the reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into a Fund and received Class A shares of the Fund as a result of such reorganization and wishes to purchase additional Class A shares in the same account.

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 also offered to investors who held Investor Class shares of a Predecessor Fund prior to the date of the reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into a Fund and received Class I shares of the Fund as a result of such reorganization and who wish to purchase additional Class I shares in the same account.

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 Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund) for all accounts except: \$250, if establishing an AIP, with recurring monthly investments of at least \$50.

Class R3, Class R4, and Class R5 Shares. Class R3, R4, and R5 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, and R5 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, and R5 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.

Class SDR Shares. SDR shares are available for purchase by eligible institutional investors, including employer sponsored retirement plans, pension plans, endowments and foundations, and eligible high net worth investors. SDR shares are also available for purchase by 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). SDR shares are also available for purchase by current or retired officers, trustees and employees (and their spouses and dependents) of Schrodgers and its affiliates without minimum investment amounts. The minimum initial investment in a Fund for SDR shares is \$5,000,000 and there is no minimum for additional purchases of SDR shares of a Fund. Investors generally may meet the minimum initial investment amount by aggregating multiple accounts with common beneficial or related ownership within a Fund or across SDR shares of the Funds and other Hartford mutual funds.

Notwithstanding the preceding, there is no minimum initial investment for the following types of plans or accounts held through plan level or omnibus accounts on the books of a Fund: 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).

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 the subheading "How Sales Charges are Calculated"	Described under the subheading "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 Y	None	None	None
Class F	None	None	None
Class SDR	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 Y, Class F and Class SDR 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 as a percentage of both the offering price and the net amount invested and commissions to dealers as a percentage of the offering price.

China A Fund, Emerging Markets Equity Fund, International Multi-Cap Value Fund, International Stock Fund, US MidCap Opportunities Fund and US Small Cap Opportunities Fund

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.

Securitized Income Fund

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	3.00%	3.09%	2.50%
\$50,000 – \$ 99,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$100,000 – \$249,999	2.25%	2.30%	1.75%
\$250,000 – \$499,999	1.75%	1.78%	1.25%
\$500,000 – \$999,999	1.25%	1.27%	1.00%
\$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.

Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund and Tax-Aware Bond Fund

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	4.50%	4.71%	3.75%
\$50,000 – \$ 99,999	4.00%	4.17%	3.50%
\$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. With respect to Tax-Aware Bond Fund, if such Class A shares are purchased on or after July 1, 2020, the CDSC imposed on such Class A shares will be reduced from 1.00% to 0.75%. For purposes of the 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. The CDSC on Class A shares 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. With respect to all Funds, except for Securitized Income Fund and Tax-Aware Bond Fund, 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. With respect to the Securitized Income Fund, 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 \$4 million, 0.50% of the next \$6 million, and 0.25% of share purchases over \$10 million. With respect to Tax-Aware Bond Fund for purchases prior to July 1, 2020, 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. With respect to Tax-Aware Bond Fund for purchases on or after July 1, 2020, the Distributor may pay dealers of record commissions on purchases of \$1 million or more in an amount of up to 0.75% on the first \$10 million, 0.50% of the next \$30 million, and 0.25% of share purchases over \$40 million. These commission schedules 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.

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 reduced or 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,
- 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,
- each investor who held Advisor class shares of a Predecessor Fund prior to the date of the reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into a Fund (the "Surviving Fund") and received Class A shares of the Surviving Fund as a result of such reorganization and who wishes to purchase additional Class A shares of that same Surviving Fund in the same account that the investor held shares of the Predecessor Fund immediately before the reorganization. If a shareholder holds shares through a financial intermediary, it is the shareholder's responsibility to inform the shareholder's financial intermediary of any relationship or other facts qualifying the shareholder for a sales charge reduction or waiver,
- 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 Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond 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, and Class R5 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.
- Class SDR shares – \$5,000,000 minimum initial investment. This requirement is waived for purchases through certain plan level or omnibus accounts.

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-advisor 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.

CLASS SDR SHARES ONLY

In addition to purchasing shares as indicated above, you can also contact the Schroders Client Service team by email at clientservicenyc@schroders.com or by calling (212)641-3800 and asking to speak with Institutional Client Service. Please contact the Schroders' Client Service team or your financial intermediary for more information.

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:

Hartford Funds
P.O. Box 219060
Kansas City, MO 64121-9060
FAX: 1-888-802-0039

Or By Overnight Mail To:

Hartford Funds
430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060
Kansas City, MO 64105-1407

Phone Number:

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 be able to exchange Class SDR shares of a Fund for Class R6 shares of other Hartford mutual funds and may also be able to exchange Class R6 shares of other Hartford mutual funds for Class SDR shares of a Fund. 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.

Please note that (1) both accounts involved in the exchange must be identical, (2) you will need to observe eligibility requirements, and (3) the proper selling agreements must be in place.

Plan participants should consult their plan administrator or plan recordkeeper to determine what exchange privileges are available. Plan administrators and recordkeepers that are interested in an exchange privilege involving R6 shares should call 1-888-843-7824 to determine whether such exchange privilege is available.

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 SDR (each a "Retirement share class") of a Fund may be converted into (i.e., reclassified) a different Retirement 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 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 F shares or Class SDR shares; and
- Class Y shares may be converted into Class F shares or Class SDR 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

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P.O. Box 219060
Kansas City, MO 64121-9060
FAX: 1-888-802-0039

Or By Overnight Mail To:

Hartford Funds
430 W 7th Street, Suite 219060
Kansas City, MO 64105-1407

Phone Number:

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 ("Board") of The Hartford Mutual Funds II, 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 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. With respect to Class 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 SDR shares, neither the Distributor nor any affiliates of the Distributor pay any commission payments, account servicing fees, recordkeeping fees, 12b-1 fees, sub-transfer agent fees, administration fees or other asset-based or sales-based fees to any financial intermediary except for a legacy arrangement with an affiliate of SIMNA (Please see “Distribution Support Provided By SFA” for more information). 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.

- **Distribution Support Provided By SFA.** Schroder Fund Advisors LLC, the Predecessor Funds' distributor and wholly-owned subsidiary of SIMNA ("SFA"), has entered into an additional compensation arrangement with Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC ("HFMC"), the Funds' investment manager. Under this arrangement, SFA has entered into a selling agreement with Hartford Funds Distributors, LLC ("HFD") pursuant to which SFA is involved in the distribution of the shares of the Funds, and SFA and HFMC have entered into an additional compensation agreement, pursuant to which HFMC pays SFA an annual fee based on a percentage of the gross spread between the management fees and sub-advisory fees with respect to Class SDR Shares of the Funds.

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
China A Fund	Annually
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Annually
Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund	Quarterly
International Multi-Cap Value Fund	Quarterly
International Stock Fund	Annually
Securitized Income Fund	Monthly
Tax-Aware Bond Fund	Monthly
US MidCap Opportunities Fund	Annually
US Small Cap Opportunities 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

The following notes supplement the performance table in the Summary Sections and provide additional information for understanding the returns provided in the table for each Fund.

Each Fund, except for China A Fund and Securitized Income Fund, is the successor to its corresponding Predecessor Fund as a result of the reorganization of such Predecessor Fund into the Fund immediately before the opening of business on October 24, 2016. SIMNA served as the investment manager to each Predecessor Fund, and SIMNA Ltd. served as the sub-adviser to the following Predecessor Funds: Schroder Absolute Return EMD and Currency Fund, Schroder Emerging Market Equity Fund, Schroder International Alpha Fund and Schroder International Multi-Cap Value Fund. Performance for the Tax-Aware Bond Fund prior to June 14, 2013 reflects performance of its Predecessor Fund's predecessor, which commenced operations on October 3, 2011.

The China A Fund will measure its performance against MSCI China A Onshore Index (Net).

Performance information for the US MidCap Opportunities Fund prior to May 1, 2019 reflects when the Fund invested at least 80% of its assets in securities of companies considered by Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. to be small- or mid-cap companies located in the United States.

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 Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index is designed to cover the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt bond market. Effective August 24, 2021, "Barclays" will be removed from the index's name.

ICE BofA US ABS & CMBS Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade fixed and floating rate asset backed securities and fixed rate commercial mortgage backed securities publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), at least one year remaining term to final stated maturity and at least one month to the last expected cash flow. 144a securities qualify for inclusion in the Index. Callable perpetual securities qualify provided they are at least one year from the first call date. Inverse floating rate, interest only and principal only tranches of qualifying deals are excluded from the Index as are all tranches of re-securitized deals.

The JP Morgan Emerging Markets Blended Index (JEMB) - Equal Weighted is a blended index that is comprised of 1/3 JP Morgan GBI Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index, 1/3 JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index, and 1/3 JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified Index. The JEMB - Equal Weighted is designed to blend U.S. dollar and local currency denominated sovereign, quasi-sovereign and corporate bonds in equal proportion.

The JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index is a uniquely weighted index that tracks total returns for US dollar denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans and local market debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

The JP Morgan GBI Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index is a comprehensive global local emerging markets index that consists of regularly traded, liquid fixed-rate, domestic-currency government bonds to which international investors can gain exposure.

The JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified Index tracks total returns of U.S. dollar denominated debt instruments issued by corporate entities in 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 Value Index is designed to capture large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across developed (excluding the U.S.) and emerging market countries. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.

The MSCI China A Onshore Index is designed to capture large and mid-cap representation across China securities listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen exchanges. The index covers only those securities that are accessible through "Stock Connect".

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

The Russell 2000 Index is an index comprised of 2,000 of the smallest U.S.-domiciled company common stocks based on a combination of their market capitalization and current index membership.

The Russell 2500 Index is designed to measure the performance of the small to mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe, commonly referred to as “smid” cap. The Russell 2500 Index is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index that is designed to measure the performance of the 2,500 smallest U.S. companies based on their market capitalization and current index membership.

The Russell Midcap Index is designed to measure the performance of the mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell Midcap Index is a subset of the Russell 1000 Index. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.

The S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index is a market-value-weighted index that is designed to measure the performance of the U.S. leveraged loan market based upon market weightings, spreads and interest payments.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS INDICES *Source: Bloomberg Index Services Limited. BLOOMBERG® is a trademark and service mark of Bloomberg Finance L.P. and its affiliates (collectively “Bloomberg”). BARCLAYS® is a trademark and service mark of Barclays Bank Plc (collectively with its affiliates, “Barclays”), used under license. Bloomberg or Bloomberg’s licensors, including Barclays, own all proprietary rights in the Bloomberg Barclays Indices. Neither Bloomberg nor Barclays approves or endorses this material, or guarantees the accuracy or completeness of any information herein, or makes any warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained therefrom and, to the maximum extent allowed by law, neither shall have any liability or responsibility for injury or damages arising in connection therewith.*

Prior Performance of the Sub-Advisers

Schroders China A Share Mandate - High Tracking Error Composite

The following tables present the past performance of a composite of certain accounts managed by Schroders, including accounts managed by SIMNA and SIMNA Ltd., which serve as sub-adviser and sub-sub-adviser, respectively, to the China A Fund. The Schroders China A Share Mandate - High Tracking Error composite ("Composite") consists of all fee paying accounts under discretionary management by Schroders in their China A investment strategy that have investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar to those of the China A Fund. The Currency of the Composite is USD.

Gross performance presented below has been prepared by Schroders in accordance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). Schroders claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein. The Schroders GIPS firm definition and GIPS performance report for this Composite is available from Schroders by contacting Schroders at subadvisoryclientteam@Schroders.com. 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 of the Composite 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 China A Fund in their analysis of the historical experience of SIMNA and SIMNA Ltd. in managing all China A portfolios, with investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar to those of the China A 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 China A Fund, as set forth in the China A 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 China A Fund, as set forth in the China A 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 China A Fund, as set forth in the China A Fund's fee table in the Summary Section, were used. Different accounts included in the Composite can have different fees and expenses from the China A 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 China A 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 China A Fund, is not a substitute for the China A Fund's performance and is not necessarily indicative of the China A Fund's future results. The China A Fund's actual performance may differ significantly from the past performance of the Composite. The personnel who managed the accounts that make up the Composite, and who therefore generated, or contributed to, the historical performance shown may differ from the personnel managing the China A Fund. While the accounts in the Composite experience inflows and outflows of cash, there can be no assurance that the continuous offering of the China A Fund's shares and its obligation to redeem its shares will not adversely affect the performance of the China A Fund.

COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE

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

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (April 30, 2013)
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) and maximum Class A sales charge)*, **	51.16%	13.13%	15.83%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)*	59.96%	14.41%	16.68%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)*	64.45%	17.63%	19.96%
Composite (Gross)*	66.84%	19.33%	21.70%
MSCI China A Onshore Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)*	40.04%	4.65%	9.51%

* This is not the performance of the China A Fund. The inception date of the Composite is April 30, 2013.

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

TOTAL RETURNS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	2013*	2014	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)**, ***	-2.76%	20.56%	19.82%	-16.37%	31.24%	-30.38%	27.93%	51.16%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)**	2.89%	27.58%	26.79%	-11.50%	38.87%	-26.33%	35.38%	59.96%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)**	4.83%	31.16%	30.35%	-9.02%	42.78%	-24.26%	39.18%	64.45%
Composite (Gross)**	5.84%	33.06%	32.24%	-7.70%	44.85%	-23.16%	41.20%	66.84%
MSCI China A Onshore Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)**	1.93%	46.53%	7.08%	-19.11%	20.28%	-32.99%	37.48%	40.04%

* Returns reflect since inception of the Composite, which is April 30, 2013.

** This is not the performance of the China A Fund. The inception date of the Composite is April 30, 2013.

*** Reflects the maximum front-end sales charge applicable to Class A shares of the China A 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.

Schroder Opportunistic Multi-Sector Securitized Composite

The following tables present the past performance of a composite of certain accounts managed by Schroders, including accounts managed by Schroder Investment Management North America Inc., which serves as the sub-advisor to the Securitized Income Fund. The Schroder Opportunistic Multi-Sector Securitized composite (the "Composite") consists of all fee paying accounts under discretionary management by Schroders in the Schroder Opportunistic Multi-Sector Securitized investment strategy that have investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar to those of the Securitized Income Fund. The Currency of the Composite is USD.

Gross performance presented below has been prepared by Schroders in accordance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). Schroders claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein. The Schroders GIPS firm definition and

GIPS performance report for this Composite is available from Schroders by contacting Schroders at subadvisoryclientteam@Schroders.com. 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 of the Composite 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 Securitized Income Fund in their analysis of the historical experience of SIMNA in managing all securitized credit portfolios with investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar to those of the Securitized Income 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 Securitized Income Fund, as set forth in the Securitized Income 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 Securitized Income Fund, as set forth in the Securitized Income 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 Securitized Income Fund, as set forth in the Securitized Income Fund's fee table in the Summary Section, were used. Different accounts included in the Composite can have different fees and expenses from the Securitized Income 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 Securitized Income 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 Securitized Income Fund, is not a substitute for the Securitized Income Fund's performance and is not necessarily indicative of the Securitized Income Fund's future results. The Securitized Income 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 Securitized Income Fund's shares and the Securitized Income Fund's obligation to redeem its shares will not adversely affect the Securitized Income Fund's performance.

SCHRODER OPPORTUNISTIC MULTI-SECTOR SECURITIZED COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) and maximum Class A sales charge)*, **	-3.66%	3.64%	5.31%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)*	-0.68%	4.27%	5.63%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)*	-0.55%	4.42%	5.78%
Composite (Gross)*	0.92%	5.96%	7.34%
ICE BofA US ABS & CMBS Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	5.20%	3.66%	3.32%
S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	3.12%	5.24%	4.32%

* This is not the performance of the Securitized Income Fund. Please see "Performance Notes - Indices" above for a description of the indices. The inception date of the Composite was March 31, 2008.

** Reflects the maximum front-end sales charge applicable to Class A shares of the Securitized Income Fund, which is 3.00% (as a percentage of offering price).

TOTAL RETURNS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	2011	2012	2013	2014	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)*, **	-9.81%	23.27%	5.58%	4.94%	-2.18%	2.60%	6.96%	-0.34%	0.46%	-3.66%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)*	-7.02%	27.08%	8.85%	8.19%	0.85%	5.78%	10.26%	2.75%	3.57%	-0.68%
Composite (Net of Class A expenses (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) but excluding Class A sales charges)*	-6.89%	27.26%	9.00%	8.34%	0.99%	5.92%	10.42%	2.89%	3.72%	-0.55%
Composite (Gross)*	-5.51%	29.14%	10.61%	9.94%	2.48%	7.49%	12.05%	4.41%	5.25%	0.92%
ICE BofA US ABS & CMBS Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	4.08%	6.38%	0.63%	3.08%	0.81%	2.71%	2.85%	1.75%	5.89%	5.20%
S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	1.51%	9.67%	5.29%	1.60%	-0.69%	10.16%	4.12%	0.44%	8.64%	3.12%

* This is not the performance of the Securitized Income Fund. Please see "Performance Notes - Indices" above for a description of the indices. The inception date of the Composite was March 31, 2008.

** Reflects the maximum front-end sales charge applicable to Class A shares of the Securitized Income Fund, which is 3.00% (as a percentage of offering price).

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). Each Fund, except the China A Fund and Securitized Income Fund, is the accounting successor to its corresponding Predecessor Fund as a result of the reorganization of such Predecessor Fund into the Fund immediately before the opening of business on October 24, 2016. The Funds, except the China A Fund and Securitized Income Fund, have adopted the Financial Statements of the Predecessor Funds. Therefore, the financial highlights shown below include those of the Predecessor Funds. 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 ended October 31, 2019, October 31, 2018, October 31, 2017 and October 31, 2016 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	Selected Per-Share Data ⁽¹⁾								Ratios and Supplemental Data						
	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	Returns of Capital	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
Hartford Schroders China A Fund⁽⁴⁾															
For the Period Ended October 31, 2020															
A	\$10.00	\$ 0.04	\$5.02	\$5.06	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$15.06	50.60% ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 369	4.28% ⁽⁶⁾	1.29% ⁽⁶⁾	0.55% ⁽⁶⁾	46%
C	10.00	0.00 ⁽⁷⁾	4.98	4.98	—	—	—	—	14.98	49.80 ⁽⁵⁾	178	5.08 ⁽⁶⁾	2.22 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.04) ⁽⁶⁾	46
I	10.00	0.07	5.01	5.08	—	—	—	—	15.08	50.80 ⁽⁵⁾	183	4.01 ⁽⁶⁾	1.15 ⁽⁶⁾	0.93 ⁽⁶⁾	46
Y	10.00	0.09	4.99	5.08	—	—	—	—	15.08	50.80 ⁽⁵⁾	151	3.95 ⁽⁶⁾	1.10 ⁽⁶⁾	1.14 ⁽⁶⁾	46
F	10.00	0.10	4.99	5.09	—	—	—	—	15.09	50.90 ⁽⁵⁾	3,169	3.85 ⁽⁶⁾	0.99 ⁽⁶⁾	1.24 ⁽⁶⁾	46
SDR	10.00	0.10	4.99	5.09	—	—	—	—	15.09	50.90 ⁽⁵⁾	3,772	3.85 ⁽⁶⁾	0.99 ⁽⁶⁾	1.24 ⁽⁶⁾	46
Hartford Schroders Emerging Markets Equity Fund⁽²⁰⁾															
For the Period Ended October 31, 2020															
A	\$15.78	\$ 0.06	\$1.71	\$1.77	\$(0.33)	\$—	\$—	\$(0.33)	\$17.22	11.28%	\$ 62,843	1.53%	1.53%	0.40%	52%
C	15.51	(0.05)	1.67	1.62	(0.20)	—	—	(0.20)	16.93	10.51	7,127	2.16	2.16	(0.34)	52
I	15.77	0.10	1.71	1.81	(0.36)	—	—	(0.36)	17.22	11.56	1,443,799	1.25	1.25	0.63	52
R3	15.66	0.03	1.70	1.73	(0.28)	—	—	(0.28)	17.11	11.08	88	1.79	1.71	0.21	52
R4	15.74	0.17	1.62	1.79	(0.24)	—	—	(0.24)	17.29	11.43	4,500	1.43	1.43	1.09	52
R5	15.78	0.11	1.70	1.81	(0.37)	—	—	(0.37)	17.22	11.55	322	1.20	1.20	0.69	52
Y	15.79	0.13	1.70	1.83	(0.37)	—	—	(0.37)	17.25	11.69	505,338	1.18	1.18	0.85	52
F	15.78	0.14	1.71	1.85	(0.39)	—	—	(0.39)	17.24	11.79	861,337	1.08	1.08	0.85	52
SDR	15.81	0.13	1.72	1.85	(0.39)	—	—	(0.39)	17.27	11.77	1,306,890	1.08	1.08	0.83	52
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019															
A	\$14.07	\$ 0.29	\$1.56	\$1.85	\$(0.14)	\$—	\$—	\$(0.14)	\$15.78	13.27%	\$ 60,356	1.45%	1.45%	1.95%	43%
C	13.86	0.19	1.53	1.72	(0.07)	—	—	(0.07)	15.51	12.50	10,532	2.17	2.17	1.27	43
I	14.06	0.31	1.57	1.88	(0.17)	—	—	(0.17)	15.77	13.54	1,838,077	1.23	1.23	2.07	43
R3	13.98	0.23	1.57	1.80	(0.12)	—	—	(0.12)	15.66	13.01	83	1.79	1.72	1.51	43
R4	14.02	(0.05)	1.95	1.90	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	15.74	13.78	26	1.43	1.42	(0.32)	43
R5	14.07	0.33	1.56	1.89	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	15.78	13.61	600	1.19	1.19	2.19	43
Y	14.09	0.32	1.57	1.89	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	15.79	13.62	120,308	1.13	1.13	2.11	43
F	14.07	0.42	1.48	1.90	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	15.78	13.73	419,520	1.07	1.07	2.77	43
SDR	14.10	0.34	1.56	1.90	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	15.81	13.71	1,129,431	1.07	1.07	2.28	43

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	Returns of Capital	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 Year Ended October 31, 2018															
A	\$16.23	\$ 0.16	\$(2.22)	\$(2.06)	\$(0.10)	\$—	\$ —	\$(0.10)	\$14.07	(12.79)%	\$ 46,162	1.45%	1.45%	0.98%	24%
C	16.08	0.07	(2.22)	(2.15)	(0.07)	—	—	(0.07)	13.86	(13.44)	7,217	2.19	2.19	0.45	24
I	16.23	0.19	(2.22)	(2.03)	(0.14)	—	—	(0.14)	14.06	(12.66)	1,733,270	1.24	1.24	1.19	24
R3	16.20	0.22	(2.30)	(2.08)	(0.14)	—	—	(0.14)	13.98	(12.99)	90	1.80	1.70	1.36	24
R4	16.19	0.05	(2.11)	(2.06)	(0.11)	—	—	(0.11)	14.02	(12.88)	3,710	1.49	1.48	0.36	24
R5	16.23	0.27	(2.29)	(2.02)	(0.14)	—	—	(0.14)	14.07	(12.56)	484	1.20	1.20	1.69	24
Y	16.25	0.23	(2.24)	(2.01)	(0.15)	—	—	(0.15)	14.09	(12.48)	123,082	1.11	1.11	1.43	24
F	16.23	0.30	(2.30)	(2.00)	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	14.07	(12.48)	154,306	1.08	1.08	1.89	24
SDR	16.26	0.23	(2.23)	(2.00)	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	14.10	(12.46)	930,480	1.08	1.08	1.43	24
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017															
A	\$12.59	\$ 0.10	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.72	\$(0.08)	\$—	\$ —	\$(0.08)	\$16.23	29.83%	\$ 53,107	1.56%	1.50%	0.69%	33%
C	12.58	0.04	3.57	3.61	(0.11)	—	—	(0.11)	16.08	29.00	3,658	2.25	2.25	0.25	33
I	12.59	0.14	3.61	3.75	(0.11)	—	—	(0.11)	16.23	30.14	1,848,368	1.35	1.25	0.98	33
R3	12.58	0.10	3.62	3.72	(0.10)	—	—	(0.10)	16.20	29.87	13	1.86	1.48	0.71	33
R4	12.58	0.16	3.56	3.72	(0.11)	—	—	(0.11)	16.19	29.86	136	1.52	1.50	1.11	33
R5	12.58	0.13	3.63	3.76	(0.11)	—	—	(0.11)	16.23	30.26	13	1.25	1.20	0.97	33
Y	12.58	0.26	3.53	3.79	(0.12)	—	—	(0.12)	16.25	30.45	97,758	1.14	1.14	1.72	33
F ⁽⁶⁾	12.98	0.16	3.09	3.25	—	—	—	—	16.23	25.04 ⁽⁵⁾	42,462	1.10 ⁽⁶⁾	1.10 ⁽⁶⁾	1.57 ⁽⁶⁾	33
SDR	12.60	0.15	3.63	3.78	(0.12)	—	—	(0.12)	16.26	30.32	710,039	1.10	1.10	1.10	33
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016															
A	\$11.56	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.02 ⁽¹⁰⁾	\$ 1.10	\$(0.07)	\$—	\$ —	\$(0.07)	\$12.59	9.59%	\$ 38,918	1.57%	1.49%	0.71%	47%
C ⁽⁹⁾	12.68	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.10)	—	—	—	—	12.58	(0.79) ⁽⁵⁾	10	2.06 ⁽⁶⁾	2.06 ⁽⁶⁾	(2.06) ⁽⁶⁾	47
I	11.56	0.10	1.03 ⁽¹⁰⁾	1.13	(0.10)	—	—	(0.10)	12.59	9.94	1,020,291	1.32	1.24	0.89	47
R3 ⁽⁹⁾	12.68	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.10)	—	—	—	—	12.58	(0.79) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.75 ⁽⁶⁾	1.75 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.75) ⁽⁶⁾	47
R4 ⁽⁹⁾	12.68	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.10)	—	—	—	—	12.58	(0.79) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.46 ⁽⁶⁾	1.46 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.46) ⁽⁶⁾	47
R5 ⁽⁹⁾	12.68	—	(0.10)	(0.10)	—	—	—	—	12.58	(0.79) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.17 ⁽⁶⁾	1.17 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.16) ⁽⁶⁾	47
Y ⁽⁹⁾	12.68	—	(0.10)	(0.10)	—	—	—	—	12.58	(0.79) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.06 ⁽⁶⁾	1.06 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.06) ⁽⁶⁾	47
SDR	11.57	0.12	1.03 ⁽¹⁰⁾	1.15	(0.12)	—	—	(0.12)	12.60	10.10	561,740	1.18	1.10	1.05	47
Hartford Schroders Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund⁽²⁰⁾															
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020															
A	\$ 9.12	\$ 0.44	\$(0.90)	\$(0.46)	\$(0.34)	\$—	\$(0.10)	\$(0.44)	\$ 8.22	(4.85)%	\$ 1,727	1.41%	1.15%	5.22%	141%
C	9.08	0.38	(0.89)	(0.51)	(0.29)	—	(0.08)	(0.37)	8.20	(5.43)	215	2.23	1.90	4.48	141
I	9.11	0.47	(0.90)	(0.43)	(0.37)	—	(0.10)	(0.47)	8.21	(4.50)	21,211	1.05	0.82	5.56	141
R3	9.13	0.43	(0.89)	(0.46)	(0.34)	—	(0.10)	(0.44)	8.23	(4.79)	29	1.70	1.24	5.15	141
R4	9.11	0.46	(0.89)	(0.43)	(0.36)	—	(0.10)	(0.46)	8.22	(4.45)	11	1.40	0.92	5.48	141
R5	9.10	0.46	(0.88)	(0.42)	(0.37)	—	(0.10)	(0.47)	8.21	(4.41)	11	1.10	0.85	5.52	141
Y	9.10	0.47	(0.89)	(0.42)	(0.36)	—	(0.11)	(0.47)	8.21	(4.34)	2,376	0.98	0.76	5.60	141
F	9.10	0.51	(1.02)	(0.51)	(0.67)	—	(0.20)	(0.87)	7.72	(4.66)	11	0.98	0.75	5.58	141
SDR	9.11	0.47	(0.90)	(0.43)	(0.36)	—	(0.11)	(0.47)	8.21	(4.44)	34,536	0.98	0.75	5.62	141
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019															
A	\$ 8.79	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.80	\$(0.43)	\$—	\$(0.04)	\$(0.47)	\$ 9.12	9.21%	\$ 1,829	1.29%	1.11%	6.12%	240%
C	8.74	0.48	0.25	0.73	(0.36)	—	(0.03)	(0.39)	9.08	8.44	266	2.14	1.90	5.39	240
I	8.78	0.58	0.25	0.83	(0.46)	—	(0.04)	(0.50)	9.11	9.65	29,715	1.00	0.83	6.37	240
R3	8.80	0.57	0.25	0.82	(0.45)	—	(0.04)	(0.49)	9.13	9.46	11	1.55	0.88	6.33	240
R4	8.78	0.57	0.25	0.82	(0.45)	—	(0.04)	(0.49)	9.11	9.45	11	1.28	0.86	6.35	240
R5	8.78	0.58	0.24	0.82	(0.46)	—	(0.04)	(0.50)	9.10	9.56	11	1.00	0.81	6.39	240
Y	8.78	0.58	0.24	0.82	(0.46)	—	(0.04)	(0.50)	9.10	9.61	2,046	0.94	0.76	6.39	240
F	8.78	0.58	0.25	0.83	(0.47)	—	(0.04)	(0.51)	9.10	9.66	23,084	0.93	0.75	6.45	240
SDR	8.79	0.58	0.25	0.83	(0.47)	—	(0.04)	(0.51)	9.11	9.65	37,109	0.93	0.75	6.44	240

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	Returns of Capital	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
												1.29%	1.08%	5.42%	
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018															
A	\$9.98	\$0.50	\$(1.02)	\$(0.52)	\$(0.32)	\$(0.13)	\$(0.22)	\$(0.67)	\$8.79	(5.34)%	\$ 3,389	1.29%	1.08%	5.42%	285%
C	9.95	0.41	(1.01)	(0.60)	(0.28)	(0.13)	(0.20)	(0.61)	8.74	(6.27)	414	2.16	1.90	4.52	285
I	9.97	0.52	(1.02)	(0.50)	(0.34)	(0.13)	(0.22)	(0.69)	8.78	(5.22)	36,557	1.02	0.85	5.63	285
R3	9.97	0.50	(1.03)	(0.53)	(0.30)	(0.13)	(0.21)	(0.64)	8.80	(5.43)	10	1.65	1.25	5.23	285
R4	9.97	0.52	(1.03)	(0.51)	(0.33)	(0.13)	(0.22)	(0.68)	8.78	(5.25)	10	1.35	0.92	5.54	285
R5	9.97	0.53	(1.03)	(0.50)	(0.34)	(0.13)	(0.22)	(0.69)	8.78	(5.23)	10	1.06	0.85	5.58	285
Y	9.97	0.49	(0.98)	(0.49)	(0.34)	(0.13)	(0.23)	(0.70)	8.78	(5.17)	970	0.95	0.77	5.29	285
F	9.96	0.53	(1.01)	(0.48)	(0.34)	(0.13)	(0.23)	(0.70)	8.78	(5.04)	28,842	0.94	0.75	5.67	285
SDR	9.98	0.56	(1.05)	(0.49)	(0.34)	(0.13)	(0.23)	(0.70)	8.79	(5.11)	34,841	0.94	0.75	5.89	285
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017															
A	\$9.79	\$0.55	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.82	\$(0.53)	\$(0.10)	\$ —	\$(0.63)	\$9.98	8.83%	\$ 2,472	1.15%	1.03%	5.65%	212%
C	9.78	0.46	0.29	0.75	(0.48)	(0.10)	—	(0.58)	9.95	8.01	73	2.03	1.90	4.72	212
I	9.78	0.57	0.28	0.85	(0.56)	(0.10)	—	(0.66)	9.97	9.08	15,441	0.94	0.82	5.86	212
R3	9.78	0.54	0.28	0.82	(0.53)	(0.10)	—	(0.63)	9.97	8.74	36	1.63	1.19	5.53	212
R4	9.78	0.55	0.28	0.83	(0.54)	(0.10)	—	(0.64)	9.97	8.88	11	1.33	1.02	5.67	212
R5	9.78	0.57	0.27	0.84	(0.55)	(0.10)	—	(0.65)	9.97	9.07	11	1.04	0.85	5.82	212
Y	9.78	0.57	0.28	0.85	(0.56)	(0.10)	—	(0.66)	9.97	9.16	122	0.91	0.79	5.81	212
F ⁽⁶⁾	9.70	0.39	0.30	0.69	(0.43)	—	—	(0.43)	9.96	7.22 ⁽⁵⁾	11	0.87 ⁽⁶⁾	0.75 ⁽⁶⁾	5.90 ⁽⁶⁾	212
SDR	9.79	0.58	0.27	0.85	(0.56)	(0.10)	—	(0.66)	9.98	9.16	57,054	0.87	0.75	5.93	212
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016															
A	\$9.04	\$0.52	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.03	\$(0.28)	\$ —	\$ —	\$(0.28)	\$9.79	11.59%	\$ 1,707	1.82%	1.11%	5.61%	147%
C ⁽⁹⁾	9.87	0.02	(0.11)	(0.09)	—	—	—	—	9.78	(0.91) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.73 ⁽⁶⁾	1.73 ⁽⁶⁾	7.72 ⁽⁶⁾	147
I	9.02	0.55	0.51	1.06	(0.30)	—	—	(0.30)	9.78	11.94	9,218	1.54	0.85	5.89	147
R3 ⁽⁹⁾	9.87	0.02	(0.11)	(0.09)	—	—	—	—	9.78	(0.91) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.41 ⁽⁶⁾	1.41 ⁽⁶⁾	8.09 ⁽⁶⁾	147
R4 ⁽⁹⁾	9.87	0.02	(0.11)	(0.09)	—	—	—	—	9.78	(0.91) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.13 ⁽⁶⁾	1.13 ⁽⁶⁾	8.46 ⁽⁶⁾	147
R5 ⁽⁹⁾	9.87	0.02	(0.11)	(0.09)	—	—	—	—	9.78	(0.91) ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.84 ⁽⁶⁾	0.84 ⁽⁶⁾	8.46 ⁽⁶⁾	147
Y ⁽⁹⁾	9.87	0.02	(0.11)	(0.09)	—	—	—	—	9.78	(0.91) ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.73 ⁽⁶⁾	0.73 ⁽⁶⁾	8.82 ⁽⁶⁾	147
SDR	9.03	0.56	0.51	1.07	(0.31)	—	—	(0.31)	9.79	12.04	51,219	1.36	0.71	5.99	147
Hartford Schroders International Multi-Cap Value Fund⁽²⁰⁾															
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020															
A	\$9.05	\$0.17	\$(1.24)	\$(1.07)	\$(0.22)	\$ —	\$ —	\$(0.22)	\$7.76	(12.01)%	\$ 65,123	1.12%	1.12%	2.12%	119%
C	8.99	0.11	(1.23)	(1.12)	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	7.71	(12.69)	12,691	1.86	1.86	1.32	119
I	9.05	0.20	(1.26)	(1.06)	(0.24)	—	—	(0.24)	7.75	(11.86)	538,073	0.85	0.85	2.37	119
R3	9.02	0.14	(1.24)	(1.10)	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	7.73	(12.42)	13,398	1.48	1.48	1.71	119
R4	9.03	0.17	(1.24)	(1.07)	(0.22)	—	—	(0.22)	7.74	(12.07)	2,328	1.18	1.18	2.13	119
R5	9.04	0.20	(1.25)	(1.05)	(0.24)	—	—	(0.24)	7.75	(11.75)	17,008	0.86	0.86	2.42	119
Y	9.04	0.20	(1.24)	(1.04)	(0.25)	—	—	(0.25)	7.75	(11.72)	165,134	0.86	0.81	2.49	119
F	9.05	0.21	(1.25)	(1.04)	(0.25)	—	—	(0.25)	7.76	(11.65)	357,583	0.76	0.76	2.58	119
SDR	9.04	0.21	(1.26)	(1.05)	(0.25)	—	—	(0.25)	7.74	(11.78)	577,640	0.76	0.76	2.54	119
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019															
A	\$8.97	\$0.27	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.55	\$(0.25)	\$(0.22)	\$ —	\$(0.47)	\$9.05	6.61%	\$106,530	1.12%	1.12%	3.03%	119%
C	8.90	0.19	0.30	0.49	(0.18)	(0.22)	—	(0.40)	8.99	5.91	21,500	1.87	1.87	2.12	119
I	8.96	0.28	0.30	0.58	(0.27)	(0.22)	—	(0.49)	9.05	6.98	740,680	0.86	0.86	3.13	119
R3	8.94	0.28	0.25	0.53	(0.23)	(0.22)	—	(0.45)	9.02	6.36	19,748	1.48	1.48	3.25	119
R4	8.95	0.26	0.29	0.55	(0.25)	(0.22)	—	(0.47)	9.03	6.57	2,746	1.18	1.18	3.01	119
R5	8.95	0.26	0.32	0.58	(0.27)	(0.22)	—	(0.49)	9.04	6.97	21,262	0.87	0.87	2.99	119
Y	8.96	0.29	0.29	0.58	(0.28)	(0.22)	—	(0.50)	9.04	6.93	146,587	0.85	0.80	3.29	119
F	8.97	0.29	0.29	0.58	(0.28)	(0.22)	—	(0.50)	9.05	6.98	377,025	0.76	0.76	3.31	119
SDR	8.96	0.29	0.29	0.58	(0.28)	(0.22)	—	(0.50)	9.04	6.99	636,333	0.76	0.76	3.27	119

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	Returns of Capital	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return ⁽²⁾	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of	Ratio of	Ratio of	Portfolio Turnover
												Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Adjustments ⁽³⁾	Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjustments ⁽³⁾	Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018															
A	\$10.18	\$ 0.23	\$(1.09)	\$(0.86)	\$(0.24)	\$(0.11)	\$—	\$(0.35)	\$ 8.97	(8.71)%	\$ 67,252	1.13%	1.10%	2.26%	87%
C	10.12	0.17	(1.10)	(0.93)	(0.18)	(0.11)	—	(0.29)	8.90	(9.47)	25,614	1.88	1.85	1.71	87
I	10.17	0.26	(1.09)	(0.83)	(0.27)	(0.11)	—	(0.38)	8.96	(8.47)	875,109	0.87	0.84	2.64	87
R3	10.15	0.22	(1.10)	(0.88)	(0.22)	(0.11)	—	(0.33)	8.94	(8.96)	613	1.50	1.43	2.22	87
R4	10.16	0.20	(1.06)	(0.86)	(0.24)	(0.11)	—	(0.35)	8.95	(8.76)	1,312	1.20	1.16	2.03	87
R5	10.17	0.27	(1.11)	(0.84)	(0.27)	(0.11)	—	(0.38)	8.95	(8.58)	22,482	0.88	0.85	2.68	87
Y	10.17	0.25	(1.07)	(0.82)	(0.28)	(0.11)	—	(0.39)	8.96	(8.42)	80,993	0.83	0.81	2.57	87
F	10.18	0.28	(1.10)	(0.82)	(0.28)	(0.11)	—	(0.39)	8.97	(8.38)	251,677	0.78	0.75	2.78	87
SDR	10.17	0.27	(1.09)	(0.82)	(0.28)	(0.11)	—	(0.39)	8.96	(8.38)	540,822	0.78	0.75	2.69	87
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017															
A	\$ 8.61	\$ 0.20	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.73	\$(0.16)	\$ —	\$—	\$(0.16)	\$10.18	20.26%	\$ 58,977	1.20%	1.12%	2.08%	63%
C	8.60	0.15	1.50	1.65	(0.13)	—	—	(0.13)	10.12	19.31	15,580	1.93	1.85	1.51	63
I	8.60	0.24	1.52	1.76	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	10.17	20.47	706,652	0.91	0.82	2.48	63
R3	8.60	0.20	1.49	1.69	(0.14)	—	—	(0.14)	10.15	19.82	105	1.58	1.42	2.03	63
R4	8.60	0.18	1.54	1.72	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	10.16	20.23	809	1.24	1.15	1.83	63
R5	8.60	0.23	1.52	1.75	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	10.17	20.57	14,212	0.93	0.85	2.32	63
Y	8.60	0.21	1.56	1.77	(0.20)	—	—	(0.20)	10.17	20.80	4,440	0.84	0.76	2.30	63
F ⁽⁶⁾	9.13	0.17	1.02	1.19	(0.14)	—	—	(0.14)	10.18	13.07 ⁽⁵⁾	110,585	0.83 ⁽⁶⁾	0.75 ⁽⁶⁾	2.60 ⁽⁶⁾	63
SDR	8.60	0.23	1.53	1.76	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	10.17	20.70	448,891	0.83	0.75	2.43	63
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016															
A	\$ 8.48	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.17 ⁽¹⁰⁾	\$ 0.32	\$(0.19)	\$ —	\$—	\$(0.19)	\$ 8.61	3.88%	\$ 27,751	1.47%	1.14%	1.80%	94%
C ⁽⁹⁾	8.62	—	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—	—	—	8.60	(0.23) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.80 ⁽⁶⁾	1.80 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.10) ⁽⁶⁾	94
I	8.47	0.18	0.16 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.34	(0.21)	—	—	(0.21)	8.60	4.27	183,321	1.22	0.89	2.15	94
R3 ⁽⁹⁾	8.62	—	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—	—	—	8.60	(0.23) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.48 ⁽⁶⁾	1.48 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.73) ⁽⁶⁾	94
R4 ⁽⁹⁾	8.62	—	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—	—	—	8.60	(0.23) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.19 ⁽⁶⁾	1.19 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.37) ⁽⁶⁾	94
R5 ⁽⁹⁾	8.62	—	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—	—	—	8.60	(0.23) ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.91 ⁽⁶⁾	0.91 ⁽⁶⁾	0.73 ⁽⁶⁾	94
Y ⁽⁹⁾	8.62	—	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—	—	—	8.60	(0.23) ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.80 ⁽⁶⁾	0.80 ⁽⁶⁾	— ⁽⁶⁾	94
SDR	8.46	0.20	0.16 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.36	(0.22)	—	—	(0.22)	8.60	4.44	221,643	1.06	0.75	2.37	94
Hartford Schroders International Stock Fund⁽²⁰⁾															
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020															
A	\$12.91	\$ 0.07	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.37	\$(0.14)	\$ —	\$—	\$(0.14)	\$14.14	10.63%	\$114,042	1.12%	1.11%	0.49%	34%
C	12.25	(0.03)	1.25	1.22	(0.04)	—	—	(0.04)	13.43	9.93	6,687	1.85	1.85	(0.21)	34
I	12.51	0.10	1.26	1.36	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	13.71	10.93	516,721	0.83	0.83	0.79	34
R3	12.47	0.03	1.26	1.29	(0.13)	—	—	(0.13)	13.63	10.38	734	1.46	1.45	0.25	34
R4	12.50	0.07	1.25	1.32	(0.15)	—	—	(0.15)	13.67	10.62	2,536	1.15	1.15	0.51	34
R5	12.52	0.11	1.26	1.37	(0.17)	—	—	(0.17)	13.72	10.96	12,208	0.83	0.83	0.84	34
Y	12.52	0.06	1.32	1.38	(0.14)	—	—	(0.14)	13.76	11.09	66,753	0.82	0.82	0.45	34
F	12.52	0.11	1.28	1.39	(0.17)	—	—	(0.17)	13.74	11.13	169,576	0.75	0.75	0.86	34
SDR	12.52	0.11	1.27	1.38	(0.17)	—	—	(0.17)	13.73	11.07	136,358	0.75	0.75	0.86	34
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019															
A	\$12.46	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.35	\$(0.15)	\$(0.75)	\$—	\$(0.90)	\$12.91	12.04%	\$ 46,241	1.16%	1.14%	1.42%	37%
C	11.90	0.10	1.10	1.20	(0.10)	(0.75)	—	(0.85)	12.25	11.16	3,530	1.90	1.87	0.88	37
I	12.09	0.21	1.13	1.34	(0.17)	(0.75)	—	(0.92)	12.51	12.39	218,391	0.86	0.83	1.81	37
R3	12.08	0.16	1.13	1.29	(0.15)	(0.75)	—	(0.90)	12.47	11.93	190	1.44	1.33	1.35	37
R4	12.09	0.15	1.17	1.32	(0.16)	(0.75)	—	(0.91)	12.50	12.15	292	1.12	1.05	1.24	37
R5	12.10	0.15	1.19	1.34	(0.17)	(0.75)	—	(0.92)	12.52	12.33	1,066	0.80	0.78	1.21	37
Y	12.11	0.21	1.12	1.33	(0.17)	(0.75)	—	(0.92)	12.52	12.38	676	0.87	0.84	1.80	37
F	12.10	0.22	1.12	1.34	(0.17)	(0.75)	—	(0.92)	12.52	12.47	70,305	0.78	0.76	1.85	37
SDR	12.10	0.21	1.14	1.35	(0.18)	(0.75)	—	(0.93)	12.52	12.45	100,663	0.80	0.76	1.80	37

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	Returns of Capital	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 Year Ended October 31, 2018															
A	\$13.62	\$ 0.19	\$(1.22)	\$(1.03)	\$(0.13)	\$ —	\$—	\$(0.13)	\$12.46	(7.63)%	\$ 11,234	1.25%	1.16%	1.40%	65%
C	13.11	0.13	(1.21)	(1.08)	(0.13)	—	—	(0.13)	11.90	(8.33)	1,824	2.01	1.92	0.97	65
I	13.20	0.22	(1.17)	(0.95)	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	12.09	(7.32)	129,528	0.93	0.85	1.70	65
R3	13.19	0.21	(1.19)	(0.98)	(0.13)	—	—	(0.13)	12.08	(7.49)	12	1.61	1.02	1.59	65
R4	13.20	0.22	(1.19)	(0.97)	(0.14)	—	—	(0.14)	12.09	(7.42)	12	1.31	0.97	1.64	65
R5	13.22	0.22	(1.18)	(0.96)	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	12.10	(7.36)	12	1.01	0.90	1.69	65
Y	13.23	0.12	(1.07)	(0.95)	(0.17)	—	—	(0.17)	12.11	(7.32)	5,693	0.90	0.81	0.97	65
F	13.22	0.22	(1.17)	(0.95)	(0.17)	—	—	(0.17)	12.10	(7.32)	9,204	0.89	0.80	1.69	65
SDR	13.23	0.23	(1.18)	(0.95)	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	12.10	(7.33)	67,339	0.89	0.80	1.71	65
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017															
A	\$11.02	\$ 0.12	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.76	\$(0.16)	\$ —	\$—	\$(0.16)	\$13.62	25.41%	\$ 5,930	1.32%	1.20%	0.98%	53%
C	10.69	(0.02)	2.60	2.58	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	13.11	24.60	321	2.01	1.94	(0.13)	53
I	10.69	0.14	2.55	2.69	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	13.20	25.69	116,660	1.02	0.95	1.24	53
R3	10.69	0.12	2.55	2.67	(0.17)	—	—	(0.17)	13.19	25.45	13	1.62	1.18	1.04	53
R4	10.69	0.13	2.56	2.69	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	13.20	25.61	13	1.34	1.08	1.15	53
R5	10.69	0.16	2.55	2.71	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	13.22	25.88	13	1.02	0.90	1.34	53
Y	10.69	0.13	2.59	2.72	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	13.23	25.99	115	0.88	0.79	1.04	53
F ⁽⁶⁾	10.87	0.04	2.31	2.35	—	—	—	—	13.22	21.62 ⁽⁵⁾	844	0.85 ⁽⁶⁾	0.80 ⁽⁶⁾	0.52 ⁽⁶⁾	53
SDR	10.70	0.17	2.55	2.72	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	13.23	25.88	77,051	0.86	0.80	1.45	53
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016															
A	\$11.35	\$ 0.12	\$(0.35) ⁽¹⁰⁾	\$(0.23)	\$(0.10)	\$ —	\$—	\$(0.10)	\$11.02	(2.01)%	\$ 3,217	1.45%	1.18%	1.11%	53%
C ⁽⁹⁾	10.64	(0.01)	0.06	0.05	—	—	—	—	10.69	0.47 ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.77 ⁽⁶⁾	1.77 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.77) ⁽⁶⁾	53
I	11.01	0.14	(0.33) ⁽¹⁰⁾	(0.19)	(0.13)	—	—	(0.13)	10.69	(1.70)	82,726	1.20	0.92	1.33	53
R3 ⁽⁹⁾	10.64	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	10.69	0.47 ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.47 ⁽⁶⁾	1.47 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.47) ⁽⁶⁾	53
R4 ⁽⁹⁾	10.64	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	10.69	0.47 ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.17 ⁽⁶⁾	1.17 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.17) ⁽⁶⁾	53
R5 ⁽⁹⁾	10.64	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	10.69	0.47 ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.89 ⁽⁶⁾	0.89 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.87) ⁽⁶⁾	53
Y ⁽⁹⁾	10.64	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	10.69	0.47 ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.78 ⁽⁶⁾	0.78 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.78) ⁽⁶⁾	53
SDR	11.02	0.16	(0.33) ⁽¹⁰⁾	(0.17)	(0.15)	—	—	(0.15)	10.70	(1.54)	64,263	1.07	0.79	1.54	53
Hartford Schroders Securitized Income Fund															
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020															
A	\$10.06	\$ 0.21	\$(0.25)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.22)	\$(0.01)	\$—	\$(0.23)	\$ 9.79	(0.41)%	\$ 5,553	1.54% ⁽¹¹⁾	1.10% ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾	2.12% ⁽¹⁴⁾	78%
C ⁽¹⁵⁾	10.12	0.04	(0.31)	(0.27)	(0.06)	—	—	(0.06)	9.79	(2.64) ⁽⁵⁾	443	2.52 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹¹⁾	2.29 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾	0.55 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁴⁾	78
I	10.06	0.19	(0.23)	(0.04)	(0.22)	(0.01)	—	(0.23)	9.79	(0.42)	65,636	1.34 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.12 ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾	1.94 ⁽¹⁴⁾	78
Y	10.06	0.21	(0.25)	(0.04)	(0.22)	(0.01)	—	(0.23)	9.79	(0.36)	3,571	1.29 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.07 ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾	2.20 ⁽¹⁴⁾	78
F	10.05	0.22	(0.26)	(0.04)	(0.22)	(0.01)	—	(0.23)	9.78	(0.34)	2,035	1.28 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.06 ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾	2.25 ⁽¹⁴⁾	78
SDR	10.05	0.23	(0.26)	(0.03)	(0.23)	(0.01)	—	(0.24)	9.78	(0.31)	16,688	1.28 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.07 ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾	2.32 ⁽¹⁴⁾	78
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019 ⁽¹⁶⁾															
A	\$10.00	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.20	\$(0.14)	\$ —	\$—	\$(0.14)	\$10.06	2.04% ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 3,571	1.58% ⁽⁶⁾	1.00% ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	2.49% ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	35%
I	10.00	0.17	0.04	0.21	(0.15)	—	—	(0.15)	10.06	2.09 ⁽⁵⁾	4,633	1.33 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	0.96 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	2.52 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	35
Y	10.00	0.17	0.04	0.21	(0.15)	—	—	(0.15)	10.06	2.13 ⁽⁵⁾	3,583	1.27 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	0.91 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	2.58 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	35
F	10.00	0.18	0.03	0.21	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	10.05	2.06 ⁽⁵⁾	2,544	1.26 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	0.89 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	2.61 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	35
SDR	10.00	0.17	0.04	0.21	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	10.05	2.19 ⁽⁵⁾	80,616	1.24 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	0.86 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	2.55 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	35
Hartford Schroders Tax-Aware Bond Fund⁽²⁰⁾															
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020															
A	\$11.34	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.48	\$(0.17)	\$(0.23)	\$—	\$(0.40)	\$11.42	4.31%	\$ 56,486	0.82%	0.71%	1.39%	186%
C	11.34	0.06	0.33	0.39	(0.06)	(0.23)	—	(0.29)	11.44	3.53	8,731	1.61	1.55	0.56	186
I	11.34	0.18	0.34	0.52	(0.20)	(0.23)	—	(0.43)	11.43	4.64	283,060	0.60	0.49	1.61	186
Y	11.35	0.18	0.33	0.51	(0.19)	(0.23)	—	(0.42)	11.44	4.56	213	0.63	0.56	1.56	186
F	11.35	0.19	0.33	0.52	(0.20)	(0.23)	—	(0.43)	11.44	4.67	33,074	0.52	0.46	1.64	186
SDR	11.34	0.19	0.33	0.52	(0.20)	(0.23)	—	(0.43)	11.43	4.68	61,878	0.52	0.46	1.66	186

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	Returns of Capital	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 Year Ended October 31, 2019															
A	\$10.66	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.03	\$(0.23)	\$(0.12)	\$—	\$(0.35)	\$11.34	9.79%	\$ 36,158	0.83%	0.71%	2.08%	161%
C	10.65	0.14	0.80	0.94	(0.13)	(0.12)	—	(0.25)	11.34	8.91	7,894	1.61	1.54	1.26	161
I	10.67	0.26	0.79	1.05	(0.26)	(0.12)	—	(0.38)	11.34	9.95	209,719	0.61	0.48	2.31	161
Y	10.67	0.26	0.79	1.05	(0.25)	(0.12)	—	(0.37)	11.35	9.98	204	0.60	0.53	2.31	161
F	10.67	0.26	0.80	1.06	(0.26)	(0.12)	—	(0.38)	11.35	10.06	20,569	0.53	0.46	2.33	161
SDR	10.66	0.26	0.80	1.06	(0.26)	(0.12)	—	(0.38)	11.34	10.08	60,005	0.53	0.46	2.38	161
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018															
A	\$11.08	\$ 0.23	\$(0.42)	\$(0.19)	\$(0.22)	\$(0.01)	\$—	\$(0.23)	\$10.66	(1.77)%	\$ 25,186	0.86%	0.71%	2.07%	161%
C	11.07	0.14	(0.43)	(0.29)	(0.12)	(0.01)	—	(0.13)	10.65	(2.64)	4,819	1.62	1.53	1.24	161
I	11.10	0.25	(0.42)	(0.17)	(0.25)	(0.01)	—	(0.26)	10.67	(1.59)	120,282	0.62	0.46	2.31	161
Y	11.10	0.25	(0.43)	(0.18)	(0.24)	(0.01)	—	(0.25)	10.67	(1.63)	214	0.57	0.48	2.30	161
F	11.10	0.26	(0.44)	(0.18)	(0.24)	(0.01)	—	(0.25)	10.67	(1.60)	8,689	0.55	0.46	2.36	161
SDR	11.09	0.25	(0.43)	(0.18)	(0.24)	(0.01)	—	(0.25)	10.66	(1.60)	59,590	0.55	0.46	2.30	161
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017															
A	\$11.19	\$ 0.20	\$(0.07)	\$ 0.13	\$(0.20)	\$(0.04)	\$—	\$(0.24)	\$11.08	1.20%	\$ 22,948	0.86%	0.71%	1.83%	72%
C	11.20	0.11	(0.07)	0.04	(0.13)	(0.04)	—	(0.17)	11.07	0.40	4,712	1.58	1.50	0.96	72
I	11.21	0.23	(0.07)	0.16	(0.23)	(0.04)	—	(0.27)	11.10	1.45	147,851	0.58	0.46	2.10	72
Y	11.20	0.23	(0.07)	0.16	(0.22)	(0.04)	—	(0.26)	11.10	1.53	10	0.54	0.46	2.08	72
F ⁽⁶⁾	10.93	0.14	0.17	0.31	(0.14)	—	—	(0.14)	11.10	2.85 ⁽⁵⁾	2,377	0.53 ⁽⁶⁾	0.46 ⁽⁶⁾	1.96 ⁽⁶⁾	72
SDR	11.20	0.23	(0.07)	0.16	(0.23)	(0.04)	—	(0.27)	11.09	1.46	70,615	0.54	0.46	2.12	72
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016															
A	\$10.84	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.60	\$(0.25)	\$ —	\$—	\$(0.25)	\$11.19	5.61%	\$ 8,648	0.90%	0.70%	2.22%	42%
C ⁽⁹⁾	11.23	—	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	—	—	(0.02)	11.20	(0.10) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.46 ⁽⁶⁾	1.45 ⁽⁶⁾	1.47 ⁽⁶⁾	42
I	10.84	0.28	0.37	0.65	(0.28)	—	—	(0.28)	11.21	6.02	82,088	0.66	0.45	2.55	42
Y ⁽⁹⁾	11.23	0.01	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	—	—	(0.02)	11.20	(0.08) ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.46 ⁽⁶⁾	0.45 ⁽⁶⁾	2.56 ⁽⁶⁾	42
SDR	11.23	0.01	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	—	—	(0.02)	11.20	(0.08)	66,275	0.47	0.46	4.71	42
Hartford Schroders US MidCap Opportunities Fund⁽²⁰⁾															
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020															
A	\$15.01	\$ 0.01	\$(0.35)	\$(0.34)	\$ 0.00 ⁽⁷⁾	\$(0.10)	\$—	\$(0.10)	\$14.57	(2.25)%	\$ 71,370	1.18%	1.18%	0.06%	53%
C	15.21	(0.10)	(0.34)	(0.44)	—	(0.10)	—	(0.10)	14.67	(2.90)	43,785	1.92	1.92	(0.67)	53
I	15.63	0.05	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.04)	(0.10)	—	(0.14)	15.19	(1.92)	352,667	0.90	0.90	0.35	53
R3	15.41	(0.04)	(0.35)	(0.39)	—	(0.10)	—	(0.10)	14.92	(2.54)	975	1.53	1.53	(0.28)	53
R4	15.53	0.00 ⁽⁷⁾	(0.35)	(0.35)	—	(0.10)	—	(0.10)	15.08	(2.26)	567	1.23	1.23	0.01	53
R5	15.60	0.05	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.04)	(0.10)	—	(0.14)	15.16	(1.96)	1,229	0.93	0.93	0.31	53
Y	15.63	0.05	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.05)	(0.10)	—	(0.15)	15.18	(1.93)	77,493	0.91	0.90	0.34	53
F	15.64	0.06	(0.34)	(0.28)	(0.06)	(0.10)	—	(0.16)	15.20	(1.82)	55,554	0.81	0.81	0.42	53
SDR	15.67	0.07	(0.35)	(0.28)	(0.06)	(0.10)	—	(0.16)	15.23	(1.81)	37,895	0.81	0.81	0.45	53
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019															
A	\$13.68	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.60	\$ —	\$(0.27)	\$—	\$(0.27)	\$15.01	12.12%	\$ 87,831	1.27%	1.27%	0.14%	39%
C	13.97	(0.09)	1.60	1.51	—	(0.27)	—	(0.27)	15.21	11.29	60,195	2.02	2.02	(0.61)	39
I	14.24	0.06	1.64	1.70	(0.04)	(0.27)	—	(0.31)	15.63	12.41	496,725	1.00	1.00	0.42	39
R3	14.09	(0.04)	1.63	1.59	—	(0.27)	—	(0.27)	15.41	11.69	1,423	1.62	1.62	(0.25)	39
R4	14.17	0.01	1.64	1.65	(0.02)	(0.27)	—	(0.29)	15.53	12.09	627	1.32	1.32	0.09	39
R5	14.24	0.06	1.62	1.68	(0.05)	(0.27)	—	(0.32)	15.60	12.32	1,476	1.02	1.02	0.39	39
Y	14.24	0.07	1.64	1.71	(0.05)	(0.27)	—	(0.32)	15.63	12.50	116,557	0.97	0.95	0.44	39
F	14.25	0.07	1.64	1.71	(0.05)	(0.27)	—	(0.32)	15.64	12.52	54,955	0.91	0.91	0.48	39
SDR	14.28	0.07	1.64	1.71	(0.05)	(0.27)	—	(0.32)	15.67	12.49	82,604	0.91	0.91	0.48	39

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	Returns of Capital	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value at End of Period	Total Return ⁽²⁾	Net Assets at End of Period (000s)	Ratio of	Ratio of	Ratio of	Portfolio Turnover
												Average Net Assets Before Adjustments ⁽³⁾	Expenses to Average Net Assets After Adjustments ⁽³⁾	Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	
For the Year Ended October 31, 2018															
A	\$13.97	\$ 0.01	\$(0.10)	\$(0.09)	\$ —	\$(0.20)	\$—	\$(0.20)	\$13.68	(0.66)%	\$ 96,491	1.26%	1.25%	0.05%	37%
C	14.37	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.20)	—	(0.20)	—	(0.20)	13.97	(1.49)	67,037	2.02	2.01	(0.72)	37
I	14.52	0.05	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.20)	—	(0.22)	14.24	(0.44)	648,971	0.99	0.98	0.31	37
R3	14.43	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.14)	—	(0.20)	—	(0.20)	14.09	(1.06)	950	1.63	1.60	(0.31)	37
R4	14.48	—	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.20)	—	(0.21)	14.17	(0.74)	775	1.33	1.30	(0.03)	37
R5	14.51	0.04	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.20)	—	(0.22)	14.24	(0.42)	1,864	1.03	1.00	0.26	37
Y	14.53	0.04	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.20)	—	(0.23)	14.24	(0.46)	108,680	0.96	0.94	0.25	37
F	14.53	0.06	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.20)	—	(0.23)	14.25	(0.37)	45,449	0.91	0.90	0.38	37
SDR	14.56	0.06	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.20)	—	(0.23)	14.28	(0.37)	57,898	0.91	0.90	0.38	37
For the Year Ended October 31, 2017															
A	\$11.98	\$(0.02)	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.20	\$(0.02)	\$(0.19)	\$—	\$(0.21)	\$13.97	18.57%	\$116,594	1.28%	1.27%	(0.12)%	54%
C	12.41	(0.13)	2.31	2.18	(0.03)	(0.19)	—	(0.22)	14.37	17.75	48,121	2.04	2.02	(0.94)	54
I	12.42	0.02	2.30	2.32	(0.03)	(0.19)	—	(0.22)	14.52	18.91	620,850	1.02	1.01	0.15	54
R3	12.41	(0.07)	2.30	2.23	(0.02)	(0.19)	—	(0.21)	14.43	18.28	425	1.64	1.60	(0.49)	54
R4	12.42	(0.04)	2.31	2.27	(0.02)	(0.19)	—	(0.21)	14.48	18.52	274	1.39	1.30	(0.28)	54
R5	12.42	0.02	2.29	2.31	(0.03)	(0.19)	—	(0.22)	14.51	18.82	56	1.14	1.00	0.18	54
Y	12.42	0.02	2.31	2.33	(0.03)	(0.19)	—	(0.22)	14.53	19.00	11,479	0.96	0.94	0.16	54
F ⁽⁶⁾	13.63	0.01	0.89	0.90	—	—	—	—	14.53	6.60 ⁽⁵⁾	8,436	0.91 ⁽⁶⁾	0.90 ⁽⁶⁾	0.14 ⁽⁶⁾	54
SDR	12.44	0.03	2.31	2.34	(0.03)	(0.19)	—	(0.22)	14.56	19.06	21,490	0.91	0.90	0.24	54
For the Year Ended October 31, 2016															
A	\$12.36	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.89 ⁽¹⁰⁾	\$ 0.91	\$ —	\$(1.29)	\$—	\$(1.29)	\$11.98	8.40%	\$ 32,399	1.67%	1.26%	0.15%	72%
C ⁽⁹⁾	12.49	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.08)	—	—	—	—	12.41	(0.64) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.86 ⁽⁶⁾	1.86 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.49) ⁽⁶⁾	72
I	12.74	0.05	0.92 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.97	—	(1.29)	—	(1.29)	12.42	8.68	177,197	1.44	1.01	0.45	72
R3 ⁽⁹⁾	12.49	—	(0.08)	(0.08)	—	—	—	—	12.41	(0.64) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.54 ⁽⁶⁾	1.54 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.18) ⁽⁶⁾	72
R4 ⁽⁹⁾	12.49	—	(0.07)	(0.07)	—	—	—	—	12.42	(0.56) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.25 ⁽⁶⁾	1.25 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.89) ⁽⁶⁾	72
R5 ⁽⁹⁾	12.49	—	(0.07)	(0.07)	—	—	—	—	12.42	(0.56) ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.97 ⁽⁶⁾	0.97 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.57) ⁽⁶⁾	72
Y ⁽⁹⁾	12.49	—	(0.07)	(0.07)	—	—	—	—	12.42	(0.56) ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.86 ⁽⁶⁾	0.86 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.49) ⁽⁶⁾	72
SDR	12.76	0.06	0.92 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.98	(0.01)	(1.29)	—	(1.30)	12.44	8.77	5,111	1.33	0.88	0.47	72
Hartford Schroders US Small Cap Opportunities Fund⁽²⁰⁾															
For the Year Ended October 31, 2020															
A	\$25.69	\$ 0.01	\$(1.19)	\$(1.18)	\$(0.02)	\$(1.29)	\$—	\$(1.31)	\$23.20	(5.02)%	\$ 23,897	1.42%	1.35%	0.06%	47%
C	26.23	(0.16)	(1.24)	(1.40)	—	(1.29)	—	(1.29)	23.54	(5.77)	6,957	2.17	2.10	(0.67)	47
I	27.00	0.09	(1.27)	(1.18)	(0.08)	(1.29)	—	(1.37)	24.45	(4.78)	144,885	1.11	1.05	0.38	47
R3	26.71	(0.07)	(1.24)	(1.31)	—	(1.29)	—	(1.29)	24.11	(5.31)	242	1.73	1.64	(0.30)	47
R4	26.93	0.02	(1.27)	(1.25)	(0.04)	(1.29)	—	(1.33)	24.35	(5.04)	194	1.43	1.35	0.08	47
R5	26.98	0.06	(1.23)	(1.17)	(0.08)	(1.29)	—	(1.37)	24.44	(4.78)	293	1.13	1.05	0.25	47
Y	27.00	0.09	(1.26)	(1.17)	(0.08)	(1.29)	—	(1.37)	24.46	(4.74)	23,531	1.12	1.05	0.39	47
F	27.03	0.10	(1.25)	(1.15)	(0.10)	(1.29)	—	(1.39)	24.49	(4.68)	10,407	1.01	0.95	0.41	47
SDR	27.06	0.08	(1.23)	(1.15)	(0.10)	(1.29)	—	(1.39)	24.52	(4.66)	23,538	1.01	0.95	0.36	47
For the Year Ended October 31, 2019															
A	\$25.55	\$ 0.02	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.40	\$(0.01)	\$(2.25)	\$—	\$(2.26)	\$25.69	11.21%	\$ 20,928	1.43%	1.35%	0.07%	45%
C	26.20	(0.16)	2.44	2.28	—	(2.25)	—	(2.25)	26.23	10.43	7,096	2.18	2.10	(0.65)	45
I	26.71	0.10	2.50	2.60	(0.06)	(2.25)	—	(2.31)	27.00	11.59	140,024	1.11	1.04	0.40	45
R3	26.53	(0.05)	2.48	2.43	—	(2.25)	—	(2.25)	26.71	10.90	111	1.74	1.63	(0.21)	45
R4	26.68	—	2.54	2.54	(0.04)	(2.25)	—	(2.29)	26.93	11.33	259	1.44	1.31	(0.01)	45
R5	26.70	0.08	2.51	2.59	(0.06)	(2.25)	—	(2.31)	26.98	11.56	78	1.12	1.05	0.31	45
Y	26.73	0.11	2.50	2.61	(0.09)	(2.25)	—	(2.34)	27.00	11.62	25,883	1.08	1.01	0.43	45
F	26.74	0.12	2.51	2.63	(0.09)	(2.25)	—	(2.34)	27.03	11.69	4,483	1.02	0.95	0.47	45
SDR	26.78	0.13	2.49	2.62	(0.09)	(2.25)	—	(2.34)	27.06	11.67	11,328	1.02	0.95	0.50	45

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	Returns of Capital	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 Year Ended October 31, 2018															
A	\$27.97	\$(0.02)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.06)	\$ —	\$(2.36)	\$—	\$(2.36)	\$25.55	(0.34)%	\$ 13,976	1.43%	1.34%	(0.08)%	42%
C	28.82	(0.23)	(0.03)	(0.26)	—	(2.36)	—	(2.36)	26.20	(1.08)	6,892	2.18	2.09	(0.84)	42
I	29.14	0.07	(0.05)	0.02	(0.09)	(2.36)	—	(2.45)	26.71	(0.05)	109,710	1.12	1.04	0.25	42
R3	29.06	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.13)	(0.04)	(2.36)	—	(2.40)	26.53	(0.58)	66	1.75	1.58	(0.30)	42
R4	29.08	0.04	(0.04)	—	(0.04)	(2.36)	—	(2.40)	26.68	(0.11)	11	1.45	1.13	0.12	42
R5	29.11	0.07	(0.05)	0.02	(0.07)	(2.36)	—	(2.43)	26.70	(0.02)	19	1.15	1.05	0.23	42
Y	29.14	0.09	(0.05)	0.04	(0.09)	(2.36)	—	(2.45)	26.73	0.03	23,507	1.03	0.95	0.33	42
F	29.15	0.08	(0.04)	0.04	(0.09)	(2.36)	—	(2.45)	26.74	0.04	2,841	1.03	0.95	0.30	42
SDR	29.19	0.13	(0.08)	0.05	(0.10)	(2.36)	—	(2.46)	26.78	0.07	10,952	1.03	0.95	0.44	42

For the Year Ended October 31, 2017

A	\$23.78	\$(0.07)	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.64	\$(0.07)	\$(1.38)	\$—	\$(1.45)	\$ 27.97	24.43%	\$ 17,379	1.41%	1.35%	(0.25)%	69%
C	24.66	(0.27)	5.90	5.63	(0.09)	(1.38)	—	(1.47)	28.82	23.50	4,426	2.14	2.08	(1.00)	69
I	24.67	0.05	5.90	5.95	(0.10)	(1.38)	—	(1.48)	29.14	24.85	124,651	1.05	1.00	0.20	69
R3	24.67	(0.07)	5.91	5.84	(0.07)	(1.38)	—	(1.45)	29.06	24.36	54	1.76	1.38	(0.27)	69
R4	24.67	(0.01)	5.88	5.87	(0.08)	(1.38)	—	(1.46)	29.08	24.51	11	1.46	1.22	(0.03)	69
R5	24.67	0.04	5.88	5.92	(0.10)	(1.38)	—	(1.48)	29.11	24.72	20	1.25	1.05	0.13	69
Y	24.67	(0.05)	6.00	5.95	(0.10)	(1.38)	—	(1.48)	29.14	24.86	26,227	1.04	0.95	(0.17)	69
F ⁽⁸⁾	26.78	0.02	2.35	2.37	—	—	—	—	29.15	8.85 ⁽⁵⁾	1,256	1.00 ⁽⁶⁾	0.96 ⁽⁶⁾	0.10 ⁽⁶⁾	69
SDR	24.71	0.05	5.91	5.96	(0.10)	(1.38)	—	(1.48)	29.19	24.86	32,525	1.00	0.95	0.17	69

For the Year Ended October 31, 2016

A	\$24.46	\$ 0.03	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.17	\$ —	\$(1.85)	\$—	\$(1.85)	\$23.78	5.33%	\$ 2,579	1.65%	1.41%	0.12%	51%
C ⁽⁹⁾	24.96	(0.01)	(0.29)	(0.30)	—	—	—	—	24.66	(1.20) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.90 ⁽⁶⁾	1.90 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.70) ⁽⁶⁾	51
I	25.25	0.08	1.19	1.27	—	(1.85)	—	(1.85)	24.67	5.58	113,072	1.41	1.16	0.33	51
R3 ⁽⁹⁾	24.96	(0.01)	(0.28)	(0.29)	—	—	—	—	24.67	(1.16) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.59 ⁽⁶⁾	1.59 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.39) ⁽⁶⁾	51
R4 ⁽⁹⁾	24.96	—	(0.29)	(0.29)	—	—	—	—	24.67	(1.16) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.31 ⁽⁶⁾	1.31 ⁽⁶⁾	(1.10) ⁽⁶⁾	51
R5 ⁽⁹⁾	24.96	—	(0.29)	(0.29)	—	—	—	—	24.67	(1.16) ⁽⁵⁾	10	1.02 ⁽⁶⁾	1.02 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.80) ⁽⁶⁾	51
Y ⁽⁹⁾	24.96	—	(0.29)	(0.29)	—	—	—	—	24.67	(1.16) ⁽⁵⁾	10	0.91 ⁽⁶⁾	0.91 ⁽⁶⁾	(0.70) ⁽⁶⁾	51
SDR	25.25	0.12	1.19	1.31	—	(1.85)	—	(1.85)	24.71	5.74	6,806	1.26	1.02	0.50	51

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 March 31, 2020.
- (5) Not annualized.
- (6) Annualized.
- (7) Amount is less than \$0.01 per share.
- (8) Commenced operations on February 28, 2017.
- (9) Commenced operations on October 24, 2016.
- (10) Includes redemption fees. Amount was less than \$0.01 per share.
- (11) The ratio of expenses before adjustments to average net assets excluding interest expense for the year ended October 31, 2020 was 1.18%, 2.16%, 0.97%, 0.92%, 0.92% and 0.92% for Class A, Class C, Class I, Class Y, Class F and Class SDR, respectively.
- (12) Includes the impact of certain non-contractual waivers. Please see the fee table in the Fund's prospectus for the Fund's estimated total annual fund operating expenses (before and after contractual waivers and/or reimbursements).
- (13) The ratio of expenses after adjustments to average net assets excluding interest expense for the year ended October 31, 2020 was 0.74%, 1.93%, 0.76%, 0.71%, 0.70% and 0.70% for Class A, Class C, Class I, Class Y, Class F and Class SDR, respectively. This includes the impact of certain non-contractual waivers.
- (14) The ratio of net investment income to average net assets excluding interest expense for the year ended October 31, 2020 was 2.48%, 0.91%, 2.30%, 2.56%, 2.61% and 2.69% for Class A, Class C, Class I, Class Y, Class F and Class SDR, respectively.
- (15) Commenced operations on February 28, 2020.
- (16) Commenced operations on February 28, 2019.
- (17) The ratio of expenses before adjustments to average net assets excluding interest expense for the period February 28, 2019 through October 31, 2019 was 1.39%, 1.14%, 1.09%,

- 1.07% and 1.07% for Class A, Class I, Class Y, Class F and Class SDR, respectively.
- (18) The ratio of expenses after adjustments to average net assets excluding interest expense for the period February 28, 2019 through October 31, 2019 was 0.79%, 0.76%, 0.70%, 0.68% and 0.70% for Class A, Class I, Class Y, Class F and Class SDR, respectively. This includes the impact of certain non-contractual waivers.
- (19) The ratio of net investment income to average net assets excluding interest expense for the period February 28, 2019 through October 31, 2019 was 2.68%, 2.71%, 2.77%, 2.81% and 2.71% for Class A, Class I, Class Y, Class F and Class SDR, respectively.
- (20) Prior to October 24, 2016 this Fund operated under a different name. Effective before the opening of business on October 24, 2016, the Advisor, Investor, and R6 share classes were redesignated as Class A, I, and SDR, respectively.

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.

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