Cincinnati Asset Management, Inc.’s (CAM) High Yield Corporate Fixed Income strategy employs a consistent and conservative discipline. Purchases of securities require unanimous consensus of the Credit Committee. A relative value approach is employed which considers the yield offered relative to the company’s valuation determined through credit research. Strict selection criteria result in a 4-6 month initial investment period. CAM’s first objective is the preservation of capital and second is the maximization of total return. CAM considers portfolios as long term "core" holdings for investors with a time horizon in excess of three years. Only higher quality sectors of the high-yield universe are considered; minimum rating at purchase is single-B. Only North American companies and U.S. dollar denominated issues are considered. Portfolio turnover is low at about 35% per year; diversification is targeted at 35-40 equally weighted positions and a 15% limit in any single industry group. For liquidity considerations only large issues are considered. High yield bonds are subject to heightened risks, including the creditworthiness of the issuers of these securities. These securities are considered speculative, involve greater risk of default and loss of principal, and tend to be more volatile than investment grade bonds. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, including, but not limited to interest rate changes. In a rising interest rate environment, these securities are subject to interest rate risk and can decline in value as interest rates rise. Given the greater risks associated with high yield securities versus investment grade bonds, investors considering this strategy should be willing and able to bear the added risks.

PORTFOLIO STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12/19</th>
<th>06/19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of bond holdings</td>
<td>CAM</td>
<td>Index ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg maturity</td>
<td>7 yrs</td>
<td>6.3 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg duration</td>
<td>3.6 yrs</td>
<td>3.8 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg coupon</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIXED INCOME SECTOR DISTRIBUTION (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12/19</th>
<th>09/19</th>
<th>06/19</th>
<th>03/19</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Yield Corporates</td>
<td>87.90</td>
<td>87.70</td>
<td>90.30</td>
<td>90.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash/Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>12.10</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

***Index : BC Corp High Yield

This profile shows related performance, see the section titled “Related Performance” in the disclosures for important information about the performance shown prior to the inception of the Morgan Stanley Select UMA Program. The subsequent pages contain important disclosures and a glossary of terms. Information as of December 31, 2019, unless otherwise noted and is subject to change.
MANAGER’S INVESTMENT PROCESS

- The manager’s bottom-up value approach measures a security’s yield relative to credit statistics; and a fundamental credit analysis process identifies a security’s future cash flow potential.
- Focus on B and BB rated securities of asset rich companies that have ample liquidity, and generate sufficient cash flow. CCC and lower rated, non-rated and foreign bonds are prohibited from purchase.
- The manager avoids convertible securities due to their equity characteristics. CAM seeks to maintain portfolios with high-yield bond characteristics which historically have behaved differently than equities.
- Individual credits are monitored continuously; a security price decline of approximately 15% relative to broader benchmarks triggers a mandatory Credit Committee review. This action will result in a hold or sell decision. Should a price decline by approximately 25% or more, relative to broader benchmarks, that position will be sold.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Investing in securities entails risks, including: High-yield fixed-income securities, also known as junk-bonds, are considered speculative, involve greater risk of default and tend to be more volatile than investment-grade fixed-income securities. Investing in lower-rated securities presents greater risk of loss of income and principal than higher-rated securities and are considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the payment of interest and repayment of principal. Such securities may also be subject to greater volatility as a result of changes in prevailing interest rates than other debt securities. Growth investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations. Value investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. Not all companies whose stocks are considered to be value stocks are able to turn their business around or successfully employ corrective strategies which would result in stock prices that do not rise as initially expected. Bonds rated below investment grade may have speculative characteristics and present significant risks beyond those of other securities, including greater credit risk and price volatility in the secondary market. Investors should be careful to consider these risks alongside their individual circumstances, objectives and risk tolerance before investing in high-yield bonds. If a strategy expects to hold a concentrated portfolio of a limited number of securities, it should be noted that a decline in the value of these investments would cause the portfolio’s overall value to decline to a greater degree than that of a less concentrated portfolio.

PORTFOLIO’S MATURITY STRUCTURE (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>0 to 2 Years</th>
<th>2 to 4 Years</th>
<th>4 to 6 Years</th>
<th>6 to 8 Years</th>
<th>8 to 12 Years</th>
<th>12 to 17 Years</th>
<th>Over 17 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03/19</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>7.90</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/19</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>42.30</td>
<td>11.20</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/19</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>35.80</td>
<td>40.20</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/19</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>42.30</td>
<td>39.10</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PORTFOLIO’S CREDIT QUALITY STRUCTURE (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Grade</th>
<th>12/19</th>
<th>09/19</th>
<th>06/19</th>
<th>03/19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBB</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Investment Grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB</td>
<td>55.80</td>
<td>54.40</td>
<td>53.10</td>
<td>53.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>39.40</td>
<td>41.70</td>
<td>42.40</td>
<td>43.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Below B</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Rated</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash/Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.
***Index : BC Corp High Yield
RISK/RETURN ANALYSIS - 5 YEARS ENDING 12/31/19

INVESTMENT RESULTS

Annual Rates of Return (%)

- CAM (Gross)
- CAM (Net)
- BC Corp High Yield
- 90-Day T-Bills

PORTFOLIO'S QUARTERLY RETURNS (%)

- Quarter 1
- Quarter 2
- Quarter 3
- Quarter 4

PORTFOLIO'S RISK STATISTICS - PERIODS ENDING 12/31/19

- Standard Deviation
- Sharpe Ratio
- Alpha
- Beta
- Downside Risk
- R-Squared
- Tracking Error
- Information Ratio

PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION - R²(INCEPTION THROUGH 12/14+)

- CAM vs. BC Corp High Yield

1. Statistics are calculated using gross of fee performance only.
2. BC Corp High Yield was used as the primary benchmark and the 90-Day T-Bills Index as the risk-free benchmark.

See important notes and disclosures pages for a discussion of the sources of the performance data used to calculate the performance results and related analyses shown above.

If this profile shows related performance, see the section titled "Related Performance" in the disclosures for important information about the performance shown prior to the inception of the Morgan Stanley Select UMA Program. The subsequent pages contain important disclosures and a glossary of terms. Information as of December 31, 2019, unless otherwise noted and is subject to change.
The disclosures provided below apply to performance information in this profile, if any. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Actual individual account results may differ from the performance shown in this profile. There is no guarantee that this investment strategy will achieve its intended results under all market conditions. Do not rely upon this profile as the sole basis for your investment decisions.

Performance results in this profile are calculated assuming reinvestment of dividends and income. Returns for more than one calendar year are annualized and based on quarterly data. Returns for periods of less than a calendar year show the total return for the period and are not annualized. No representation is being made that any portfolio will or is likely to achieve profits or losses similar to those shown. Returns will fluctuate and an investment upon redemption may be worth more or less than its original value. Performance shown does not reflect the impact of fees and expenses of the underlying mutual fund and ETFs, as applicable.

Sources of Performance Results and Other Data: The performance data and certain other information for this strategy (including the data on page 1 of this profile) may include one or more of the following: (i) the performance results of a composite of Morgan Stanley accounts managed by the third party investment manager, (ii) the performance results for accounts and investment products managed by the third party investment manager, in the same or a substantially similar investment strategy outside of the applicable Morgan Stanley program, and/or (iii) in the case of Model Portfolio Strategies, the Model Portfolio Provider’s results in managing accounts outside of the Morgan Stanley Select UMA program prior to Model Portfolio Strategy’s inception in the Morgan Stanley Select UMA program. For periods through June 2012, the Fiduciary Services program operated through two channels – the Morgan Stanley channel and the Smith Barney channel and any performance and other data relating to Fiduciary Services accounts shown here for these periods is calculated using accounts in only one of the above channels.) Please note that the Fiduciary Services program was closed on January 2, 2018. Although the Fiduciary Services and Select UMA programs are both Morgan Stanley managed account programs, the performance results and other features of similar investment strategies in the two programs may differ due to investment and operational differences. Performance in one program is not indicative of potential performance in the other. For example, the individual investment strategies in Select UMA program accounts may contain fewer securities, which would lead to a more concentrated portfolio. The automatic rebalancing, wash sale loss and tax harvesting features of the Select UMA program, which are not available in Fiduciary Services, also could cause differences in performance. In addition, any performance results included in this profile that are based on a third party investment manager’s accounts that are not part of the Morgan Stanley program accounts or institutional accounts that are part of the Model Portfolio strategy may differ due to investment and operational differences as well. As such, performance results of the third party investment manager's composites and the third party Model Portfolio Strategies may differ from those of Select UMA accounts managed in the same or a substantially similar investment strategy. For example, in the case of Model Portfolio Strategies, Morgan Stanley, as the investment manager, may deviate from the Third Party Model Portfolios.

Related Performance:

Cincinnati Asset Management, Inc.’s (CAM) High Yield Corporate Fixed-Income performance prior to 2/1/2004 represents a composite of all fully discretionary fee paying high yield fixed income accounts under management for at least one full month and at least 65% invested or under management for at least three full months, whichever comes first.

Morgan Stanley Performance:

The composite consists of 146 account(s) with a market value of $53.2 million as of 12/31/2019. In this profile, the performance from February 1, 2004 through June 30, 2012 consists of accounts managed by the investment manager in this strategy in either the Morgan Stanley, if the Smith Barney form of the Fiduciary Services program. From July 1, 2012 through December 31, 2015, performance consists of all Fiduciary Services (FS) accounts managed by the investment manager in this strategy, subject to any other limitations stated in this profile. From January 1, 2016, performance consists of the performance of all FS accounts (as described in the previous sentence) as well as the performance of all single style Select UMA accounts managed by the investment manager in this strategy, subject to any other limitations stated in this profile. Performance composites calculated by Morgan Stanley include all fee-paying portfolios with no investment restrictions. New accounts are included beginning with the second full calendar month of performance. Terminated accounts are removed in the month in which they terminate (but prior performance of terminated accounts is retained). Performance is calculated on a total return basis and by asset weighting the individual portfolio returns using the beginning of period values.

Gross Performance: CAM's gross results do not reflect a deduction of any investment advisory fees or program fees, charged by CAM or Morgan Stanley, but are net of commissions charged on securities transactions.

Net Performance for all Periods: Net performance results reflect a deduction of 0.5975% quarterly. This consists of three components: 0.5% maximum quarterly MS Advisory Fee and 0.0175% maximum quarterly Program Overlay Fee (which, together cover the services provided by Morgan Stanley), plus 0.08% quarterly SMA Manager Fees (being the fee currently charged by CAM to new clients for managing their assets in the Select UMA program). The SMA Manager Fees may differ from manager to manager, and managers may change their fee to new clients from time to time. If you select this manager for your account, check the SMA Manager Fees specified in the written client agreement, in case these have changed since you received this profile. Historical net fees reflect the Advisory Fee Schedule as of October 1, 2018. Morgan Stanley program fees are usually deducted quarterly, and have a compounding effect on performance. The Morgan Stanley program fee, which differs among programs and clients, is described in the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure, which is available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV or on request from your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor. Document approval date June 2015. CRC 1232112 06/2015

Focus List, Approved List, and Watch Status:

Global Investment Manager Analysis ("GIMA") uses two methods to evaluate investment products in applicable advisory programs. In general, strategies that have passed a more thorough evaluation may be placed on the "Focus List", while strategies that have passed through a different and less comprehensive evaluation process may be placed on the "Approved List". Sometimes an investment product may be evaluated using the Focus List process but then placed on the Approved List instead of the Focus List.
The investment manager acts independently of, and is not an affiliate of, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney advisory program accounts are opened pursuant to a written client agreement. Your specific investment objectives and financial position, may not be suitable for you. Investment managers concerning trade execution away from Morgan Stanley is summarized at: www.morganstanley.com/wealth/investmentsolutions/pdfs/adv/sotresponse.pdf. For more information on trading and costs, please refer to the ADV Brochure for your program(s), available at www.morganstanley.com/wealth/investmentsolutions/pdfs/adv/sotresponse.pdf. For more information on the Focus List, Approved List, and Watch processes, please see the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure (www.ms.com/adv). Your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor can provide on request a copy of a paper entitled “GIMA: At A Glance “.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

The information about a representative account is for illustrative purposes only. Actual account holdings, performance and other data will vary depending on the size of an account, cash flows within an account, and restrictions on an account. Holdings are subject to change daily. The information in this profile is not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell securities.

Actual portfolio statistics may vary from target portfolio characteristics.

The Model Portfolio Provider or Investment Manager may use the same or substantially similar investment strategies, and may hold similar portfolios of investments, in other portfolios or products it manages (including mutual funds). These may be available at Morgan Stanley or elsewhere, and may cost an investor more or less than this strategy in Morgan Stanley’s Select UMA program.

Overlay Managers or Executing Sub-Managers ("managers") in some of Morgan Stanley’s Separately Managed Account (“SMA”) programs may affect transactions through broker-dealers other than Morgan Stanley or our affiliates. If your manager trades with another firm, you may be assessed costs by the other firm in addition to Morgan Stanley’s fees. Those costs will be included in the net price of the security, not separately reported on trade confirmations or account statements. Certain managers have historically directed most, if not all, of their trades to outside firms. Information provided by managers concerning trade execution away from Morgan Stanley is summarized at: www.morganstanley.com/wealth/investmentsolutions/pdfs/adv/sotresponse.pdf. For more information on trading and costs, please refer to the ADV Brochure for your program(s), available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV, or contact your Financial Advisor/Private Wealth Advisor.

The portfolio may, at times, invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs), which are a form of equity security in seeking to maintain continued full exposure to the broad equity market.

Morgan Stanley investment advisory programs may require a minimum asset level and, depending on your specific investment objectives and financial position, may not be suitable for you. Investment advisory program accounts are opened pursuant to a written client agreement.

The investment manager acts independently of, and is not an affiliate of, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC.
The S&P 500 Total Return has been widely regarded as the best single gauge of the large cap U.S. equities market since the index was first published in 1957. The index has over $5.58 trillion benchmarked, with index assets comprising approximately $1.31 trillion of this total. The index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy, capturing 75% coverage of U.S. equities. This index includes dividend reinvestment.

Indices are unmanaged and have no expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Alpha** is a mathematical estimate of risk-adjusted return expected from a portfolio above and beyond the benchmark return at any point in time.

**American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)** are receipts for shares of a foreign-based corporation held in the vault of a U.S. bank.

**Average Portfolio Beta** is a measure of the sensitivity of a portfolio's rates of return to changes against a market return. The market return is the S&P 500 Index. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

**Beta** is a measure of the sensitivity of a portfolio's rates of return to changes in the market return. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

**Bottom-Up Stock Selection** Emphasis primarily on individual stock selection. Considerations of economic and industry factors are of secondary importance in the investment decision-making process.

**Capitalization** is defined as the following: Mega (Above $100 billion), Large ($12 to $100 billion), Medium ($2.5 - $12 billion), Small ($0.5 - $2.5 billion) and Micro (below $0.5 billion).

**Distribution Rate** is defined as the most recent distribution paid, annualized, and then divided by the current market price. Distribution rate may consist of investment income, short-term capital gains, long-term capital gains, and/or returns of capital.

**Dividend** a portion of a company's profit paid to common and preferred shareholders.

**Dividend Yield** annual dividend per share divided by price per share. Dividend Yield for the portfolio is a weighted average of the results for the individual stocks in the portfolio.

**Downside Risk** is a measure of the risk associated with achieving a specific target return. This statistic separates portfolio volatility into downside risk and upside uncertainty. The downside considers all returns below the target return, while the upside considers all returns equal to or above the target return.

**Duration** is a measure of price sensitivity expressed in years.

**Information Ratio** is a measure of the investment manager's skill to add active value against a given benchmark relative to how stable that active return has been. Essentially, the information ratio explains how significant a manager's alpha is. Therefore, the higher the information ratio, the more significant the alpha.

**Investment Grade Bonds** are those rated by Standard & Poor's AAA (highest rated), AA, A or BBB (or equivalent rating by other rating agencies or, in the case of securities not rated, by the investment manager).

**Price/Book Ratio (P/B)** weighted average of the stocks' price divided by book value per share. Book value per share is defined as common equity, including intangibles, divided by shares outstanding times the adjustment factor.

**Price/Cash Flow Ratio** a ratio used to compare a company's market value to its cash flow. It is calculated by dividing the company's market cap by the company' operating cash flow in the most recent fiscal year (or the most recent four fiscal quarters); or, equivalently, divide the per-share stock price by the per-share operating cash flow.

**Price/Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio)** shows the multiple of earnings at which a stock sells. Determined by dividing current stock price by current earnings per share (adjusted for stock splits). Earnings per share for the P/E ratio are determined by dividing earnings for past 12 months by the number of common shares outstanding. The P/E ratio shown here is calculated by the harmonic mean.

**Price/Sales Ratio** determined by dividing current stock price by revenue per share (adjusted for stock splits). Revenue per share for the P/S ratio is determined by dividing revenue for past 12 months by number of shares outstanding.

**R2 (R-Squared)/Portfolio Diversification** indicates the proportion of a security's total variance that is benchmark-related or is explained by variations in the benchmark.

**Sharpe Ratio** measures the efficiency, or excess return per unit of volatility, of a manager's returns. It evaluates managers' performance on a volatility-adjusted basis.

**Standard Deviation** is a statistical measure of historical variability or spread of returns around a mathematical average return that was produced by the investment manager over a given measurement period. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability in the investment manager's returns relative to its average return.

**Top-Down/Economic Analysis** Emphasis primarily on macroeconomic trends as opposed to bottom-up stock selection.

**Tracking Error** represents the standard deviation of the difference between the performance of the investment strategy and the benchmark. This provides a historical measure of the variability of the investment strategy's returns relative to its benchmark.
**U.S. Treasury Bonds** a marketable, fixed interest U.S. government debt security with a maturity of more than 10 years. Treasury bonds make interest payments semi-annually and the income that holders receive is only taxed at the federal level.

**Volatility** a measure of risk based on the standard deviation of the asset return. Volatility is a variable that appears in option pricing formulas, where it denotes the volatility of the underlying asset return from now to the expiration of the option. There are volatility indexes. Such as a scale of 1-9; a higher rating means higher risk.