GREAT GRAY
TRUST COMPANY

## CIT/Mutual Fund Key Comparison Disclosure

Materials that compare or contrast mutual funds and collective investment trusts (CITs) or otherwise identify them as strategy equivalents must include the following disclosure. This disclosure can be placed in a footnote on the page where the reference initially occurs or the page can have a footnote that cross-references the reader to this disclosure that is placed at the end of the document. The font size should be no smaller than 8pt.

*Key Comparisons between CITs and Mutual Funds.* CITs are tax-qualified investments primarily restricted to the retirement market so investors tend to have a longer-term horizon and the trustee can make investment decisions without tax considerations. Mutual funds are not subject to these investor limits or investment horizons, and must distribute substantially all of their taxable net gains and income to investors. CIT expense structures can be customized to investor channels. Mutual funds generally have less fee flexibility. CITs tend to have lower administrative, marketing and distribution costs than mutual funds due to the differences in how they can be sold and to whom. CITs are maintained by a bank as trustee and are subject to federal or state banking regulation and ERISA fiduciary standards. Mutual funds are managed by registered investment advisers and are subject to extensive SEC regulation and public disclosure and reporting requirements. Both CITs and mutual funds are generally priced and traded daily, subject to annual financial audits, and benefit from their pooled structure that aggregates investor funds and can provide greater diversification than individual accounts.

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