Partner Small Cap Value Portfolio

Schedule of Investments as of March 31, 2015
(unaudited)

Shares	Common Stock (97.1%)	Value
Consumer Discretionary (12.2%)		
206,200	Aaron's, Inc.	$5,837,522
38,900	American Public Education, Inc.[a]	1,166,222
40,400	Apollo Group, Inc.[a]	764,368
42,200	Belmond, Ltd.[a]	518,216
41,800	Brunswick Corporation	2,150,610
66,600	Crocs, Inc.[a]	786,546
61,700	CSS Industries, Inc.	1,860,255
75,700	Culp, Inc.	2,024,975
60,800	Dorman Products, Inc.[a,b]	3,024,800
58,100	Drew Industries, Inc.	3,575,474
67,600	Ethan Allen Interiors, Inc.[b]	1,868,464
90,100	Fred's, Inc.	1,539,809
97,900	Haverty Furniture Companies, Inc.	2,435,752
37,900	Interval Leisure Group, Inc.	993,359
84,300	Meritage Homes Corporation[a]	4,100,352
147,200	Modine Manufacturing Company[a]	1,982,784
40,200	National CineMedia, Inc.	607,020
87,600	New Media Investment Group, Inc.	2,096,268
162,950	Pier 1 Imports, Inc.	2,278,041
306,300	Quiksilver, Inc.[a,b]	566,655
16,700	Red Robin Gourmet Burgers, Inc.[a]	1,452,900
7,700	Saga Communications, Inc.[a]	342,958
5,200	Scholastic Corporation	212,888
85,600	Shiloh Industries, Inc.[a]	1,201,824
129,300	Sportsman's Warehouse Holdings, Inc.[a,b]	1,033,107
119,000	Stein Mart, Inc.	1,481,550
44,400	Steven Madden, Ltd.[a]	1,687,200
	Total	**47,589,919**
Consumer Staples (2.2%)		
43,200	Pinnacle Foods, Inc.	1,762,992
41,100	Post Holdings, Inc.[a]	1,925,124
11,300	PriceSmart, Inc.	960,274
95,400	Spartannash Company	3,010,824
45,400	Vector Group, Ltd.	997,438
	Total	**8,656,652**
Energy (3.0%)		
43,600	Atwood Oceanics, Inc.	1,225,596
19,600	Bristow Group, Inc.	1,067,220
31,100	CARBO Ceramics, Inc.[b]	948,861
25,600	Clayton Williams Energy, Inc.[a,b]	1,296,128
34,621	Gulf Island Fabrication, Inc.	514,468
27,100	PDC Energy, Inc.[a]	1,464,484
49,100	Rosetta Resources, Inc.[a]	835,682
394,900	Teekay Tankers, Ltd.[b]	2,266,726
104,500	Tesco Corporation	1,188,165
152,900	Tetra Technologies, Inc.[a]	944,922
	Total	**11,752,252**
Financials (29.2%)		
48,000	Acadia Realty Trust	1,674,240
144,500	Ares Capital Corporation	2,481,065
76,100	Associated Estates Realty Corporation	1,878,148
63,100	Assured Guaranty, Ltd.	1,665,209
107,800	BBCN Bancorp, Inc.	1,559,866
63,850	Catchmark Timber Trust, Inc.	748,322
177,600	CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.	3,516,480
316,600	Cedar Realty Trust, Inc.	2,371,334
420,000	CoBiz Financial, Inc.	5,174,400
88,300	Columbia Banking System, Inc.	2,558,051
98,018	Compass Diversified Holdings	1,676,108
31,500	Corporate Office Properties Trust	925,470
13,600	Douglas Emmett, Inc.	405,416

Shares	Common Stock (97.1%)	Value
Financials (29.2%) - continued		
159,100	East West Bancorp, Inc.	$6,437,186
97,410	Employers Holdings, Inc.	2,629,096
3,500	Enstar Group, Ltd.[a]	496,510
199,300	First Potomac Realty Trust	2,369,677
32,200	Forestar Real Estate Group, Inc.[a]	507,794
135,600	Glacier Bancorp, Inc.	3,410,340
100,000	Golub Capital BDC, Inc.	1,755,000
125,600	Hatteras Financial Corporation	2,280,896
200,000	Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc.	2,696,000
167,600	Home Bancshares, Inc.	5,679,964
26,500	Home Properties, Inc.	1,836,185
21,500	iShares Russell 2000 Value Index Fund	2,219,015
89,400	Janus Capital Group, Inc.	1,536,786
67,000	JMP Group, LLC	561,460
26,500	Kilroy Realty Corporation	2,018,505
92,750	Kite Realty Group Trust	2,612,767
95,200	LaSalle Hotel Properties	3,699,472
30,800	Main Street Capital Corporation	951,720
211,700	Meadowbrook Insurance Group, Inc.	1,799,450
76,600	National Interstate Corporation	2,150,928
19,900	Piper Jaffray Companies[a]	1,043,954
61,200	Potlatch Corporation	2,450,448
146,000	ProAssurance Corporation	6,702,860
14,600	PS Business Parks, Inc.	1,212,384
147,800	Radian Group, Inc.[b]	2,481,562
201,300	Redwood Trust, Inc.	3,597,231
96,600	Safeguard Scientifics, Inc.[a]	1,746,528
10,400	Safety Insurance Group, Inc.	621,400
126,400	Sandy Spring Bancorp, Inc.	3,315,472
53,700	State Auto Financial Corporation	1,304,373
138,000	Strategic Hotels & Resorts, Inc.[a]	1,715,340
39,000	SVB Financial Group[a]	4,954,560
67,685	TCP Capital Corporation	1,084,314
57,600	THL Credit, Inc.	707,904
72,900	Washington Real Estate Investment Trust	2,014,227
82,700	Wintrust Financial Corporation	3,943,136
12,800	WSFS Financial Corporation	968,064
	Total	**114,146,617**
Health Care (5.9%)		
20,500	Analogic Corporation	1,863,450
7,400	Atrion Corporation	2,556,774
18,200	Ensign Group, Inc.	852,852
72,600	Halyard Health, Inc.[a,b]	3,571,920
46,100	National Healthcare Corporation	2,937,031
88,900	Select Medical Holdings Corporation	1,318,387
96,000	Triple-S Management Corporation[a]	1,908,480
25,800	Wellcare Health Plans, Inc.[a]	2,359,668
97,600	West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc.	5,876,496
	Total	**23,245,058**
Industrials (23.5%)		
59,100	A.O. Smith Corporation	3,880,506
101,000	Aegion Corporation[a]	1,823,050
94,900	Alaska Air Group, Inc.	6,280,482
41,000	Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.	1,858,940
49,800	Astec Industries, Inc.	2,135,424
160,800	Beacon Roofing Supply, Inc.[a]	5,033,040
31,900	Brady Corporation	902,451
42,100	Circor International, Inc.	2,302,870
109,000	Comfort Systems USA, Inc.	2,293,360
19,100	Cubic Corporation	988,807
80,400	ESCO Technologies, Inc.	3,133,992

The accompanying Notes to Schedule of Investments are an integral part of this schedule.

Partner Small Cap Value Portfolio

Schedule of Investments as of March 31, 2015
(unaudited)

Shares	Common Stock (97.1%)	Value
Industrials (23.5%) - continued		
57,000	Franklin Electric Company, Inc.	$2,173,980
50,700	FTI Consulting, Inc.[a]	1,899,222
61,700	G & K Services, Inc.	4,475,101
64,200	Genesee & Wyoming, Inc.[a]	6,191,448
124,300	Gibraltar Industries, Inc.[a]	2,039,763
27,900	Hillenbrand, Inc.	861,273
43,900	Hub Group, Inc.[a]	1,724,831
52,000	Kaman Corporation	2,206,360
115,100	Kforce, Inc.	2,567,881
35,500	Kirby Corporation[a]	2,664,275
67,300	Landstar System, Inc.	4,461,990
50,000	Luxfer Holdings plc ADR	668,500
44,900	Matson, Inc.	1,892,984
77,800	Matthews International Corporation	4,007,478
128,300	McGrath Rentcorp	4,222,353
51,100	Mine Safety Appliances Company	2,548,868
150,500	Navigant Consulting, Inc.[a]	1,950,480
33,500	Nordson Corporation	2,624,390
15,600	RBC Bearings, Inc.	1,194,024
36,000	Sun Hydraulics Corporation[b]	1,488,960
44,100	Universal Forest Products, Inc.	2,446,668
67,300	Universal Truckload Services, Inc.	1,694,614
108,900	UTI Worldwide, Inc.[a,b]	1,339,470
46,100	Waste Connections, Inc.	2,219,254
28,900	Woodward, Inc.	1,474,189
26,900	YRC Worldwide, Inc.[a]	483,124
	Total	**92,154,402**
Information Technology (9.6%)		
71,500	Advanced Energy Industries, Inc.[a]	1,834,690
16,400	Badger Meter, Inc.	983,016
58,900	Belden, Inc.	5,510,684
111,800	Brooks Automation, Inc.	1,300,234
67,900	Cabot Microelectronics Corporation[a]	3,392,963
56,600	Cohu, Inc.	619,204
136,200	Electro Rent Corporation	1,544,508
150,000	Electro Scientific Industries, Inc.	927,000
70,200	Entegris, Inc.[a]	961,038
102,000	Fabrinet[a]	1,936,980
48,700	Intersil Corporation	697,384
163,786	Intevac, Inc.[a]	1,005,646
170,400	Ixia[a]	2,066,952
25,000	Littelfuse, Inc.	2,484,750
40,600	Methode Electronics, Inc.	1,909,824
42,000	Newport Corporation[a]	800,520
82,600	Progress Software Corporation[a]	2,244,242
66,000	Sonus Networks, Inc.[a]	520,080
69,000	Synnex Corporation	5,330,250
81,000	Teradyne, Inc.	1,526,850
	Total	**37,596,815**
Materials (6.7%)		
61,200	American Vanguard Corporation[b]	649,944
74,000	AptarGroup, Inc.	4,700,480
29,900	Carpenter Technology Corporation	1,162,512
48,800	Clearwater Paper Corporation[a]	3,186,640
25,100	Franco-Nevada Corporation	1,216,405
115,600	Innospec, Inc.	5,362,684
55,600	Minerals Technologies, Inc.	4,064,360
127,500	Myers Industries, Inc.	2,235,075
44,600	Ryerson Holding Corporation[a,b]	284,102
75,800	Stillwater Mining Company[a]	979,336
231,500	Wausau Paper Corporation	2,206,195
	Total	**26,047,733**

Shares	Common Stock (97.1%)	Value
Utilities (4.8%)		
33,800	Black Hills Corporation	$1,704,872
70,900	Cleco Corporation	3,865,468
71,000	El Paso Electric Company	2,743,440
59,200	NorthWestern Corporation	3,184,368
4,700	ONE Gas, Inc.	203,181
81,400	PNM Resources, Inc.	2,376,880
10,500	Portland General Electric Company	389,445
69,700	Southwest Gas Corporation	4,054,449
6,900	Vectren Corporation	304,566
	Total	**18,826,669**
	Total Common Stock (cost $250,943,867)	**380,016,117**

Shares	Preferred Stock (0.2%)	Value
Health Care (0.2%)		
39,312	National Healthcare Corporation, Convertible[c]	621,916
	Total	**621,916**
	Total Preferred Stock (cost $530,712)	**621,916**

Shares	Collateral Held for Securities Loaned (4.5%)	Value
17,767,275	Thrivent Cash Management Trust	17,767,275
	Total Collateral Held for Securities Loaned (cost $17,767,275)	**17,767,275**

Shares or Principal Amount	Short-Term Investments (2.7%)[d]	Value
10,505,753	Thrivent Cash Management Trust 0.050%	10,505,753
	Total Short-Term Investments (at amortized cost)	**10,505,753**
	Total Investments (cost $279,747,607) 104.5%	**$408,911,061**
	Other Assets and Liabilities, Net (4.5%)	**(17,594,428)**
	Total Net Assets 100.0%	**$391,316,633**

a Non-income producing security.

b All or a portion of the security is on loan.

c Denotes perpetual securities. Perpetual securities pay an indefinite stream of interest, but may be called by the issuer at an earlier date.

d The interest rate shown reflects the yield, coupon rate or the discount rate at the date of purchase.

Definitions:

ADR - American Depositary Receipt, which are certificates for an underlying foreign security's shares held by an issuing U.S. depository bank.

The accompanying Notes to Schedule of Investments are an integral part of this schedule.

Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)

Gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments, based on cost for federal income tax purposes, were as follows:

Gross unrealized appreciation	$ 140,006,022
Gross unrealized depreciation	(10,842,568)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	$ 129,163,454
Cost for federal income tax purposes	$ 279,747,607

Fair Valuation Measurements

The following table is a summary of the inputs used, as of March 31, 2015, in valuing Partner Small Cap Value Portfolio's assets carried at fair value.

Investments in Securities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Common Stock				
Consumer Discretionary	47,589,919	47,589,919	–	–
Consumer Staples	8,656,652	8,656,652	–	–
Energy	11,752,252	11,752,252	–	–
Financials	114,146,617	114,146,617	–	–
Health Care	23,245,058	23,245,058	–	–
Industrials	92,154,402	92,154,402	–	–
Information Technology	37,596,815	37,596,815	–	–
Materials	26,047,733	24,831,328	1,216,405	–
Utilities	18,826,669	18,826,669	–	–
Preferred Stock				
Health Care	621,916	621,916	–	–
Collateral Held for Securities Loaned	17,767,275	17,767,275	–	–
Short-Term Investments	10,505,753	10,505,753	–	–
Total	**$408,911,061**	**$407,694,656**	**$1,216,405**	**$–**

There were no significant transfers between Levels during the period ended March 31, 2015. Transfers between Levels are identified as of the end of the period.

Investment in Affiliates

Affiliated issuers, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, include those in which the Portfolio's holdings of an issuer represent 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of an issuer, or any affiliated mutual fund.

A summary of transactions for the fiscal year to date, in Partner Small Cap Value Portfolio, is as follows:

Portfolio	Value December 31, 2014	Gross Purchases	Gross Sales	Shares Held at March 31, 2015	Value March 31, 2015	Income Earned January 1, 2015 - March 31, 2015
Cash Management Trust-Collateral Investment	$12,670,650	$21,935,125	$16,838,500	17,767,275	$17,767,275	$42,206
Cash Management Trust-Short Term Investment	14,642,525	8,217,409	12,354,181	10,505,753	10,505,753	1,671
Total Value and Income Earned	**27,313,175**				**28,273,028**	**43,877**

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A) Valuation of Investments — Securities traded on U.S. or foreign securities exchanges or included in a national market system are valued at the official closing price at the close of each business day unless otherwise stated below. Over-the-counter securities and listed securities for which no price is readily available are valued at the current bid price considered best to represent the value at that time. Swap agreements are valued at the latest bid quotation of the contract as furnished by an independent pricing service. Security prices are based on quotes that are obtained from an independent pricing service approved by the Board of Directors (the "Board"). The pricing service, in determining values of fixed-income securities, takes into consideration such factors as current quotations by broker/dealers, coupon, maturity, quality, type of issue, trading characteristics, and other yield and risk factors it deems relevant in determining valuations. Securities which cannot be valued by the approved pricing service are valued using valuations obtained from dealers that make markets in the securities. Exchange-listed options and futures contracts are valued at the last quoted sales price. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are marked-to-market based upon foreign currency exchange rates provided by the pricing service. Investments in open-ended mutual funds are valued at their net asset value at the close of each business day. Short-term securities are valued at amortized cost (which approximates market value) to the extent it is not materially different than market value.

Securities held by Money Market Portfolio are valued on the basis of amortized cost (which approximates market value), whereby a portfolio security is valued at its cost initially and thereafter valued to reflect a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium. Money Market Portfolio and the Adviser follow procedures necessary to maintain a constant net asset value of $1.00 per share.

The Board has delegated responsibility for daily valuation of the Portfolios' securities to the Adviser. The Adviser has formed a Valuation Committee ("Committee") that is responsible for overseeing the Portfolios' valuation policies in accordance with Valuation Policies and Procedures. The Committee meets on a monthly and on an as-needed basis to review price challenges, price overrides, stale prices, shadow prices, manual prices, money market pricing, international fair valuation, and other securities requiring fair valuation.

The Committee monitors for significant events occurring prior to the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange that could have a material impact on the value of any securities that are held by the Portfolios. Examples of such events include trading halts, national news/events, and issuer-specific developments. If the Committee decides that such events warrant using fair value estimates, the Committee will take such events into consideration in determining the fair value of such securities. If market quotations or prices are not readily available or determined to be unreliable, the securities will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board.

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidelines require increased fair value disclosure intended to improve the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements used in financial reporting. The guidelines define fair value, establish a framework for measuring fair value in U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") and expand disclosures about fair value requirements. The various inputs used to determine the fair value of the Portfolios' investments are summarized in three broad levels: Level 1 includes quoted prices in active markets for identical securities, typically included in this level are U.S. equity securities, futures, options and registered investment company funds; Level 2 includes other significant observable inputs such as quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds and credit risk, typically included in this level are fixed income securities, international securities, swaps and forward contracts; and Level 3 includes significant unobservable inputs such as the Adviser's own assumptions and broker evaluations in determining the fair value of investments. Of the Level 3 securities, those for which market values were not readily available or were deemed unreliable were fair valued as determined in good faith under procedures established by the Board. The valuation levels are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in these securities or other investments.

Valuation of International Securities — Because many foreign markets close before the U.S. markets, events may occur between the close of the foreign market and the close of the U.S. markets that could have a material impact on the valuation of foreign securities. The Portfolios, under the supervision of the Board, evaluate the impacts of these events and may adjust the valuation of foreign securities to reflect the fair value as of the close of the U.S. markets. The Board has authorized the Adviser to make fair valuation determinations pursuant to policies approved by the Board.

Foreign Denominated Investments — Foreign denominated assets and currency contracts may involve more risks than domestic transactions including currency risk, political and economic risk, regulatory risk, and market risk. Certain Portfolios may also invest in securities of companies located in emerging markets. Future economic or political developments could adversely affect the liquidity or value, or both, of such securities.

Derivative Financial Instruments — Each of the Portfolios, except Thrivent Money Market Portfolio, may invest in derivatives. Derivatives, a category that includes options, futures, swaps and hybrid instruments, are financial instruments whose value derives from another security, an index or a currency. Each Portfolio may use derivatives for hedging (attempting to offset a potential loss in one position by establishing an interest in an opposite position). This includes the use of currency-based derivatives for hedging its positions in foreign securities. Each Portfolio may also use derivatives for replication of a certain asset class or speculation (investing for potential income or capital gain). These contracts may be transacted on an exchange or over-the-counter (OTC).

A derivative may incur a mark to market loss if the value of the derivative decreases due to an unfavorable change in the market rates or values of the underlying derivative. Losses can also occur if the counterparty does not perform under the derivative. A Portfolio's risk of loss from the counterparty credit risk on OTC derivatives is generally limited to the aggregate unrealized gain netted against any collateral held by such Portfolio. With exchange traded futures and centrally cleared swaps, there is minimal counterparty credit risk to the Portfolios because the exchange's clearinghouse, as counterparty to such derivatives, guarantees against a possible default. The clearing house stands between the buyer and the seller of the derivative; thus, the credit risk is limited to the failure of the clearinghouse. However, credit risk still exists in exchange traded futures and centrally cleared swaps with respect to initial and variation margin that is held in a broker's customer accounts. While brokers are required to segregate customer margin from their own assets, in the event that a broker becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy and at that time there is a shortfall in the aggregate amount of margin held by the broker for all its clients, U.S. bankruptcy laws will typically allocate that shortfall on a pro-rata basis across all the broker's customers, potentially resulting in losses in the Portfolios. Using derivatives to hedge can guard against potential risks, but it also adds to the Portfolios' expenses and can eliminate some opportunities for gains. In addition, a derivative used for hedging or replication may not accurately track the value of the underlying asset. Another risk with derivatives is that some types can amplify a gain or loss, potentially earning or losing substantially more money than the actual cost of the derivative.

In order to define their contractual rights and to secure rights that will help the Portfolios mitigate their counterparty risk, the Portfolios may enter into an International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. Master Agreement ("ISDA Master Agreement") or similar agreement with its derivative contract counterparties. An ISDA Master Agreement is a bilateral agreement between a Portfolio and a counterparty that governs OTC derivatives and foreign exchange contracts and typically includes, among other things, collateral posting terms and netting provisions in the event of a default and/or termination event. Under an ISDA Master Agreement, each Portfolio may, under certain circumstances, offset with the counterparty certain derivative's payables and/or receivables with collateral held and/or posted and create one single net payment. The provisions of the ISDA Master Agreement typically permit a single net payment in the event of a default (close-out netting) including the bankruptcy or insolvency of the counterparty. Note, however, that bankruptcy and insolvency laws of a particular jurisdiction may impose restrictions on or prohibitions against the right of offset in bankruptcy, insolvency or other events.

Collateral and margin requirements vary by type of derivative. Margin requirements are established by the broker or clearing house for exchange traded and centrally cleared derivatives (futures, options, and centrally cleared swaps). Brokers can ask for margining in excess of the minimum in certain situations. Collateral terms are contract specific for OTC derivatives (foreign currency exchange contracts, options, swaps). For derivatives traded under an ISDA Master Agreement, the collateral requirements are typically calculated by netting the mark to market amount for each transaction under such agreement and comparing that amount to the value of any collateral currently pledged by the Portfolio and the counterparty. For financial reporting purposes, non-cash collateral that has been pledged to cover obligations of the Portfolio has been noted in the Schedule of Investments. To the extent amounts due to the Portfolio from its counterparties are not fully collateralized, contractually or otherwise, the Portfolio bears the risk of loss from counterparty nonperformance. The Portfolios attempt to mitigate counterparty risk by only entering into agreements with counterparties that they believe have the financial resources to honor their obligations and by monitoring the financial stability of those counterparties.

Options — All Portfolios, with the exception of Money Market Portfolio, may buy put and call options and write put and covered call options. The Portfolios intend to use such derivative instruments as hedges to facilitate buying or selling securities or to provide protection against adverse movements in security prices or interest rates. The Portfolios may also enter into options contracts to protect against adverse foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Option contracts are valued daily and unrealized appreciation or depreciation is recorded. A Portfolio will realize a gain or loss upon expiration or closing of the option transaction. When an option is exercised, the proceeds upon sale for a written call option or the cost of a security for purchased put and call options is adjusted by the amount of premium received or paid.

Buying put options tends to decrease a Portfolio's exposure to the underlying security while buying call options tends to increase a Portfolio's exposure to the underlying security. The risk associated with purchasing put and call options is limited to the premium paid. There is no significant counterparty risk on exchange-traded options as the exchange guarantees the contract against default. Writing put options tends to increase a Portfolio's exposure to the underlying security while writing call options tends to decrease a Portfolio's exposure to the underlying security. The writer of an option has no control over whether the underlying security may be bought or sold, and therefore bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the underlying security. The counterparty risk for purchased options arises when the Portfolio has purchased an option, exercises that option, and the counterparty doesn't buy from the Portfolio or sell to the Portfolio the underlying asset as required. In the case where the Portfolio has written an option, the Portfolio doesn't have counterparty risk. Counterparty risk on purchased over-the-counter options is partially mitigated by the Portfolio's collateral posting requirements. As the option increases in value to the Portfolio, the Portfolio receives collateral from the counterparty. Risks of loss may exceed amounts recognized on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Futures Contracts — All Portfolios, with the exception of Money Market Portfolio, may use futures contracts to manage the exposure to interest rate and market or currency fluctuations. Gains or losses on futures contracts can offset changes in the yield of securities. When a futures contract is opened, cash or other investments equal to the required "initial margin deposit" are held on deposit with and pledged to the broker. Additional securities held by the Portfolios may be earmarked to cover open futures contracts. The futures contract's daily change in value ("variation margin") is either paid to or received from the broker, and is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss. When the contract is closed, realized gain or loss is recorded equal to the difference between the value of the contract when opened and the value of the contract when closed. Futures contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the variation margin disclosed in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Exchange-traded futures have no significant counterparty risk as the exchange guarantees the contracts against default.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts — In connection with purchases and sales of securities denominated in foreign currencies all Portfolios, with the exception of Money Market Portfolio, may enter into foreign currency forward contracts. Additionally, the Portfolios may enter into such contracts to hedge certain other foreign-currency-denominated investments. These contracts are recorded at value and the related realized and change in unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Statement of Operations. In the event that counterparties fail to settle these forward contracts, the Portfolios could be exposed to foreign currency fluctuations. Foreign currency contracts are valued daily and unrealized appreciation or depreciation is recorded daily as the difference between the contract exchange rate and the closing forward rate applied to the face amount of the contract. A realized gain or loss is recorded at the time a forward contract is closed. These contracts are over-the-counter and the Portfolio is exposed to counterparty risk equal to the discounted net amount of payments to the Portfolio. This risk is partially mitigated by the Portfolio's collateral posting requirements.

Swap Agreements — All Portfolios, with the exception of Money Market Portfolio, may enter into swap transactions, which involve swapping one or more investment characteristics of a security or a basket of securities with another party. Such transactions include market risk, risk of default by the other party to the transaction, risk of imperfect correlation and manager risk and may involve commissions or other costs. Swap transactions generally do not involve delivery of securities, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swap transactions is generally limited to the net amount of payments that the Portfolio is contractually obligated to make, or in the case of the counterparty defaulting, the net amount of payments that the Portfolio is contractually entitled to receive. Risks of loss may exceed amounts recognized on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. If there is a default by the counterparty, the Portfolio may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The contracts are valued daily and unrealized appreciation or depreciation is recorded. Swap agreements are valued at fair value of the contract as provided by an independent pricing service. The pricing service takes into account such factors as swap curves, default probabilities, recent trades, recovery rates and other factors it deems relevant in determining valuations. Daily fluctuations in the value of the centrally cleared credit default contracts are recorded in variation margin in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and recorded as unrealized gain or loss. The Portfolio accrues for the periodic payment and amortizes upfront payments, if any, on swap agreements on a daily basis with the net amount recorded as realized gains or losses in the Statement of Operations. Receipts and payments received or made as a result of a credit event or termination of the contract are also recognized as realized gains or losses in the Statement of Operations. Collateral, in the form of cash or securities, may be required to be held with the Portfolio's custodian, or a third party, in connection with these agreements. Certain swap agreements are over-the-counter and the Portfolio is exposed to counterparty risk, which is the discounted net amount of payments owed to the Portfolio. This risk is partially mitigated by the Portfolio's collateral posting requirements. As the swap increases in value to the Portfolio, the Portfolio receives collateral from the counterparty. Certain interest rate and credit default index swaps must be cleared through a clearinghouse or central counterparty.

Credit Default Swaps — A credit default swap is a swap agreement between two parties to exchange the credit risk of a particular issuer, basket of securities or reference entity. In a credit default swap transaction, a buyer pays periodic fees in return for payment by the seller which is contingent upon an adverse credit event occurring in the underlying issuer or reference entity. The seller collects periodic fees from the buyer and profits if the credit of the underlying issuer or reference entity remains stable or improves while the swap is outstanding, but the seller in a credit default swap contract would be required to pay the amount of credit loss, determined as specified in the agreement, to the buyer in the event of an adverse credit event in the reference entity. A buyer of a credit default swap is said to buy protection whereas a seller of a credit default swap is said to sell protection. The Portfolios may be either the protection buyer or the protection seller.

Certain Portfolios enter into credit default derivative contracts directly through credit default swaps (CDS) or through credit default swap indices (CDX Indices). CDX Indices are static pools of equally weighted credit default swaps referencing corporate bonds and/or loans designed to provide diversified credit exposure to these asset classes. Portfolios sell default protection and assume long-risk positions in individual credits or indices. Index positions are entered into to gain exposure to the corporate bond and/or loan markets in a cost-efficient and diversified structure. In the event that a position defaults, by going into bankruptcy and failing to pay interest or principal on borrowed money, within any given CDX Index held, the maximum potential amount of future payments required would be equal to the pro-rata share of that position within the index based on the notional amount of the index. In the event of a default under a CDS contract, the maximum potential amount of future payments would be the notional amount. For CDS, the default events could be bankruptcy and failing to pay interest or principal on borrowed money or a restructuring. A restructuring is a change in the underlying obligations which would include reduction in interest or principal, maturity extension and subordination to other obligations.

For financial reporting purposes, the Portfolios do not offset derivative assets and derivative liabilities that are subject to netting arrangements in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.