HF

Hartford Dynamic Bond Fund

Tickers: A: HDBAX **C**: HDBCX **F**: HDBFX **I**: HDBIX **R5**: HDBRX **R6**: HDBSX **Y**: HDBYX

What Happened?

- The Hartford Dynamic Bond Fund returned 1.20% for the month of February on a total-return basis and underperformed the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index.
- US-dollar investment-grade (IG) corporate bonds generated total returns of 1.29%, underperforming duration-equivalent US Treasuries by 0.77%, as measured by the Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index. Spreads widened from 73 basis points (bps) to 84 bps. The financials, industrials, and utilities sectors underperformed relative to duration-equivalent government bonds.
- High yield generated total returns of 0.19% in February, as measured by the Bloomberg US Corporate High-Yield Bond Index. High yield underperformed duration-equivalent Treasuries by 0.73%, while the option-adjusted spread of the Index widened 26 bps, ending the month at 291 bps. Higher-quality bonds outperformed their lower-quality counterparts, with BB-rated bonds posting the strongest returns, followed by B- and CCC-rated bonds, respectively.
- Emerging Market (EM) corporate debt, as measured by the JP Morgan Corporate EMBI Broad Diversified Index, returned 0.90% in US-dollar terms. Credit spreads widened 18 bps to 242 bps. Investment-grade credits outperformed non-investment grade credits.

Portfolio managers from Wellington Management and years of experience

Connor Fitzgerald, CFA, 20 years
Schuyler S. Reece, CFA, 19 years

Performance Highlights

Contributors

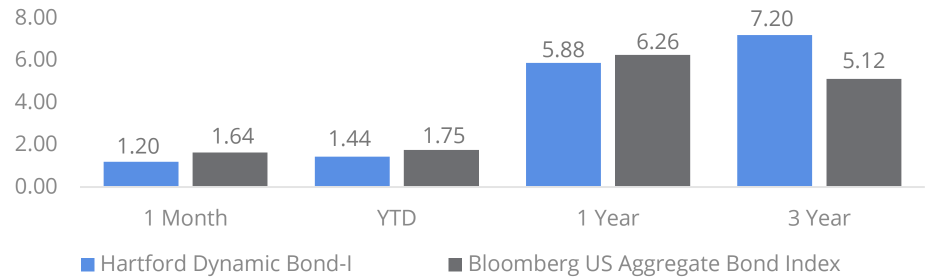
- Duration positioning contributed to performance. Yields fell on softer inflation indicators or slowing growth trends.

Detractors

- In investment-grade credit, our exposure to industrials, particularly communications, was the primary detractor from credit excess returns.
- Our high-yield allocation generated negative-credit excess returns during the period. Within high yield, financials were the main detractor.
- EM performance detracted from credit excess returns. Positioning in EM high-yield corporates was the main driver of negative-credit excess returns.

Spreads are the difference in yields between two fixed-income securities with the same maturity but originating from different investment sectors.
Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of an investment's price to nominal interest-rate movement.

Month End Performance (%) (I-Share) as of 2/28/26



Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. For more current performance information to the most recent month ended, please visit hartfordfunds.com. Please see page 3 for standardized performance. Returns for less than one year are not annualized.

Current Insight and Positioning From Wellington Management

- We are maintaining a large allocation to Treasuries and cash, providing ample liquidity. With elevated Treasury yields, historically tight credit spreads, and potential risks within the labor market, we continue to hold a large portion of the portfolio in Treasuries. We believe that when credit spreads are tight, it is prudent to maintain a meaningful allocation to Treasuries to insulate portfolios from negatively skewed total returns and to preserve dry powder for deployment when volatility creates attractive opportunities for income and capital appreciation.
- We continue to favor up-in-quality names over riskier credit based on our view of risk-adjusted valuations. We remain selective and are positioned with low levels of credit-spread risk relative to history. Credit valuations appear compressed when accounting for forward-looking total-return potential. We continue to search for idiosyncratic opportunities that offer potential for modest spread-tightening along with the elevated yield.
- Macroeconomic conditions are uncertain, and ongoing geopolitical risks and fiscal deficits pose a headwind, but AI and inflation may provide a tailwind for fixed income. We're watching for AI-driven effects on growth, productivity, and the US labor market but anticipate this will be gradual. We believe that, in the short term, fiscal stimulus remains supportive of growth while declining rents and oil prices should support a further moderation in inflation. However, there are risks in the medium term that the labor market could weaken more rapidly, influenced by factors such as tariff uncertainty, shifts in immigration policies, and swift advancements in AI technology.

Sector Exposure (%) as of 2/28/26

Developed Government	71
Investment Grade Credit	14
High Yield Credit	8
Emerging Market Debt	5
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2
Other	0
Preferreds	0
Securitized Debt	0

Characteristics are subject to change. Percentages may be rounded.

Credit Exposure (%) as of 2/28/26

Aaa/AAA	0
Aa/AA	71
A	1
Baa/BBB	15
Ba/BB	13
B	2
Caa/CCC or lower	0
Not Rated	0
Cash & Cash Offsets	-2

Credit exposure is the credit ratings for the underlying securities of the Fund as provided by S&P, Moody's, or Fitch and typically range from AAA/Aaa (highest) to C/D (lowest). If S&P, Moody's, and Fitch assign different ratings, the median rating is used. If only two agencies assign ratings, the lower rating is used. If only one agency has rated the security, that rating will be used. Securities that are not rated by any of the three agencies are listed as "Not Rated." Ratings do not apply to the Fund itself or to Fund shares. Ratings may change.

Net Assets	$3.8 billion
# of Issuers	83
Dividend Frequency	Monthly

Holdings Characteristics

Effective Duration	5.03 yrs.

Average Annual Total Returns (%) as of 12/31/25

Class	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	SI	Expenses[1] Gross	Net
A	0.49	6.52	6.52	7.13	—	—	5.92	1.05%	1.05%
A with 4.5% Max Sales Charge	—	—	1.72	5.50	—	—	4.56	—	—
F	0.67	6.87	6.87	7.50	—	—	6.30	0.58%	0.58%
I	0.57	6.79	6.79	7.37	—	—	6.17	0.69%	0.69%
R5	0.55	6.65	6.65	7.39	—	—	6.17	0.70%	0.70%
R6	0.57	6.87	6.87	7.49	—	—	6.29	0.59%	0.59%
Y	0.55	6.74	6.74	7.38	—	—	6.19	0.69%	0.69%
Benchmark	1.10	7.30	7.30	4.66	—	—	—	—	—
Morningstar Category	1.29	7.75	7.75	7.40	—	—	—	—	—

Morningstar® Category Multisector Bond

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SI = Since Inception. Fund Inception: 06/07/2022. Performance for periods of less than one year is not annualized.

Benchmark: Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is composed of securities that cover the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. Indices are unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

[1]Expenses are the total annual operating expenses from the Fund's most recent prospectus at the time of publication.

Important Risks: Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. Security prices fluctuate in value depending on general market and economic conditions and the prospects of individual companies. • Fixed income security risks include credit, liquidity, call, duration, event, inflation and interest-rate risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices generally fall. • The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading to achieve its objective. As a result, the Fund is expected to have high portfolio turnover, which will increase its transaction costs and could increase an investor's tax liability. • Investments in high-yield ("junk") bonds are considered speculative, involve heightened credit risk and greater risk of price volatility, illiquidity, and default than investment grade bonds. • Foreign investments, including foreign government debt, may be more volatile and less liquid than U.S. investments and are subject to the risk of currency fluctuations and adverse political, economic and regulatory developments. These risks may be greater, and include additional risks, for investments in emerging markets. • Derivatives are generally more volatile and sensitive to changes in market or economic conditions than other securities; their risks include currency, leverage, liquidity, index, pricing, valuation, and counterparty risk. • Restricted securities may be more difficult to sell and price than other securities. • Obligations of U.S. Government agencies are supported by varying degrees of credit but are generally not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Investors should carefully consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in a fund's full prospectus and summary prospectus, which can be obtained by visiting hartfordfunds.com. Please read it carefully before investing.

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