I. LIQUIDATION OF THE LIFEPOINTS® FUNDS TARGET DATE SERIES: The following information relates to the liquidation of the LifePoints® Funds Target Date Series 2020 Strategy Fund, 2025 Strategy Fund, 2030 Strategy Fund, 2035 Strategy Fund, 2040 Strategy Fund, 2045 Strategy Fund, 2050 Strategy Fund, 2055 Strategy Fund and In Retirement Fund (the “Funds”) and supplements the Prospectus listed above:

At a meeting held on May 23, 2017, the Board of Trustees of Russell Investment Company, upon the recommendation of Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”), approved the liquidation of the Funds pursuant to a Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution of Sub-Trusts (the “Plan”). Shareholder approval is not required in order to liquidate the Funds. Shareholders of the Funds may redeem their Shares prior to the liquidation date. Effective at the close of business on June 7, 2017, the Funds will be closed to investments by new employee benefit plans. Effective at the close of business on October 4, 2017, the Funds will stop accepting orders from existing employee benefit plans to purchase additional Shares. A Class of Shares of a Fund may be closed to existing employee benefit plans prior to October 4, 2017 in the event that all Shares are redeemed prior to such date.

The Funds will continue to pursue their investment objectives until on or around September 20, 2017, at which time they will no longer engage in any business activities except for the purpose of winding up their business affairs and distributing their investment income, capital gains and remaining assets to shareholders. As a result, on or around September 20, 2017, the Funds will liquidate their holdings and the resulting cash will be deposited in a non-interest bearing account with the Funds’ custodian.

Effective at the close of business on June 7, 2017, the Funds’ Class A and Class R5 Shares, as applicable, will discontinue payments of 12b-1 distribution fees to financial intermediaries. RIM will bear the expenses of the liquidation.

The Plan provides for the liquidation of each Fund’s assets on or before October 6, 2017 and a liquidating distribution to be paid to each Fund’s shareholders of all of the proceeds of the liquidation as promptly as possible after the liquidation date. Prior to the liquidating distribution, each Fund will declare and pay to its shareholders of record a net investment income dividend and/or capital gains distribution so that it will have distributed all of its investment company taxable income, if any, and net realized capital gains, if any, for the current taxable year through the liquidation date. The payable date for this income dividend and/or capital gains distribution is September 25, 2017, based on Fund records as of the open of business on September 22, 2017. A Fund may liquidate prior to October 6, 2017 in the event that all Shares are redeemed prior to the planned liquidation date.

II. MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS AND UNDERLYING FUNDS: The last paragraph in the section entitled “Management of the Funds and Underlying Funds” is deleted in the Prospectus listed above.
### Ticker Symbol by Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>R1</th>
<th>R4</th>
<th>R5</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020 Strategy Fund</td>
<td>RLLAX*</td>
<td>RLLEX</td>
<td>RLLRX</td>
<td>RLLUX</td>
<td>RLLVX</td>
<td>RLLSX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025 Strategy Fund</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>RPLRX</td>
<td>RPLUX</td>
<td>RPLVX</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030 Strategy Fund</td>
<td>RRLAX*</td>
<td>RRLEX</td>
<td>RRLRX</td>
<td>RRLUX</td>
<td>RRLVX</td>
<td>RRLSX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2035 Strategy Fund</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>RVLRX</td>
<td>RVLUX</td>
<td>RVLX</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040 Strategy Fund</td>
<td>RXLAX*</td>
<td>RXLEX</td>
<td>RXLRX</td>
<td>RXLUX</td>
<td>RXLVX</td>
<td>RXLSX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2045 Strategy Fund</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>RWLRX</td>
<td>RWLUX</td>
<td>RWLVX</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050 Strategy Fund</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>RYLRX</td>
<td>RYLUX</td>
<td>RYLWX</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2055 Strategy Fund</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>RQLRX</td>
<td>RQLUX</td>
<td>RQLVX</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Retirement Fund</td>
<td>RZLAX*</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>RZLRX</td>
<td>RZLUX</td>
<td>RZLVX</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Class A Shares are not currently offered to new shareholders.
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RISK/RETURN SUMMARY

2020 STRATEGY FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Russell Investments Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the Front-End Sales Charges section and the More About Deferred Sales Charges section, beginning on pages 110 and 112, respectively of the Prospectus, and the Purchase, Exchange and Redemption of Fund Shares section, beginning on page 25 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information. Please see the Expense Notes section of the Fund’s Prospectus for further information regarding expenses of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees and Expenses</th>
<th>Class A*</th>
<th>Class E, R1, R4, R5, S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)#</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Class A Shares are not currently offered to new shareholders.
# The Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) is charged on the lesser of the purchase price of the Shares being redeemed or the net asset value of those Shares at the time of redemption.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees and Expenses</th>
<th>Class A Shares</th>
<th>Class E Shares</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
<th>Class S Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution (12b-1) Fees</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses (including shareholder services fees of 0.25% for Class E Shares)</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s proportionate share of these expenses are reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”

Effective October 1, 2010, Russell Investment Management, LLC (‘RIM’) agreed to assume the responsibility of payment for all operating expenses other than Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder services fees, extraordinary expenses or the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests which are borne indirectly by the Fund.
Example

This example 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Class A Shares</th>
<th>Class E Shares</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
<th>Class S Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$ 656</td>
<td>$ 86</td>
<td>$ 60</td>
<td>$ 86</td>
<td>$ 111</td>
<td>$ 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$ 828</td>
<td>$ 268</td>
<td>$189</td>
<td>$ 268</td>
<td>$ 347</td>
<td>$189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$1,014</td>
<td>$ 466</td>
<td>$329</td>
<td>$ 466</td>
<td>$ 601</td>
<td>$329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$1,553</td>
<td>$1,037</td>
<td>$738</td>
<td>$1,037</td>
<td>$1,329</td>
<td>$738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays no transaction costs or commissions when it buys and sells Shares of the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs affect the Underlying Funds’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 28% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover rates for the Underlying Funds are available in the Prospectus for the Underlying Funds.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the Shares of other Russell Investment Company (“RIC”) Funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The Fund is designed for investors who plan to retire close to 2020. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Shares of the Underlying Funds which represent various asset classes. The allocation of the Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests will become more conservative over time until approximately 2020, at which time the allocation will remain fixed. The Fund’s approximate target allocation as of March 1, 2017 is 33% to equity Underlying Funds, 60.4% to fixed income Underlying Funds and 6.6% to alternative Underlying Funds. As a result of its investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly invests principally in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities and derivatives. Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds. The following chart illustrates how the target asset allocation for the Fund becomes more conservative over time. The Fund intends to change its allocation to the Underlying Funds in which it invests once a year, typically near year end. At approximately 2020, the target allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds will be fixed. After that time the Fund may, depending on the facts and circumstances and contingent upon the Board of Trustees’ (“Board”) approval, continue to operate, be merged into the In Retirement Fund or another fund, or be liquidated.
Russell Investment Management, LLC ("RIM"), the Fund’s investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for the Fund, including changes to Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. In the future, the Fund may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds. The Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. The Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic asset allocation and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval. The Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Underlying Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, RIM employs a multi-manager approach whereby most assets of the Underlying Funds are allocated to different unaffiliated money managers.

A Fund whose stated target year is further away invests a greater portion of its assets in equity and alternative Underlying Funds which RIM believes provide a greater opportunity for capital appreciation over the long-term with a corresponding higher risk of a decline in the value of your investment. A Fund whose stated target year is closer invests a greater portion of its assets in fixed income Underlying Funds which RIM believes offers reduced risk and price volatility and, accordingly, lower expected returns. However, when a Fund reaches its target year, it will continue to have a substantial portion of its assets invested in equity and alternative Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

An investment in the Fund, like any investment, has risks. The value of the Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are those associated with:

- **Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds.** The assets of the Fund are invested in Shares of the Underlying Funds, and the investment performance of the Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. RIM is the investment adviser for both the Fund and the Underlying Funds and may be deemed to have a conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Allocation.** Neither the Fund nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of the Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Fund or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.
The Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds, which are also principal risks of investing in the Fund as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

- **Active Management.** Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the value of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in the Underlying Funds and you could lose money. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predictive or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform. The securities, baskets of securities or instruments selected for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect and security or instrument selection risk may cause the Underlying Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, exposure tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect. There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s portfolio characteristics and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may be incorrect. In addition, actions taken to actively manage overall Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform.

- **Multi-Manager Approach.** While the investment styles employed by the money managers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. A multi-manager approach could result in more exposure to certain types of securities and higher portfolio turnover.

- **Index-Based Investing.** Index-based strategies, which may be used to actively manage an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures, may cause an Underlying Fund’s returns to be lower than if an Underlying Fund employed a fundamental investment approach to security selection with respect to that portion of its portfolio. Additionally, index-based strategies are subject to “tracking error” risk, which is the risk that the performance of the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the index it seeks to track.

- **Quantitative Investing.** Quantitative inputs and models are generally backward-looking or use historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts which could result in incorrect assessments of the specific portfolio characteristics or ineffective adjustments to an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Securities selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently than analysis of their historical trends would suggest. Inputs or models may be flawed or not work as anticipated and may cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies.

- **Equity Securities.** The value of equity securities will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and economic conditions. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater risks because these companies generally have narrower markets, more limited managerial and financial resources and a less diversified product offering than larger, more established companies. Small and some medium capitalization stocks may also be thinly traded, and thus, difficult to buy and sell in the market. Investments in preferred stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risk that interest rates will rise and make the fixed dividend feature, if any, less appealing to investors resulting in a decline in price. In rising markets, defensive stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and dynamic stocks and the relative performance of stocks selected pursuant to a defensive style may fluctuate over time. Dynamic stocks have higher than average stock price volatility and may experience sharp declines in value.

- **Fixed Income Securities.** Prices of fixed income securities generally rise and fall in response to, among other things, interest rate changes. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that an Underlying Fund’s investments in fixed income securities could lose money. In addition, an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or other issuer of credit support is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities may be downgraded in credit rating or go into default.

- **Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (“High Yield” or “Junk Bonds”).** Non-investment grade debt securities involve higher volatility and higher risk of default than investment grade bonds.
• **U.S. and Non-U.S. Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are subject to interest rate risk and market risk, and are affected by perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Non-U.S. corporate debt securities may expose an Underlying Fund to greater risk than investments in U.S. corporate debt securities.

• **Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities, U.S. Government Securities.** Bonds issued or guaranteed by a government are subject to inflation risk, price depreciation risk and default risk.

• **Money Market Securities (Including Commercial Paper).** Prices of money market securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes.

• **Asset-Backed Commercial Paper.** Investment in asset-backed commercial paper is subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the projected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper.

• **Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Mortgage-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes or perceived changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgage, or the quality of the underlying assets. The underlying assets may default or decline in quality or value.

• **Asset-Backed Securities.** Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

• **Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness.** Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments may not be received. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including bank loans, and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities.

• **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to the risk that the sellers may not be able to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date.

• **Non-U.S. and Emerging Markets Securities.** Non-U.S. securities have risks relating to political, economic and regulatory conditions in foreign countries. The risks associated with non-U.S. securities may be amplified for emerging markets securities.

• **Currency Risk.** Non-U.S. securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund.

• **Currency Trading Risk.** Currency trading strategies may involve instruments that have volatile prices, are illiquid or create economic leverage. Forward currency contracts are subject to the risk that, should forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred to the extent that the price of the currency agreed to be purchased exceeds the price of the currency agreed to be sold.

• **Derivatives.** Investments in a derivative instrument could lose more than the initial amount invested. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus the Underlying Fund’s losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in equity or fixed income securities, currencies or other instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk (the risk that the other party in an agreement will fail to perform its obligations) and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative instrument may not correlate exactly with the change in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index.

• **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party or parties to an agreement or a participant to a transaction, such as a broker, might default on a contract or fail to perform by failing to pay amounts due or failing to fulfill the obligations of the contract or transaction.
• **Short Sales Risk.** A short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the borrowed security must be returned. Short sales may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of portfolio securities. Short sales have the potential for unlimited loss.

• **Real Estate Securities.** Just as real estate values go up and down, the value of the securities of companies involved in the industry also fluctuates. Real estate securities, including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the companies and by the quality of tenants’ credit.

• **Depository Receipts.** Depository receipts (including American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent securities issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks of investing in the foreign securities they evidence or into which they may be converted.

• **Commodity Risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an Underlying Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.

• **Bank Obligations.** The banking industry may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. The banking industry may also be impacted by legal and regulatory developments.

• **Infrastructure Companies.** Infrastructure companies are subject to the risk that: the potential for realized revenue volumes is significantly lower than projected and/or cost overruns; the nature of the concession fundamentally changes during the life of the project (e.g., the state sponsor alters the terms); macroeconomic factors such as low GDP growth or high nominal interest rates raise the average cost of funding; government regulation may affect rates charged to customers; government budgetary constraints impact projects; special tariffs are imposed; and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies or accounting standards could be unfavorable. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company’s operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and terrorist acts.

• **Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”).** Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The benefit derived from an Underlying Fund’s investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

• **Liquidity Risk.** The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse or volatile market or economic conditions, making those investments difficult to sell. The market price of certain investments may fall dramatically if there is no liquid trading market.

• **Large Redemptions.** The Underlying Funds are used as investments for certain funds of funds and in asset allocation programs and may have a large percentage of their Shares owned by such funds or held in such programs. Large redemption activity could result in an Underlying Fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions.

• **Global Financial Markets Risk.** Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected and conditions (including recent volatility and instability) and events (including natural disasters) in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. In addition, governmental and quasi-governmental organizations have taken a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the markets. Such events and conditions may adversely affect the value of an Underlying Fund’s securities, result in greater market or liquidity risk or cause difficulty valuing an Underlying Fund’s portfolio instruments or achieving an Underlying Fund’s objective.

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.
The officers and Trustees of the Fund currently serve as officers and Trustees of the Underlying Funds. RIM currently serves as investment manager of the Fund and Underlying Funds. Therefore, conflicts may arise as those persons and RIM fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to the Fund and to the Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Risks” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

Performance

The following bar chart illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the performance of the Fund’s Class S Shares varies over a ten year period. The returns (both before and after tax) for other Classes of Shares offered by this Prospectus may be lower than the Class S returns shown in the bar chart, depending upon the fees and expenses of that Class. The highest and lowest returns for a full quarter during the periods shown in the bar chart are set forth next to the bar chart.

The table accompanying the bar chart further illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods shown compare with the returns of one or more indexes that measure broad market performance. After-tax returns are shown for only one Class. The after-tax returns for other Classes will vary. 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. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. If the Fund has realized capital losses, the total return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the total return before taxes and the total return after taxes on distributions. For more information, see the Performance Notes section in the Fund’s Prospectus.


Class S Calendar Year Total Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>(28.82)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>26.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>11.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>9.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>(1.31)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highest Quarterly Return: 14.74% (2Q/09)
Lowest Quarterly Return: (15.79)% (4Q/08)

Average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class A</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td>4.58%</td>
<td>3.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class E</td>
<td>6.37%</td>
<td>5.82%</td>
<td>3.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R1</td>
<td>6.58%</td>
<td>6.07%</td>
<td>3.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R4</td>
<td>6.31%</td>
<td>5.82%</td>
<td>3.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R5</td>
<td>6.17%</td>
<td>5.58%</td>
<td>3.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class S</td>
<td>6.72%</td>
<td>6.09%</td>
<td>3.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions, Class S</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>2.85%</td>
<td>1.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares, Class S</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
<td>4.30%</td>
<td>2.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
<td>2.23%</td>
<td>4.34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Management

**Investment Adviser**

RIM is the investment adviser of the Fund and the Underlying Funds.

**Portfolio Managers**

Rob Balkema, a Senior Portfolio Manager, and Brian Meath, Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions, have primary responsibility for the management of the Fund. Mr. Balkema has managed the Fund since June 2016 and Mr. Meath has managed the Fund since January 2014.

**Additional Information**

For important information about:
- Purchase of Fund Shares, please see How to Purchase Shares on page 64.
- Redemption of Fund Shares, please see How to Redeem Shares on page 64.
- Taxes, please see Taxes on page 64.
- Financial Intermediary Compensation, please see Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 64.

2025 STRATEGY FUND

**Investment Objective**

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

**Fees and Expenses of the Fund**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. Please see the Expense Notes section of the Fund’s Prospectus for further information regarding expenses of the Fund.

**Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)**

None

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution (12b-1) Fees</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including shareholder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>services fees of 0.25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Class R4 and R5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired (Underlying)</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Fees and Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Fund</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
<td>0.86%</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s proportionate share of these expenses are reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”

Effective October 1, 2010, Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) agreed to assume the responsibility of payment for all operating expenses other than Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder services fees, extraordinary expenses or the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests which are borne indirectly by the Fund.
Example

This example 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$62</td>
<td>$88</td>
<td>$113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$195</td>
<td>$274</td>
<td>$353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$340</td>
<td>$477</td>
<td>$612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$762</td>
<td>$1,061</td>
<td>$1,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays no transaction costs or commissions when it buys and sells Shares of the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs affect the Underlying Funds’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 27% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover rates for the Underlying Funds are available in the Prospectus for the Underlying Funds.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the Shares of other Russell Investment Company (“RIC”) Funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The Fund is designed for investors who plan to retire close to 2025. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Shares of the Underlying Funds which represent various asset classes. The allocation of the Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests will become more conservative over time until approximately 2025, at which time the allocation will remain fixed. The Fund’s approximate target allocation as of March 1, 2017 is 42.6% to equity Underlying Funds, 50.2% to fixed income Underlying Funds and 7.2% to alternative Underlying Funds. As a result of its investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly invests principally in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities and derivatives. Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds. The following chart illustrates how the target asset allocation for the Fund becomes more conservative over time. The Fund intends to change its allocation to the Underlying Funds in which it invests once a year, typically near year end. At approximately 2025, the target allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds will be fixed. After that time the Fund may, depending on the facts and circumstances and contingent upon the Board of Trustees’ (“Board”) approval, continue to operate, be merged into the In Retirement Fund or another fund, or be liquidated.
Russell Investment Management, LLC ("RIM"), the Fund’s investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for the Fund, including changes to Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. In the future, the Fund may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds. The Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. The Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic asset allocation and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval. The Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Underlying Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, RIM employs a multi-manager approach whereby most assets of the Underlying Funds are allocated to different unaffiliated money managers.

A Fund whose stated target year is further away invests a greater portion of its assets in equity and alternative Underlying Funds which RIM believes provide a greater opportunity for capital appreciation over the long-term with a corresponding higher risk of a decline in the value of your investment. A Fund whose stated target year is closer invests a greater portion of its assets in fixed income Underlying Funds which RIM believes offers reduced risk and price volatility and, accordingly, lower expected returns. However, when a Fund reaches its target year, it will continue to have a substantial portion of its assets invested in equity and alternative Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

An investment in the Fund, like any investment, has risks. The value of the Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are those associated with:

- **Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds.** The assets of the Fund are invested in Shares of the Underlying Funds, and the investment performance of the Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. RIM is the investment adviser for both the Fund and the Underlying Funds and may be deemed to have a conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Allocation.** Neither the Fund nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of the Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Fund or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.
The Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds, which are also principal risks of investing in the Fund as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

- **Active Management.** Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the value of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in the Underlying Funds and you could lose money. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predictive or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform. The securities, baskets of securities or instruments selected for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect and security or instrument selection risk may cause the Underlying Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, exposure tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect. There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s portfolio characteristics and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may be incorrect. In addition, actions taken to actively manage overall Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform.

- **Multi-Manager Approach.** While the investment styles employed by the money managers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. A multi-manager approach could result in more exposure to certain types of securities and higher portfolio turnover.

- **Index-Based Investing.** Index-based strategies, which may be used to actively manage an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures, may cause an Underlying Fund’s returns to be lower than if an Underlying Fund employed a fundamental investment approach to security selection with respect to that portion of its portfolio. Additionally, index-based strategies are subject to “tracking error” risk, which is the risk that the performance of the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the index it seeks to track.

- **Quantitative Investing.** Quantitative inputs and models are generally backward-looking or use historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts which could result in incorrect assessments of the specific portfolio characteristics or ineffective adjustments to an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Securities selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently than analysis of their historical trends would suggest. Inputs or models may be flawed or not work as anticipated and may cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies.

- **Equity Securities.** The value of equity securities will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater risks because these companies generally have narrower markets, more limited managerial and financial resources and a less diversified product offering than larger, more established companies. Small and some medium capitalization stocks may also be thinly traded, and thus, difficult to buy and sell in the market. Investments in preferred stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risk that interest rates will rise and make the fixed dividend feature, if any, less appealing to investors resulting in a decline in price. In rising markets, defensive stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and dynamic stocks and the relative performance of stocks selected pursuant to a defensive style may fluctuate over time. Dynamic stocks have higher than average stock price volatility and may experience sharp declines in value.

- **Fixed Income Securities.** Prices of fixed income securities generally rise and fall in response to, among other things, interest rate changes. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that an Underlying Fund’s investments in fixed income securities could lose money. In addition, an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or other issuer of credit support is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities may be downgraded in credit rating or go into default.

- **Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (“High Yield” or “Junk Bonds”).** Non-investment grade debt securities involve higher volatility and higher risk of default than investment grade bonds.
• **U.S. and Non-U.S. Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are subject to interest rate risk and market risk, and are affected by perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Non-U.S. corporate debt securities may expose an Underlying Fund to greater risk than investments in U.S. corporate debt securities.

• **Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities, U.S. Government Securities.** Bonds issued or guaranteed by a government are subject to inflation risk, price depreciation risk and default risk.

• **Money Market Securities (Including Commercial Paper).** Prices of money market securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes.

• **Asset-Backed Commercial Paper.** Investment in asset-backed commercial paper is subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the projected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper.

• **Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Mortgage-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes or perceived changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgage, or the quality of the underlying assets. The underlying assets may default or decline in quality or value.

• **Asset-Backed Securities.** Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

• **Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness.** Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments may not be received. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including bank loans, and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities.

• **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to the risk that the sellers may not be able to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date.

• **Non-U.S. and Emerging Markets Securities.** Non-U.S. securities have risks relating to political, economic and regulatory conditions in foreign countries. The risks associated with non-U.S. securities may be amplified for emerging markets securities.

• **Currency Risk.** Non-U.S. securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund.

• **Currency Trading Risk.** Currency trading strategies may involve instruments that have volatile prices, are illiquid or create economic leverage. Forward currency contracts are subject to the risk that, should forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred to the extent that the price of the currency agreed to be purchased exceeds the price of the currency agreed to be sold.

• **Derivatives.** Investments in a derivative instrument could lose more than the initial amount invested. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus the Underlying Fund’s losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in equity or fixed income securities, currencies or other instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk (the risk that the other party in an agreement will fail to perform its obligations) and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative instrument may not correlate exactly with the change in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index.

• **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party or parties to an agreement or a participant to a transaction, such as a broker, might default on a contract or fail to perform by failing to pay amounts due or failing to fulfill the obligations of the contract or transaction.
• **Short Sales Risk.** A short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the borrowed security must be returned. Short sales may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of portfolio securities. Short sales have the potential for unlimited loss.

• **Real Estate Securities.** Just as real estate values go up and down, the value of the securities of companies involved in the industry also fluctuates. Real estate securities, including real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the companies and by the quality of tenants’ credit.

• **Depository Receipts.** Depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent securities issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks of investing in the foreign securities they evidence or into which they may be converted.

• **Commodity Risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an Underlying Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.

• **Bank Obligations.** The banking industry may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. The banking industry may also be impacted by legal and regulatory developments.

• **Infrastructure Companies.** Infrastructure companies are subject to the risk that: the potential for realized revenue volumes is significantly lower than projected and/or cost overruns; the nature of the concession fundamentally changes during the life of the project (e.g., the state sponsor alters the terms); macroeconomic factors such as low GDP growth or high nominal interest rates raise the average cost of funding; government regulation may affect rates charged to customers; government budgetary constraints impact projects; special tariffs are imposed; and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies or accounting standards could be unfavorable. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company’s operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and terrorist acts.

• **Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs").** Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The benefit derived from an Underlying Fund’s investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

• **Liquidity Risk.** The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse or volatile market or economic conditions, making those investments difficult to sell. The market price of certain investments may fall dramatically if there is no liquid trading market.

• **Large Redemptions.** The Underlying Funds are used as investments for certain funds of funds and in asset allocation programs and may have a large percentage of their Shares owned by such funds or held in such programs. Large redemption activity could result in an Underlying Fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions.

• **Global Financial Markets Risk.** Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected and conditions (including recent volatility and instability) and events (including natural disasters) in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. In addition, governmental and quasi-governmental organizations have taken a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the markets. Such events and conditions may adversely affect the value of an Underlying Fund’s securities, result in greater market or liquidity risk or cause difficulty valuing an Underlying Fund’s portfolio instruments or achieving an Underlying Fund’s objective.

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.
The officers and Trustees of the Fund currently serve as officers and Trustees of the Underlying Funds. RIM currently serves as investment manager of the Fund and Underlying Funds. Therefore, conflicts may arise as those persons and RIM fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to the Fund and to the Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Risks” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Performance**

The following bar chart illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the performance of the Fund’s Class R1 Shares varies over the life of the Fund. The returns (both before and after tax) for other Classes of Shares offered by this Prospectus may be lower than the Class R1 returns shown in the bar chart, depending upon the fees and expenses of that Class. The highest and lowest returns for a full quarter during the periods shown in the bar chart are set forth next to the bar chart.

The table accompanying the bar chart further illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods shown compare with the returns of one or more indexes that measure broad market performance. After-tax returns are shown for only one Class. The after-tax returns for other classes will vary. 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. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. If the Fund has realized capital losses, the total return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the total return before taxes and the total return after taxes on distributions. For more information, see the Performance Notes section in the Fund’s Prospectus.


**Class R1 Calendar Year Total Returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Return</th>
<th>Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>28.51%</td>
<td>14.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13.00%</td>
<td>12.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>(2.03)%</td>
<td>4.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7.39%</td>
<td>(1.57)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28.51%</td>
<td>14.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>13.00%</td>
<td>12.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7.39%</td>
<td>14.60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest Quarterly Return:**
16.59% (2Q/09)

**Lowest Quarterly Return:**
(11.41)% (3Q/11)

**Average annual total returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Year</th>
<th>Since Inception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R4</td>
<td>6.98%</td>
<td>6.73%</td>
<td>3.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R5</td>
<td>6.86%</td>
<td>6.46%</td>
<td>3.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R1</td>
<td>7.39%</td>
<td>6.99%</td>
<td>4.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions, Class R1</td>
<td>5.80%</td>
<td>4.46%</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares, Class R1</td>
<td>4.91%</td>
<td>5.11%</td>
<td>2.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell 1000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td>12.05%</td>
<td>14.69%</td>
<td>8.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Management**

**Investment Adviser**

RIM is the investment adviser of the Fund and the Underlying Funds.
Portfolio Managers

Rob Balkema, a Senior Portfolio Manager, and Brian Meath, Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions, have primary responsibility for the management of the Fund. Mr. Balkema has managed the Fund since June 2016 and Mr. Meath has managed the Fund since January 2014.

Additional Information

For important information about:
- Purchase of Fund Shares, please see How to Purchase Shares on page 64.
- Redemption of Fund Shares, please see How to Redeem Shares on page 64.
- Taxes, please see Taxes on page 64.
- Financial Intermediary Compensation, please see Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 64.

2030 STRATEGY FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Russell Investments Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the Front-End Sales Charges section and the More About Deferred Sales Charges section, beginning on pages 110 and 112, respectively of the Prospectus, and the Purchase, Exchange and Redemption of Fund Shares section, beginning on page 25 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information. Please see the Expense Notes section of the Fund’s Prospectus for further information regarding expenses of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class A*</th>
<th>Class E, R1, R4, R5, S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)#</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Class A Shares are not currently offered to new shareholders.
# The Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) is charged on the lesser of the purchase price of the Shares being redeemed or the net asset value of those Shares at the time of redemption.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class A Shares</th>
<th>Class E Shares</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
<th>Class S Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution (12b-1) Fees (including shareholder services fees of 0.25% for Class R4 and R5 Shares)</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses (including shareholder services fees of 0.25% for Class E Shares)</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
<td>1.14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s proportionate share of these expenses are reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”
Effective October 1, 2010, Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) agreed to assume the responsibility of payment for all operating expenses other than Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder services fees, extraordinary expenses or the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests which are borne indirectly by the Fund.

Example

This example 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Class A Shares</th>
<th>Class E Shares</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
<th>Class S Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$661</td>
<td>$91</td>
<td>$65</td>
<td>$91</td>
<td>$116</td>
<td>$65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$843</td>
<td>$284</td>
<td>$205</td>
<td>$284</td>
<td>$362</td>
<td>$205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$1,040</td>
<td>$493</td>
<td>$357</td>
<td>$493</td>
<td>$628</td>
<td>$357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$1,608</td>
<td>$1,096</td>
<td>$798</td>
<td>$1,096</td>
<td>$1,386</td>
<td>$798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays no transaction costs or commissions when it buys and sells Shares of the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs affect the Underlying Funds’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover rates for the Underlying Funds are available in the Prospectus for the Underlying Funds.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the Shares of other Russell Investment Company (“RIC”) Funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The Fund is designed for investors who plan to retire close to 2030. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Shares of the Underlying Funds which represent various asset classes. The allocation of the Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests will become more conservative over time until approximately 2030, at which time the allocation will remain fixed. The Fund’s approximate target allocation as of March 1, 2017 is 54.5% to equity Underlying Funds, 37.7% to fixed income Underlying Funds and 7.8% to alternative Underlying Funds. As a result of its investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly invests principally in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities and derivatives. Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds. The following chart illustrates how the target asset allocation for the Fund becomes more conservative over time. The Fund intends to change its allocation to the Underlying Funds in which it invests once a year, typically near year end. At approximately 2030, the target allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds will be fixed. After that time the Fund may, depending on the facts and circumstances and contingent upon the Board of Trustees’ (“Board”) approval, continue to operate, be merged into the In Retirement Fund or another fund, or be liquidated.
Russell Investment Management, LLC ("RIM"), the Fund’s investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for the Fund, including changes to Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. In the future, the Fund may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds. The Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. The Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic asset allocation and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval. The Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Underlying Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, RIM employs a multi-manager approach whereby most assets of the Underlying Funds are allocated to different unaffiliated money managers.

A Fund whose stated target year is further away invests a greater portion of its assets in equity and alternative Underlying Funds which RIM believes provide a greater opportunity for capital appreciation over the long-term with a corresponding higher risk of a decline in the value of your investment. A Fund whose stated target year is closer invests a greater portion of its assets in fixed income Underlying Funds which RIM believes offers reduced risk and price volatility and, accordingly, lower expected returns. However, when a Fund reaches its target year, it will continue to have a substantial portion of its assets invested in equity and alternative Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

An investment in the Fund, like any investment, has risks. The value of the Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are those associated with:

- **Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds.** The assets of the Fund are invested in Shares of the Underlying Funds, and the investment performance of the Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. RIM is the investment adviser for both the Fund and the Underlying Funds and may be deemed to have a conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Allocation.** Neither the Fund nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of the Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Fund or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.
The Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds, which are also principal risks of investing in the Fund as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

- **Active Management.** Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the value of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in the Underlying Funds and you could lose money. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predictive or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform. The securities, baskets of securities or instruments selected for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect and security or instrument selection risk may cause the Underlying Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, exposure tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect. There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s portfolio characteristics and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may be incorrect. In addition, actions taken to actively manage overall Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform.

- **Multi-Manager Approach.** While the investment styles employed by the money managers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. A multi-manager approach could result in more exposure to certain types of securities and higher portfolio turnover.

- **Index-Based Investing.** Index-based strategies, which may be used to actively manage an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures, may cause an Underlying Fund’s returns to be lower than if an Underlying Fund employed a fundamental investment approach to security selection with respect to that portion of its portfolio. Additionally, index-based strategies are subject to “tracking error” risk, which is the risk that the performance of the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the index it seeks to track.

- **Quantitative Investing.** Quantitative inputs and models are generally backward-looking or use historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts which could result in incorrect assessments of the specific portfolio characteristics or ineffective adjustments to an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Securities selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently than analysis of their historical trends would suggest. Inputs or models may be flawed or not work as anticipated and may cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies.

- **Equity Securities.** The value of equity securities will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater risks because these companies generally have narrower markets, more limited managerial and financial resources and a less diversified product offering than larger, more established companies. Small and some medium capitalization stocks may also be thinly traded, and thus, difficult to buy and sell in the market. Investments in preferred stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risk that interest rates will rise and make the fixed dividend feature, if any, less appealing to investors resulting in a decline in price. In rising markets, defensive stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and dynamic stocks and the relative performance of stocks selected pursuant to a defensive style may fluctuate over time. Dynamic stocks have higher than average stock price volatility and may experience sharp declines in value.

- **Fixed Income Securities.** Prices of fixed income securities generally rise and fall in response to, among other things, interest rate changes. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that an Underlying Fund’s investments in fixed income securities could lose money. In addition, an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or other issuer of credit support is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities may be downgraded in credit rating or go into default.

- **Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (“High Yield” or “Junk Bonds”).** Non-investment grade debt securities involve higher volatility and higher risk of default than investment grade bonds.
• **U.S. and Non-U.S. Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are subject to interest rate risk and market risk, and are affected by perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Non-U.S. corporate debt securities may expose an Underlying Fund to greater risk than investments in U.S. corporate debt securities.

• **Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities, U.S. Government Securities.** Bonds issued or guaranteed by a government are subject to inflation risk, price depreciation risk and default risk.

• **Money Market Securities (Including Commercial Paper).** Prices of money market securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes.

• **Asset-Backed Commercial Paper.** Investment in asset-backed commercial paper is subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the projected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper.

• **Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Mortgage-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes or perceived changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgage, or the quality of the underlying assets. The underlying assets may default or decline in quality or value.

• **Asset-Backed Securities.** Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

• **Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness.** Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments may not be received. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including bank loans, and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities.

• **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to the risk that the sellers may not be able to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date.

• **Non-U.S. and Emerging Markets Securities.** Non-U.S. securities have risks relating to political, economic and regulatory conditions in foreign countries. The risks associated with non-U.S. securities may be amplified for emerging markets securities.

• **Currency Risk.** Non-U.S. securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund.

• **Currency Trading Risk.** Currency trading strategies may involve instruments that have volatile prices, are illiquid or create economic leverage. Forward currency contracts are subject to the risk that, should forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred to the extent that the price of the currency agreed to be purchased exceeds the price of the currency agreed to be sold.

• **Derivatives.** Investments in a derivative instrument could lose more than the initial amount invested. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus the Underlying Fund’s losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in equity or fixed income securities, currencies or other instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk (the risk that the other party in an agreement will fail to perform its obligations) and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative instrument may not correlate exactly with the change in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index.

• **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party or parties to an agreement or a participant to a transaction, such as a broker, might default on a contract or fail to perform by failing to pay amounts due or failing to fulfill the obligations of the contract or transaction.
• **Short Sales Risk.** A short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the borrowed security must be returned. Short sales may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of portfolio securities. Short sales have the potential for unlimited loss.

• **Real Estate Securities.** Just as real estate values go up and down, the value of the securities of companies involved in the industry also fluctuates. Real estate securities, including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the companies and by the quality of tenants’ credit.

• **Depositary Receipts.** Depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent securities issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks of investing in the foreign securities they evidence or into which they may be converted.

• **Commodity Risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an Underlying Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.

• **Bank Obligations.** The banking industry may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. The banking industry may also be impacted by legal and regulatory developments.

• **Infrastructure Companies.** Infrastructure companies are subject to the risk that: the potential for realized revenue volumes is significantly lower than projected and/or cost overruns; the nature of the concession fundamentally changes during the life of the project (e.g., the state sponsor alters the terms); macroeconomic factors such as low GDP growth or high nominal interest rates raise the average cost of funding; government regulation may affect rates charged to customers; government budgetary constraints impact projects; special tariffs are imposed; and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies or accounting standards could be unfavorable. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company’s operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and terrorist acts.

• **Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”).** Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The benefit derived from an Underlying Fund’s investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

• **Liquidity Risk.** The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse or volatile market or economic conditions, making those investments difficult to sell. The market price of certain investments may fall dramatically if there is no liquid trading market.

• **Large Redemptions.** The Underlying Funds are used as investments for certain funds of funds and in asset allocation programs and may have a large percentage of their Shares owned by such funds or held in such programs. Large redemption activity could result in an Underlying Fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions.

• **Global Financial Markets Risk.** Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected and conditions (including recent volatility and instability) and events (including natural disasters) in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. In addition, governmental and quasi-governmental organizations have taken a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the markets. Such events and conditions may adversely affect the value of an Underlying Fund’s securities, result in greater market or liquidity risk or cause difficulty valuing an Underlying Fund’s portfolio instruments or achieving an Underlying Fund’s objective.

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.
The officers and Trustees of the Fund currently serve as officers and Trustees of the Underlying Funds. RIM currently serves as investment manager of the Fund and Underlying Funds. Therefore, conflicts may arise as those persons and RIM fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to the Fund and to the Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Risks” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Performance**

The following bar chart illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the performance of the Fund’s Class S Shares varies over a ten year period. The returns (both before and after tax) for other Classes of Shares offered by this Prospectus may be lower than the Class S returns shown in the bar chart, depending upon the fees and expenses of that Class. The highest and lowest returns for a full quarter during the periods shown in the bar chart are set forth next to the bar chart.

The table accompanying the bar chart further illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods shown compare with the returns of one or more indexes that measure broad market performance. After-tax returns are shown for only one Class. The after-tax returns for other Classes will vary. 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. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. If the Fund has realized capital losses, the total return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the total return before taxes and the total return after taxes on distributions. For more information, see the Performance Notes section in the Fund’s Prospectus.


**Class S Calendar Year Total Returns**

![Bar chart showing annual total returns for Class S shares from 2007 to 2016.]

- Highest Quarterly Return: 19.25% (2Q/09)
- Lowest Quarterly Return: (22.47)% (4Q/08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2016</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class A</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
<td>6.38%</td>
<td>2.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class E</td>
<td>8.09%</td>
<td>7.67%</td>
<td>3.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R1</td>
<td>8.34%</td>
<td>7.93%</td>
<td>3.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R4</td>
<td>8.08%</td>
<td>7.65%</td>
<td>3.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R5</td>
<td>7.78%</td>
<td>7.37%</td>
<td>2.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class S</td>
<td>8.34%</td>
<td>7.94%</td>
<td>3.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions, Class S</td>
<td>6.60%</td>
<td>5.05%</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares, Class S</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>5.94%</td>
<td>2.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell 1000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td>12.05%</td>
<td>14.69%</td>
<td>7.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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For important information about:

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- Redemption of Fund Shares, please see How to Redeem Shares on page 64.
- Taxes, please see Taxes on page 64.
- Financial Intermediary Compensation, please see Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 64.

2035 STRATEGY FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. Please see the Expense Notes section of the Fund’s Prospectus for further information regarding expenses of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

None

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Type</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution (12b-1) Fees (including shareholder services fees of 0.25% for Class R4 and R5 Shares)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
<td>1.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s proportionate share of these expenses are reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.” Effective October 1, 2010, Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) agreed to assume the responsibility of payment for all operating expenses other than Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder services fees, extraordinary expenses or the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests which are borne indirectly by the Fund.
Example

This example 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$69</td>
<td>$95</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$218</td>
<td>$296</td>
<td>$375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$379</td>
<td>$515</td>
<td>$649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$847</td>
<td>$1,143</td>
<td>$1,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays no transaction costs or commissions when it buys and sells Shares of the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs affect the Underlying Funds’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 29% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover rates for the Underlying Funds are available in the Prospectus for the Underlying Funds.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the Shares of other Russell Investment Company (“RIC”) Funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The Fund is designed for investors who plan to retire close to 2035. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Shares of the Underlying Funds which represent various asset classes. The allocation of the Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests will become more conservative over time until approximately 2035, at which time the allocation will remain fixed. The Fund’s approximate target allocation as of March 1, 2017 is 67% to equity Underlying Funds, 24% to fixed income Underlying Funds and 9% to alternative Underlying Funds. As a result of its investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly invests principally in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities and derivatives. Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds. The following chart illustrates how the target asset allocation for the Fund becomes more conservative over time. The Fund intends to change its allocation to the Underlying Funds in which it invests once a year, typically near year end. At approximately 2035, the target allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds will be fixed. After that time the Fund may, depending on the facts and circumstances and contingent upon the Board of Trustees’ (“Board”) approval, continue to operate, be merged into the In Retirement Fund or another fund, or be liquidated.
Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”), the Fund’s investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for the Fund, including changes to Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. In the future, the Fund may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds. The Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. The Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic asset allocation and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval. The Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Underlying Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, RIM employs a multi-manager approach whereby most assets of the Underlying Funds are allocated to different unaffiliated money managers.

A Fund whose stated target year is further away invests a greater portion of its assets in equity and alternative Underlying Funds which RIM believes provide a greater opportunity for capital appreciation over the long-term with a corresponding higher risk of a decline in the value of your investment. A Fund whose stated target year is closer invests a greater portion of its assets in fixed income Underlying Funds which RIM believes offers reduced risk and price volatility and, accordingly, lower expected returns. However, when a Fund reaches its target year, it will continue to have a substantial portion of its assets invested in equity and alternative Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

An investment in the Fund, like any investment, has risks. The value of the Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are those associated with:

- **Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds.** The assets of the Fund are invested in Shares of the Underlying Funds, and the investment performance of the Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. RIM is the investment adviser for both the Fund and the Underlying Funds and may be deemed to have a conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Allocation.** Neither the Fund nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of the Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Fund or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.
The Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds, which are also principal risks of investing in the Fund as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

- **Active Management.** Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the value of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in the Underlying Funds and you could lose money. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predictive or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform. The securities, baskets of securities or instruments selected for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect and security or instrument selection risk may cause the Underlying Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, exposure tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect. There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s portfolio characteristics and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may be incorrect. In addition, actions taken to actively manage overall Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform.

- **Multi-Manager Approach.** While the investment styles employed by the money managers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. A multi-manager approach could result in more exposure to certain types of securities and higher portfolio turnover.

- **Index-Based Investing.** Index-based strategies, which may be used to actively manage an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures, may cause an Underlying Fund’s returns to be lower than if an Underlying Fund employed a fundamental investment approach to security selection with respect to that portion of its portfolio. Additionally, index-based strategies are subject to “tracking error” risk, which is the risk that the performance of the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the index it seeks to track.

- **Quantitative Investing.** Quantitative inputs and models are generally backward-looking or use historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts which could result in incorrect assessments of the specific portfolio characteristics or ineffective adjustments to an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Securities selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently than analysis of their historical trends would suggest. Inputs or models may be flawed or not work as anticipated and may cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies.

- **Equity Securities.** The value of equity securities will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater risks because these companies generally have narrower markets, more limited managerial and financial resources and a less diversified product offering than larger, more established companies. Small and some medium capitalization stocks may also be thinly traded, and thus, difficult to buy and sell in the market. Investments in preferred stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risk that interest rates will rise and make the fixed dividend feature, if any, less appealing to investors resulting in a decline in price. In rising markets, defensive stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and dynamic stocks and the relative performance of stocks selected pursuant to a defensive style may fluctuate over time. Dynamic stocks have higher than average stock price volatility and may experience sharp declines in value.

- **Fixed Income Securities.** Prices of fixed income securities generally rise and fall in response to, among other things, interest rate changes. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that an Underlying Fund’s investments in fixed income securities could lose money. In addition, an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or other issuer of credit support is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities may be downgraded in credit rating or go into default.

- **Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (“High Yield” or “Junk Bonds”).** Non-investment grade debt securities involve higher volatility and higher risk of default than investment grade bonds.
• **U.S. and Non-U.S. Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are subject to interest rate risk and market risk, and are affected by perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Non-U.S. corporate debt securities may expose an Underlying Fund to greater risk than investments in U.S. corporate debt securities.

• **Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities, U.S. Government Securities.** Bonds issued or guaranteed by a government are subject to inflation risk, price depreciation risk and default risk.

• **Money Market Securities (Including Commercial Paper).** Prices of money market securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes.

• **Asset-Backed Commercial Paper.** Investment in asset-backed commercial paper is subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the projected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper.

• **Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Mortgage-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes or perceived changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgage, or the quality of the underlying assets. The underlying assets may default or decline in quality or value.

• **Asset-Backed Securities.** Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

• **Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness.** Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments may not be received. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including bank loans, and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities.

• **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to the risk that the sellers may not be able to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date.

• **Non-U.S. and Emerging Markets Securities.** Non-U.S. securities have risks relating to political, economic and regulatory conditions in foreign countries. The risks associated with non-U.S. securities may be amplified for emerging markets securities.

• **Currency Risk.** Non-U.S. securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund.

• **Currency Trading Risk.** Currency trading strategies may involve instruments that have volatile prices, are illiquid or create economic leverage. Forward currency contracts are subject to the risk that, should forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred to the extent that the price of the currency agreed to be purchased exceeds the price of the currency agreed to be sold.

• **Derivatives.** Investments in a derivative instrument could lose more than the initial amount invested. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus the Underlying Fund’s losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in equity or fixed income securities, currencies or other instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk (the risk that the other party in an agreement will fail to perform its obligations) and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative instrument may not correlate exactly with the change in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index.

• **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party or parties to an agreement or a participant to a transaction, such as a broker, might default on a contract or fail to perform by failing to pay amounts due or failing to fulfill the obligations of the contract or transaction.
• **Short Sales Risk.** A short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the borrowed security must be returned. Short sales may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of portfolio securities. Short sales have the potential for unlimited loss.

• **Real Estate Securities.** Just as real estate values go up and down, the value of the securities of companies involved in the industry also fluctuates. Real estate securities, including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the companies and by the quality of tenants’ credit.

• **Depositary Receipts.** Depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent securities issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks of investing in the foreign securities they evidence or into which they may be converted.

• **Commodity Risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an Underlying Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.

• **Bank Obligations.** The banking industry may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. The banking industry may also be impacted by legal and regulatory developments.

• **Infrastructure Companies.** Infrastructure companies are subject to the risk that: the potential for realized revenue volumes is significantly lower than projected and/or cost overruns; the nature of the concession fundamentally changes during the life of the project (e.g., the state sponsor alters the terms); macroeconomic factors such as low GDP growth or high nominal interest rates raise the average cost of funding; government regulation may affect rates charged to customers; government budgetary constraints impact projects; special tariffs are imposed; and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies or accounting standards could be unfavorable. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company’s operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and terrorist acts.

• **Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”).** Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The benefit derived from an Underlying Fund’s investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

• **Liquidity Risk.** The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse or volatile market or economic conditions, making those investments difficult to sell. The market price of certain investments may fall dramatically if there is no liquid trading market.

• **Large Redemptions.** The Underlying Funds are used as investments for certain funds of funds and in asset allocation programs and may have a large percentage of their Shares owned by such funds or held in such programs. Large redemption activity could result in an Underlying Fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions.

• **Global Financial Markets Risk.** Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected and conditions (including recent volatility and instability) and events (including natural disasters) in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. In addition, governmental and quasi-governmental organizations have taken a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the markets. Such events and conditions may adversely affect the value of an Underlying Fund’s securities, result in greater market or liquidity risk or cause difficulty valuing an Underlying Fund’s portfolio instruments or achieving an Underlying Fund’s objective.

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.
The officers and Trustees of the Fund currently serve as officers and Trustees of the Underlying Funds. RIM currently serves as investment manager of the Fund and Underlying Funds. Therefore, conflicts may arise as those persons and RIM fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to the Fund and to the Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Risks” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

Performance

The following bar chart illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the performance of the Fund’s Class R1 Shares varies over the life of the Fund. The returns (both before and after tax) for other Classes of Shares offered by this Prospectus may be lower than the Class R1 returns shown in the bar chart, depending upon the fees and expenses of that Class. The highest and lowest returns for a full quarter during the periods shown in the bar chart are set forth next to the bar chart.

The table accompanying the bar chart further illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods shown compare with the returns of one or more indexes that measure broad market performance. After-tax returns are shown for only one Class. The after-tax returns for other classes will vary. 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. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. If the Fund has realized capital losses, the total return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the total return before taxes and the total return after taxes on distributions. For more information, see the Performance Notes section in the Fund’s Prospectus.


Class R1 Calendar Year Total Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>30.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>-5.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>15.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-2.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9.25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highest Quarterly Return: 19.01% (2Q/09)
Lowest Quarterly Return: -16.26% (3Q/11)

Average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Year</th>
<th>Since Inception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R4</td>
<td>8.98%</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
<td>4.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R5</td>
<td>8.71%</td>
<td>8.33%</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R1</td>
<td>9.25%</td>
<td>8.85%</td>
<td>4.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions, Class R1</td>
<td>7.94%</td>
<td>6.52%</td>
<td>2.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares, Class R1</td>
<td>6.28%</td>
<td>6.78%</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell 1000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td>12.05%</td>
<td>14.69%</td>
<td>8.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Management

Investment Adviser

RIM is the investment adviser of the Fund and the Underlying Funds.
Portfolio Managers

Rob Balkema, a Senior Portfolio Manager, and Brian Meath, Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions, have primary responsibility for the management of the Fund. Mr. Balkema has managed the Fund since June 2016 and Mr. Meath has managed the Fund since January 2014.

Additional Information

For important information about:

• Purchase of Fund Shares, please see How to Purchase Shares on page 64.
• Redemption of Fund Shares, please see How to Redeem Shares on page 64.
• Taxes, please see Taxes on page 64.
• Financial Intermediary Compensation, please see Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 64.

2040 STRATEGY FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Russell Investments Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the Front-End Sales Charges section and the More About Deferred Sales Charges section, beginning on pages 110 and 112, respectively of the Prospectus, and the Purchase, Exchange and Redemption of Fund Shares section, beginning on page 25 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information. Please see the Expense Notes section of the Fund’s Prospectus for further information regarding expenses of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) . 5.75% None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)# ........................................ 1.00% None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends . None None

* Class A Shares are not currently offered to new shareholders.
# The Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) is charged on the lesser of the purchase price of the Shares being redeemed or the net asset value of those Shares at the time of redemption.

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

Advisory Fee . None
Distribution (12b-1) Fees (including shareholder services fees of 0.25% for Class R4 and R5 Shares) . 0.25% None
Other Expenses (including shareholder services fees of 0.25% for Class E Shares) . 0.00% 0.25% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%
Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses . 0.71% 0.71% 0.71% 0.71% 0.71% 0.71%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses . 0.96% 0.96% 0.96% 0.96% 1.21% 0.71%

# “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s proportionate share of these expenses are reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”
Effective October 1, 2010, Russell Investment Management, LLC ("RIM") agreed to assume the responsibility of payment for all operating expenses other than Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder services fees, extraordinary expenses or the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests which are borne indirectly by the Fund.

**Example**

*This example 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Class A Shares</th>
<th>Class E Shares</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
<th>Class S Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$667</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$73</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$123</td>
<td>$73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$863</td>
<td>$306</td>
<td>$227</td>
<td>$306</td>
<td>$384</td>
<td>$227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$1,075</td>
<td>$531</td>
<td>$395</td>
<td>$531</td>
<td>$665</td>
<td>$395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$1,685</td>
<td>$1,178</td>
<td>$883</td>
<td>$1,178</td>
<td>$1,466</td>
<td>$883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portfolio Turnover**

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**Investments, Risks and Performance**

**Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund**

The Fund is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the Shares of other Russell Investment Company (“RIC”) Funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The Fund is designed for investors who plan to retire close to 2040. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Shares of the Underlying Funds which represent various asset classes. The allocation of the Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests will become more conservative over time until approximately 2040, at which time the allocation will remain fixed. The Fund’s approximate target allocation as of March 1, 2017 is 82.5% to equity Underlying Funds, 7% to fixed income Underlying Funds and 10.5% to alternative Underlying Funds. As a result of its investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly invests principally in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities and derivatives. Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds. The following chart illustrates how the target asset allocation for the Fund becomes more conservative over time. The Fund intends to change its allocation to the Underlying Funds in which it invests once a year, typically near year end. At approximately 2040, the target allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds will be fixed. After that time the Fund may, depending on the facts and circumstances and contingent upon the Board of Trustees’ (“Board”) approval, continue to operate, be merged into the In Retirement Fund or another fund, or be liquidated.
Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”), the Fund’s investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for the Fund, including changes to Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. In the future, the Fund may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds. The Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. The Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic asset allocation and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval. The Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Underlying Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, RIM employs a multi-manager approach whereby most assets of the Underlying Funds are allocated to different unaffiliated money managers.

A Fund whose stated target year is further away invests a greater portion of its assets in equity and alternative Underlying Funds which RIM believes provide a greater opportunity for capital appreciation over the long-term with a corresponding higher risk of a decline in the value of your investment. A Fund whose stated target year is closer invests a greater portion of its assets in fixed income Underlying Funds which RIM believes offers reduced risk and price volatility and, accordingly, lower expected returns. However, when a Fund reaches its target year, it will continue to have a substantial portion of its assets invested in equity and alternative Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

An investment in the Fund, like any investment, has risks. The value of the Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are those associated with:

- **Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds.** The assets of the Fund are invested in Shares of the Underlying Funds, and the investment performance of the Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. RIM is the investment adviser for both the Fund and the Underlying Funds and may be deemed to have a conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Allocation.** Neither the Fund nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of the Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Fund or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.
The Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds, which are also principal risks of investing in the Fund as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

- **Active Management.** Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the value of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in the Underlying Funds and you could lose money. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predictive or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform. The securities, baskets of securities or instruments selected for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect and security or instrument selection risk may cause the Underlying Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, exposure tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect. There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s portfolio characteristics and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may be incorrect. In addition, actions taken to actively manage overall Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform.

- **Multi-Manager Approach.** While the investment styles employed by the money managers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. A multi-manager approach could result in more exposure to certain types of securities and higher portfolio turnover.

- **Index-Based Investing.** Index-based strategies, which may be used to actively manage an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures, may cause an Underlying Fund’s returns to be lower than if an Underlying Fund employed a fundamental investment approach to security selection with respect to that portion of its portfolio. Additionally, index-based strategies are subject to “tracking error” risk, which is the risk that the performance of the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the index it seeks to track.

- **Quantitative Investing.** Quantitative inputs and models are generally backward-looking or use historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts which could result in incorrect assessments of the specific portfolio characteristics or ineffective adjustments to an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Securities selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently than analysis of their historical trends would suggest. Inputs or models may be flawed or not work as anticipated and may cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies.

- **Equity Securities.** The value of equity securities will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater risks because these companies generally have narrower markets, more limited managerial and financial resources and a less diversified product offering than larger, more established companies. Small and some medium capitalization stocks may also be thinly traded, and thus, difficult to buy and sell in the market. Investments in preferred stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risk that interest rates will rise and make the fixed dividend feature, if any, less appealing to investors resulting in a decline in price. In rising markets, defensive stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and dynamic stocks and the relative performance of stocks selected pursuant to a defensive style may fluctuate over time. Dynamic stocks have higher than average stock price volatility and may experience sharp declines in value.

- **Fixed Income Securities.** Prices of fixed income securities generally rise and fall in response to, among other things, interest rate changes. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that an Underlying Fund’s investments in fixed income securities could lose money. In addition, an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or other issuer of credit support is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities may be downgraded in credit rating or go into default.

- **Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (“High Yield” or “Junk Bonds”).** Non-investment grade debt securities involve higher volatility and higher risk of default than investment grade bonds.
- **U.S. and Non-U.S. Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are subject to interest rate risk and market risk, and are affected by perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Non-U.S. corporate debt securities may expose an Underlying Fund to greater risk than investments in U.S. corporate debt securities.

- **Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities, U.S. Government Securities.** Bonds issued or guaranteed by a government are subject to inflation risk, price depreciation risk and default risk.

- **Money Market Securities (Including Commercial Paper).** Prices of money market securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes.

- **Asset-Backed Commercial Paper.** Investment in asset-backed commercial paper is subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the projected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper.

- **Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Mortgage-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes or perceived changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgage, or the quality of the underlying assets. The underlying assets may default or decline in quality or value.

- **Asset-Backed Securities.** Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

- **Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness.** Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments may not be received. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including bank loans, and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities.

- **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to the risk that the sellers may not be able to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date.

- **Non-U.S. and Emerging Markets Securities.** Non-U.S. securities have risks relating to political, economic and regulatory conditions in foreign countries. The risks associated with non-U.S. securities may be amplified for emerging markets securities.

- **Currency Risk.** Non-U.S. securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund.

- **Currency Trading Risk.** Currency trading strategies may involve instruments that have volatile prices, are illiquid or create economic leverage. Forward currency contracts are subject to the risk that, should forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred to the extent that the price of the currency agreed to be purchased exceeds the price of the currency agreed to be sold.

- **Derivatives.** Investments in a derivative instrument could lose more than the initial amount invested. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus the Underlying Fund’s losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in equity or fixed income securities, currencies or other instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk (the risk that the other party in an agreement will fail to perform its obligations) and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative instrument may not correlate exactly with the change in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index.

- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party or parties to an agreement or a participant to a transaction, such as a broker, might default on a contract or fail to perform by failing to pay amounts due or failing to fulfill the obligations of the contract or transaction.
• **Short Sales Risk.** A short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the borrowed security must be returned. Short sales may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of portfolio securities. Short sales have the potential for unlimited loss.

• **Real Estate Securities.** Just as real estate values go up and down, the value of the securities of companies involved in the industry also fluctuates. Real estate securities, including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the companies and by the quality of tenants’ credit.

• **Depository Receipts.** Depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent securities issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks of investing in the foreign securities they evidence or into which they may be converted.

• **Commodity Risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an Underlying Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.

• **Bank Obligations.** The banking industry may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. The banking industry may also be impacted by legal and regulatory developments.

• **Infrastructure Companies.** Infrastructure companies are subject to the risk that: the potential for realized revenue volumes is significantly lower than projected and/or cost overruns; the nature of the concession fundamentally changes during the life of the project (e.g., the state sponsor alters the terms); macroeconomic factors such as low GDP growth or high nominal interest rates raise the average cost of funding; government regulation may affect rates charged to customers; government budgetary constraints impact projects; special tariffs are imposed; and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies or accounting standards could be unfavorable. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company’s operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and terrorist acts.

• **Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”).** Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The benefit derived from an Underlying Fund’s investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

• **Liquidity Risk.** The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse or volatile market or economic conditions, making those investments difficult to sell. The market price of certain investments may fall dramatically if there is no liquid trading market.

• **Large Redemptions.** The Underlying Funds are used as investments for certain funds of funds and in asset allocation programs and may have a large percentage of their Shares owned by such funds or held in such programs. Large redemption activity could result in an Underlying Fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions.

• **Global Financial Markets Risk.** Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected and conditions (including recent volatility and instability) and events (including natural disasters) in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. In addition, governmental and quasi-governmental organizations have taken a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the markets. Such events and conditions may adversely affect the value of an Underlying Fund’s securities, result in greater market or liquidity risk or cause difficulty valuing an Underlying Fund’s portfolio instruments or achieving an Underlying Fund’s objective.

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.
The officers and Trustees of the Fund currently serve as officers and Trustees of the Underlying Funds. RIM currently serves as investment manager of the Fund and Underlying Funds. Therefore, conflicts may arise as those persons and RIM fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to the Fund and to the Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Risks” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

Performance

The following bar chart illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the performance of the Fund’s Class S Shares varies over a ten year period. The returns (both before and after tax) for other Classes of Shares offered by this Prospectus may be lower than the Class S returns shown in the bar chart, depending upon the fees and expenses of that Class. The highest and lowest returns for a full quarter during the periods shown in the bar chart are set forth next to the bar chart.

The table accompanying the bar chart further illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods shown compare with the returns of one or more indexes that measure broad market performance. After-tax returns are shown for only one Class. The after-tax returns for other Classes will vary. 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. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. If the Fund has realized capital losses, the total return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the total return before taxes and the total return after taxes on distributions. For more information, see the Performance Notes section in the Fund’s Prospectus.


Class S Calendar Year Total Returns

Highest Quarterly Return: 19.26% (2Q/09)
Lowest Quarterly Return: (22.52)% (4Q/08)

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Management

Investment Adviser

RIM is the investment adviser of the Fund and the Underlying Funds.

Portfolio Managers

Rob Balkema, a Senior Portfolio Manager, and Brian Meath, Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions, have primary responsibility for the management of the Fund. Mr. Balkema has managed the Fund since June 2016 and Mr. Meath has managed the Fund since January 2014.

Additional Information

For important information about:
- Purchase of Fund Shares, please see How to Purchase Shares on page 64.
- Redemption of Fund Shares, please see How to Redeem Shares on page 64.
- Taxes, please see Taxes on page 64.
- Financial Intermediary Compensation, please see Payments to Broker- Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 64.

2045 STRATEGY FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. Please see the Expense Notes section of the Fund’s Prospectus for further information regarding expenses of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

None

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution (12b-1) Fees (including shareholder services fees of 0.25% for Class R4 and R5 Shares)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s proportionate share of these expenses are reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”

Effective October 1, 2010, Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) agreed to assume the responsibility of payment for all operating expenses other than Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder services fees, extraordinary expenses or the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests which are borne indirectly by the Fund.
Example

This example 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$73</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$227</td>
<td>$306</td>
<td>$384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$395</td>
<td>$531</td>
<td>$665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$883</td>
<td>$1,178</td>
<td>$1,466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays no transaction costs or commissions when it buys and sells Shares of the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs affect the Underlying Funds’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 28% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover rates for the Underlying Funds are available in the Prospectus for the Underlying Funds.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the Shares of other Russell Investment Company (“RIC”) Funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The Fund is designed for investors who plan to retire close to 2045. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Shares of the Underlying Funds which represent various asset classes. The allocation of the Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests will become more conservative over time until approximately 2045, at which time the allocation will remain fixed. The Fund’s approximate target allocation as of March 1, 2017 is 82.5% to equity Underlying Funds, 7% to fixed income Underlying Funds and 10.5% to alternative Underlying Funds. As a result of its investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly invests principally in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities and derivatives. Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds. The following chart illustrates how the target asset allocation for the Fund becomes more conservative over time. The Fund intends to change its allocation to the Underlying Funds in which it invests once a year, typically near year end. At approximately 2045, the target allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds will be fixed. After that time the Fund may, depending on the facts and circumstances and contingent upon the Board of Trustees’ (“Board”) approval, continue to operate, be merged into the In Retirement Fund or another fund, or be liquidated.
Russell Investment Management, LLC ("RIM"), the Fund’s investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for the Fund, including changes to Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. In the future, the Fund may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds. The Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. The Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic asset allocation and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval. The Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Underlying Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, RIM employs a multi-manager approach whereby most assets of the Underlying Funds are allocated to different unaffiliated money managers.

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**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

An investment in the Fund, like any investment, has risks. The value of the Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are those associated with:

- **Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds.** The assets of the Fund are invested in Shares of the Underlying Funds, and the investment performance of the Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. RIM is the investment adviser for both the Fund and the Underlying Funds and may be deemed to have a conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Allocation.** Neither the Fund nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of the Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Fund or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.
The Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds, which are also principal risks of investing in the Fund as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

- **Active Management.** Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the value of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in the Underlying Funds and you could lose money. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predictive or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform. The securities, baskets of securities or instruments selected for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect and security or instrument selection risk may cause the Underlying Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, exposure tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect. There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s portfolio characteristics and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may be incorrect. In addition, actions taken to actively manage overall Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform.

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• **Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness.** Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments may not be received. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including bank loans, and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities.

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• **Currency Risk.** Non-U.S. securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund.

• **Currency Trading Risk.** Currency trading strategies may involve instruments that have volatile prices, are illiquid or create economic leverage. Forward currency contracts are subject to the risk that, should forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred to the extent that the price of the currency agreed to be purchased exceeds the price of the currency agreed to be sold.

• **Derivatives.** Investments in a derivative instrument could lose more than the initial amount invested. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus the Underlying Fund’s losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in equity or fixed income securities, currencies or other instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk (the risk that the other party in an agreement will fail to perform its obligations) and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative instrument may not correlate exactly with the change in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index.

• **Real Estate Securities.** Just as real estate values go up and down, the value of the securities of companies involved in the industry also fluctuates. Real estate securities, including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the companies and by the quality of tenants’ credit.
• **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party or parties to an agreement or a participant to a transaction, such as a broker, might default on a contract or fail to perform by failing to pay amounts due or failing to fulfill the obligations of the contract or transaction.

• **Short Sales Risk.** A short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the borrowed security must be returned. Short sales may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of portfolio securities. Short sales have the potential for unlimited loss.

• **Depositary Receipts.** Depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent securities issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks of investing in the foreign securities they evidence or into which they may be converted.

• **Commodity Risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an Underlying Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.

• **Bank Obligations.** The banking industry may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. The banking industry may also be impacted by legal and regulatory developments.

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Please refer to the “Risks” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

Performance

The following bar chart illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the performance of the Fund’s Class R1 Shares varies over the life of the Fund. The returns (both before and after tax) for other Classes of Shares offered by this Prospectus may be lower than the Class R1 returns shown in the bar chart, depending upon the fees and expenses of that Class. The highest and lowest returns for a full quarter during the periods shown in the bar chart are set forth next to the bar chart.

The table accompanying the bar chart further illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods shown compare with the returns of one or more indexes that measure broad market performance. After-tax returns are shown for only one Class. The after-tax returns for other classes will vary. 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. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. If the Fund has realized capital losses, the total return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the total return before taxes and the total return after taxes on distributions. For more information, see the Performance Notes section in the Fund’s Prospectus.


Class R1 Calendar Year Total Returns

Highest Quarterly Return: 18.93% (2Q/09)
Lowest Quarterly Return: (16.15)% (3Q/11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average annual total returns</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Year</th>
<th>Since Inception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R4</td>
<td>9.67%</td>
<td>8.64%</td>
<td>4.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R5</td>
<td>9.33%</td>
<td>8.36%</td>
<td>3.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R1</td>
<td>9.98%</td>
<td>8.91%</td>
<td>4.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions, Class R1</td>
<td>8.99%</td>
<td>6.81%</td>
<td>2.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares, Class R1</td>
<td>6.69%</td>
<td>6.89%</td>
<td>3.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell 1000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td>12.05%</td>
<td>14.69%</td>
<td>8.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Management

Investment Adviser

RIM is the investment adviser of the Fund and the Underlying Funds.
**Portfolio Managers**

Rob Balkema, a Senior Portfolio Manager, and Brian Meath, Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions, have primary responsibility for the management of the Fund. Mr. Balkema has managed the Fund since June 2016 and Mr. Meath has managed the Fund since January 2014.

**Additional Information**

For important information about:
- Purchase of Fund Shares, please see How to Purchase Shares on page 64.
- Redemption of Fund Shares, please see How to Redeem Shares on page 64.
- Taxes, please see Taxes on page 64.
- Financial Intermediary Compensation, please see Payments to Broker- Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 64.

**2050 STRATEGY FUND**

**Investment Objective**

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

**Fees and Expenses of the Fund**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. Please see the Expense Notes section of the Fund’s Prospectus for further information regarding expenses of the Fund.

**Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)**

None

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution (12b-1) Fees</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including shareholder services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fees of 0.25% for Class R4 and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5 Shares)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Fund Operating</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s proportionate share of these expenses are reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.” Effective October 1, 2010, Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) agreed to assume the responsibility of payment for all operating expenses other than Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder services fees, extraordinary expenses or the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests which are borne indirectly by the Fund.
**Example**

*This example 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$73</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$227</td>
<td>$306</td>
<td>$384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$395</td>
<td>$531</td>
<td>$665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$883</td>
<td>$1,178</td>
<td>$1,466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portfolio Turnover**

The Fund pays no transaction costs or commissions when it buys and sells Shares of the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs affect the Underlying Funds’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 53% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover rates for the Underlying Funds are available in the Prospectus for the Underlying Funds.

**Investments, Risks and Performance**

**Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund**

The Fund is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the Shares of other Russell Investment Company (“RIC”) Funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The Fund is designed for investors who plan to retire close to 2050. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Shares of the Underlying Funds which represent various asset classes. The allocation of the Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests will become more conservative over time until approximately 2050, at which time the allocation will remain fixed. The Fund’s approximate target allocation as of March 1, 2017 is 82.5% to equity Underlying Funds, 7% to fixed income Underlying Funds and 10.5% to alternative Underlying Funds. As a result of its investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly invests principally in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities and derivatives. Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds. The following chart illustrates how the target asset allocation for the Fund becomes more conservative over time. The Fund intends to change its allocation to the Underlying Funds in which it invests once a year, typically near year end. At approximately 2050, the target allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds will be fixed. After that time the Fund may, depending on the facts and circumstances and contingent upon the Board of Trustees’ (“Board”) approval, continue to operate, be merged into the In Retirement Fund or another fund, or be liquidated.
Russell Investment Management, LLC ("RIM"), the Fund’s investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for the Fund, including changes to Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. In the future, the Fund may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds. The Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. The Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic asset allocation and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval. The Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Underlying Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, RIM employs a multi-manager approach whereby most assets of the Underlying Funds are allocated to different unaffiliated money managers.

A Fund whose stated target year is further away invests a greater portion of its assets in equity and alternative Underlying Funds which RIM believes provide a greater opportunity for capital appreciation over the long-term with a corresponding higher risk of a decline in the value of your investment. A Fund whose stated target year is closer invests a greater portion of its assets in fixed income Underlying Funds which RIM believes offers reduced risk and price volatility and, accordingly, lower expected returns. However, when a Fund reaches its target year, it will continue to have a substantial portion of its assets invested in equity and alternative Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

An investment in the Fund, like any investment, has risks. The value of the Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are those associated with:

- **Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds.** The assets of the Fund are invested in Shares of the Underlying Funds, and the investment performance of the Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. RIM is the investment adviser for both the Fund and the Underlying Funds and may be deemed to have a conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Allocation.** Neither the Fund nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of the Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Fund or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.
The Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds, which are also principal risks of investing in the Fund as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

- **Active Management.** Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the value of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in the Underlying Funds and you could lose money. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predictive or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform. The securities, baskets of securities or instruments selected for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect and security or instrument selection risk may cause the Underlying Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, exposure tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect. There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s portfolio characteristics and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may be incorrect. In addition, actions taken to actively manage overall Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform.

- **Multi-Manager Approach.** While the investment styles employed by the money managers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. A multi-manager approach could result in more exposure to certain types of securities and higher portfolio turnover.

- **Index-Based Investing.** Index-based strategies, which may be used to actively manage an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures, may cause an Underlying Fund’s returns to be lower than if an Underlying Fund employed a fundamental investment approach to security selection with respect to that portion of its portfolio. Additionally, index-based strategies are subject to “tracking error” risk, which is the risk that the performance of the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the index it seeks to track.

- **Quantitative Investing.** Quantitative inputs and models are generally backward-looking or use historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts which could result in incorrect assessments of the specific portfolio characteristics or ineffective adjustments to an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Securities selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently than analysis of their historical trends would suggest. Inputs or models may be flawed or not work as anticipated and may cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies.

- **Equity Securities.** The value of equity securities will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater risks because these companies generally have narrower markets, more limited managerial and financial resources and a less diversified product offering than larger, more established companies. Small and some medium capitalization stocks may also be thinly traded, and thus, difficult to buy and sell in the market. Investments in preferred stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risk that interest rates will rise and make the fixed dividend feature, if any, less appealing to investors resulting in a decline in price. In rising markets, defensive stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and dynamic stocks and the relative performance of stocks selected pursuant to a defensive style may fluctuate over time. Dynamic stocks have higher than average stock price volatility and may experience sharp declines in value.

- **Fixed Income Securities.** Prices of fixed income securities generally rise and fall in response to, among other things, interest rate changes. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that an Underlying Fund’s investments in fixed income securities could lose money. In addition, an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or other issuer of credit support is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities may be downgraded in credit rating or go into default.

- **Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (“High Yield” or “Junk Bonds”).** Non-investment grade debt securities involve higher volatility and higher risk of default than investment grade bonds.
- **U.S. and Non-U.S. Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are subject to interest rate risk and market risk, and are affected by perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Non-U.S. corporate debt securities may expose an Underlying Fund to greater risk than investments in U.S. corporate debt securities.

- **Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities, U.S. Government Securities.** Bonds issued or guaranteed by a government are subject to inflation risk, price depreciation risk and default risk.

- **Money Market Securities (Including Commercial Paper).** Prices of money market securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes.

- **Asset-Backed Commercial Paper.** Investment in asset-backed commercial paper is subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the projected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper.

- **Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Mortgage-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes or perceived changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgage, or the quality of the underlying assets. The underlying assets may default or decline in quality or value.

- **Asset-Backed Securities.** Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

- **Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness.** Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments may not be received. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including bank loans, and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities.

- **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to the risk that the sellers may not be able to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date.

- **Non-U.S. and Emerging Markets Securities.** Non-U.S. securities have risks relating to political, economic and regulatory conditions in foreign countries. The risks associated with non-U.S. securities may be amplified for emerging markets securities.

- **Currency Risk.** Non-U.S. securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund.

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The table accompanying the bar chart further illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods shown compare with the returns of one or more indexes that measure broad market performance. After-tax returns are shown for only one Class. The after-tax returns for other classes will vary. 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. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. If the Fund has realized capital losses, the total return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the total return before taxes and the total return after taxes on distributions. For more information, see the Performance Notes section in the Fund’s Prospectus.


Class R1 Calendar Year Total Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>30.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>(5.07)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>15.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>(3.20)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9.87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highest Quarterly Return: 19.23% (2Q/09)
Lowest Quarterly Return: (16.12)% (3Q/11)

Average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Year</th>
<th>Since Inception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R4</td>
<td>9.55%</td>
<td>8.63%</td>
<td>4.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R5</td>
<td>9.34%</td>
<td>8.34%</td>
<td>4.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R1</td>
<td>9.87%</td>
<td>8.87%</td>
<td>4.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions, Class R1</td>
<td>8.58%</td>
<td>6.08%</td>
<td>2.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares, Class R1</td>
<td>6.86%</td>
<td>6.80%</td>
<td>3.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell 1000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td>12.05%</td>
<td>14.69%</td>
<td>8.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Management

Investment Adviser

RIM is the investment adviser of the Fund and the Underlying Funds.
**Portfolio Managers**

Rob Balkema, a Senior Portfolio Manager, and Brian Meath, Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions, have primary responsibility for the management of the Fund. Mr. Balkema has managed the Fund since June 2016 and Mr. Meath has managed the Fund since January 2014.

**Additional Information**

For important information about:

- Purchase of Fund Shares, please see How to Purchase Shares on page 64.
- Redemption of Fund Shares, please see How to Redeem Shares on page 64.
- Taxes, please see Taxes on page 64.
- Financial Intermediary Compensation, please see Payments to Broker- Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 64.

**2055 STRATEGY FUND**

**Investment Objective**

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

**Fees and Expenses of the Fund**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. Please see the Expense Notes section of the Fund’s Prospectus for further information regarding expenses of the Fund.

**Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)**

None

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution (12b-1) Fees</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s proportionate share of these expenses are reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.” Effective October 1, 2010, Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) agreed to assume the responsibility of payment for all operating expenses other than Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder services fees, extraordinary expenses or the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests which are borne indirectly by the Fund.
Example

This example 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$73</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$227</td>
<td>$306</td>
<td>$384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$395</td>
<td>$531</td>
<td>$665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$883</td>
<td>$1,178</td>
<td>$1,466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays no transaction costs or commissions when it buys and sells Shares of the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs affect the Underlying Funds’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 76% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover rates for the Underlying Funds are available in the Prospectus for the Underlying Funds.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the Shares of other Russell Investment Company (“RIC”) Funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The Fund is designed for investors who plan to retire close to 2055. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Shares of the Underlying Funds which represent various asset classes. The allocation of the Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests will become more conservative over time until approximately 2055, at which time the allocation will remain fixed. The Fund’s approximate target allocation as of March 1, 2017 is 82.5% to equity Underlying Funds, 7% to fixed income Underlying Funds and 10.5% to alternative Underlying Funds. As a result of its investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly invests principally in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities and derivatives. Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds. The following chart illustrates how the target asset allocation for the Fund becomes more conservative over time. The Fund intends to change its allocation to the Underlying Funds in which it invests once a year, typically near year end. At approximately 2055, the target allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds will be fixed. After that time the Fund may, depending on the facts and circumstances and contingent upon the Board of Trustees’ (“Board”) approval, continue to operate, be merged into the In Retirement Fund or another fund, or be liquidated.
Russell Investment Management, LLC ("RIM"), the Fund’s investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for the Fund, including changes to Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. In the future, the Fund may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds. The Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. The Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic asset allocation and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval. The Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Underlying Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, RIM employs a multi-manager approach whereby most assets of the Underlying Funds are allocated to different unaffiliated money managers.

A Fund whose stated target year is further away invests a greater portion of its assets in equity and alternative Underlying Funds which RIM believes provide a greater opportunity for capital appreciation over the long-term with a corresponding higher risk of a decline in the value of your investment. A Fund whose stated target year is closer invests a greater portion of its assets in fixed income Underlying Funds which RIM believes offers reduced risk and price volatility and, accordingly, lower expected returns. However, when a Fund reaches its target year, it will continue to have a substantial portion of its assets invested in equity and alternative Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

An investment in the Fund, like any investment, has risks. The value of the Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are those associated with:

- **Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds.** The assets of the Fund are invested in Shares of the Underlying Funds, and the investment performance of the Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. RIM is the investment adviser for both the Fund and the Underlying Funds and may be deemed to have a conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Allocation.** Neither the Fund nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of the Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Fund or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.
• **Long-Term Viability Risk.** The Fund is relatively new and has relatively low assets under management. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the Fund may cease operations. Investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time. You should consider your own investment goals, time horizon and risk tolerance before investing in any fund.

The Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds, which are also principal risks of investing in the Fund as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

• **Active Management.** Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the value of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in the Underlying Funds and you could lose money. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predictive or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform. The securities, baskets of securities or instruments selected for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect and security or instrument selection risk may cause the Underlying Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, exposure tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect. There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s portfolio characteristics and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may be incorrect. In addition, actions taken to actively manage overall Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform.

• **Multi-Manager Approach.** While the investment styles employed by the money managers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. A multi-manager approach could result in more exposure to certain types of securities and higher portfolio turnover.

• **Index-Based Investing.** Index-based strategies, which may be used to actively manage an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures, may cause an Underlying Fund’s returns to be lower than if an Underlying Fund employed a fundamental investment approach to security selection with respect to that portion of its portfolio. Additionally, index-based strategies are subject to “tracking error” risk, which is the risk that the performance of the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the index it seeks to track.

• **Quantitative Investing.** Quantitative inputs and models are generally backward-looking or use historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts which could result in incorrect assessments of the specific portfolio characteristics or ineffective adjustments to an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Securities selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently than analysis of their historical trends would suggest. Inputs or models may be flawed or not work as anticipated and may cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies.

• **Equity Securities.** The value of equity securities will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater risks because these companies generally have narrower markets, more limited managerial and financial resources and a less diversified product offering than larger, more established companies. Small and some medium capitalization stocks may also be thinly traded, and thus, difficult to buy and sell in the market. Investments in preferred stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risk that interest rates will rise and make the fixed dividend feature, if any, less appealing to investors resulting in a decline in price. In rising markets, defensive stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and dynamic stocks and the relative performance of stocks selected pursuant to a defensive style may fluctuate over time. Dynamic stocks have higher than average stock price volatility and may experience sharp declines in value.

• **Fixed Income Securities.** Prices of fixed income securities generally rise and fall in response to, among other things, interest rate changes. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that an Underlying Fund’s investments in fixed income securities could lose money. In addition, an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or other issuer of credit support is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities may be downgraded in credit rating or go into default.
• **Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (“High Yield” or “Junk Bonds”).** Non-investment grade debt securities involve higher volatility and higher risk of default than investment grade bonds.

• **U.S. and Non-U.S. Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are subject to interest rate risk and market risk, and are affected by perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Non-U.S. corporate debt securities may expose an Underlying Fund to greater risk than investments in U.S. corporate debt securities.

• **Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities, U.S. Government Securities.** Bonds issued or guaranteed by a government are subject to inflation risk, price depreciation risk and default risk.

• **Money Market Securities (Including Commercial Paper).** Prices of money market securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes.

• **Asset-Backed Commercial Paper.** Investment in asset-backed commercial paper is subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the projected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper.

• **Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Mortgage-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgage, or the quality of the underlying assets. The underlying assets may default or decline in quality or value.

• **Asset-Backed Securities.** Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

• **Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness.** Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments may not be received. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including bank loans, and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities.

• **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to the risk that the sellers may not be able to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date.

• **Non-U.S. and Emerging Markets Securities.** Non-U.S. securities have risks relating to political, economic and regulatory conditions in foreign countries. The risks associated with non-U.S. securities may be amplified for emerging markets securities.

• **Currency Risk.** Non-U.S. securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund.

• **Currency Trading Risk.** Currency trading strategies may involve instruments that have volatile prices, are illiquid or create economic leverage. Forward currency contracts are subject to the risk that, should forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred to the extent that the price of the currency agreed to be purchased exceeds the price of the currency agreed to be sold.

• **Derivatives.** Investments in a derivative instrument could lose more than the initial amount invested. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus the Underlying Fund’s losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in equity or fixed income securities, currencies or other instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk (the risk that the other party in an agreement will fail to perform its obligations) and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative instrument may not correlate exactly with the change in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index.
• **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party or parties to an agreement or a participant to a transaction, such as a broker, might default on a contract or fail to perform by failing to pay amounts due or failing to fulfill the obligations of the contract or transaction.

• **Short Sales Risk.** A short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the borrowed security must be returned. Short sales may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of portfolio securities. Short sales have the potential for unlimited loss.

• **Real Estate Securities.** Just as real estate values go up and down, the value of the securities of companies involved in the industry also fluctuates. Real estate securities, including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the companies and by the quality of tenants’ credit.

• **Depositary Receipts.** Depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent securities issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks of investing in the foreign securities they evidence or into which they may be converted.

• **Commodity Risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an Underlying Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.

• **Bank Obligations.** The banking industry may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. The banking industry may also be impacted by legal and regulatory developments.

• **Infrastructure Companies.** Infrastructure companies are subject to the risk that: the potential for realized revenue volumes is significantly lower than projected and/or cost overruns; the nature of the concession fundamentally changes during the life of the project (e.g., the state sponsor alters the terms); macroeconomic factors such as low GDP growth or high nominal interest rates raise the average cost of funding; government regulation may affect rates charged to customers; government budgetary constraints impact projects; special tariffs are imposed; and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies or accounting standards could be unfavorable. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company’s operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and terrorist acts.

• **Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”).** Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The benefit derived from an Underlying Fund’s investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

• **Liquidity Risk.** The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse or volatile market or economic conditions, making those investments difficult to sell. The market price of certain investments may fall dramatically if there is no liquid trading market.

• **Large Redemptions.** The Underlying Funds are used as investments for certain funds of funds and in asset allocation programs and may have a large percentage of their Shares owned by such funds or held in such programs. Large redemption activity could result in an Underlying Fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions.

• **Global Financial Markets Risk.** Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected and conditions (including recent volatility and instability) and events (including natural disasters) in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. In addition, governmental and quasi-governmental organizations have taken a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the markets. Such events and conditions may adversely affect the value of an Underlying Fund’s securities, result in greater market or liquidity risk or cause difficulty valuing an Underlying Fund’s portfolio instruments or achieving an Underlying Fund’s objective.
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.

The officers and Trustees of the Fund currently serve as officers and Trustees of the Underlying Funds. RIM currently serves as investment manager of the Fund and Underlying Funds. Therefore, conflicts may arise as those persons and RIM fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to the Fund and to the Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Risks” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

Performance

The following bar chart illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the performance of the Fund’s Class R1 Shares varies over the life of the Fund. The returns (both before and after tax) for other Classes of Shares offered by this Prospectus may be lower than the Class R1 returns shown in the bar chart, depending upon the fees and expenses of that Class. The highest and lowest returns for a full quarter during the periods shown in the bar chart are set forth next to the bar chart.

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Class R1 Calendar Year Total Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>(5.19)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>15.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>(3.08)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9.99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highest Quarterly Return: 11.10% (1Q/12)
Lowest Quarterly Return: (16.12)% (3Q/11)

Average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>Since Inception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R4</td>
<td>9.68%</td>
<td>8.65%</td>
<td>6.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R5</td>
<td>9.39%</td>
<td>8.38%</td>
<td>5.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R1</td>
<td>9.99%</td>
<td>8.90%</td>
<td>6.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions, Class R1</td>
<td>9.27%</td>
<td>7.60%</td>
<td>5.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares, Class R1</td>
<td>6.48%</td>
<td>6.90%</td>
<td>4.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell 1000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td>12.05%</td>
<td>14.69%</td>
<td>12.38%</td>
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</tbody>
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- Financial Intermediary Compensation, please see Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 64.

IN RETIREMENT FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide income and capital growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Russell Investments Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the Front-End Sales Charges section and the More About Deferred Sales Charges section, beginning on pages 110 and 112, respectively of the Prospectus, and the Purchase, Exchange and Redemption of Fund Shares section, beginning on page 25 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information. Please see the Expense Notes section of the Fund’s Prospectus for further information regarding expenses of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Class A*</th>
<th>Class R1, R4, R5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)#</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Class A Shares are not currently offered to new shareholders.
# The Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) is charged on the lesser of the purchase price of the Shares being redeemed or the net asset value of those Shares at the time of redemption.
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)\# 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class A Shares</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution (12b-1) Fees (including shareholder services fees of 0.25% for Class R4 and R5 Shares)</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</td>
<td>0.82%</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
<td>0.82%</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\# “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s proportionate share of these expenses are reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”

Effective October 1, 2010, Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”), has agreed to assume the responsibility of payment for all operating expenses other than Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder services fees, extraordinary expenses or the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests which are borne indirectly by the Fund.

**Example**

This example 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Class A Shares</th>
<th>Class R1 Shares</th>
<th>Class R4 Shares</th>
<th>Class R5 Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$654</td>
<td>$58</td>
<td>$84</td>
<td>$109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$822</td>
<td>$183</td>
<td>$262</td>
<td>$340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$1,004</td>
<td>$318</td>
<td>$455</td>
<td>$590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$1,530</td>
<td>$714</td>
<td>$1,014</td>
<td>$1,306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portfolio Turnover**

The Fund pays no transaction costs or commissions when it buys and sells Shares of the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs affect the Underlying Funds’ performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 21% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover rates for the Underlying Funds are available in the Prospectus for the Underlying Funds.

**Investments, Risks and Performance**

**Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund**

The Fund is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the Shares of other Russell Investment Company (“RIC”) Funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The In Retirement Fund is intended for investors who have reached retirement age and are no longer contributing to their retirement savings. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Shares of the Underlying Funds which represent various asset classes. The allocation of the Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests is approximately 27.1% to equity Underlying Funds, 66.3% to fixed income Underlying Funds and 6.6% to alternative Underlying Funds. The Fund’s allocation does not shift over time. As a result of its investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly invests principally in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities and derivatives. Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”), the Fund’s investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for the Fund, including changes to the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on capital markets research, including factors such as RIM’s outlook for the
RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. In the future, the Fund may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds. The Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. The Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic asset allocation and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval. The Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Underlying Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, RIM employs a multi-manager approach whereby most assets of the Underlying Funds are allocated to different unaffiliated money managers.

The fixed asset allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds in which it invests is intended to support an inflation-adjusted average annual withdrawal rate of 4% of initial investment over a long-term time horizon (approximately 20 years) with a portion of the initial investment remaining at the end of that time horizon. However, neither the Fund nor RIM represent or guarantee that the Fund will be able to meet this goal.

Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

An investment in the Fund, like any investment, has risks. The value of the Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are those associated with:

- **Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds.** The assets of the Fund are invested in Shares of the Underlying Funds, and the investment performance of the Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. RIM is the investment adviser for both the Fund and the Underlying Funds and may be deemed to have a conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Fund to the Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Allocation.** Neither the Fund nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of the Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Fund or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.

The Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds, which are also principal risks of investing in the Fund as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

- **Active Management.** Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the value of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in the Underlying Funds and you could lose money. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predictive or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform. The securities, baskets of securities or instruments selected for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect and security or instrument selection risk may cause the Underlying Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. With respect to the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, exposure tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect. There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s portfolio characteristics and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may be incorrect. In addition, actions taken to actively manage overall Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform.

- **Multi-Manager Approach.** While the investment styles employed by the money managers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. A multi-manager approach could result in more exposure to certain types of securities and higher portfolio turnover.

- **Index-Based Investing.** Index-based strategies, which may be used to actively manage an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures, may cause an Underlying Fund’s returns to be lower than if an Underlying Fund employed a
fundamental investment approach to security selection with respect to that portion of its portfolio. Additionally, index-based strategies are subject to “tracking error” risk, which is the risk that the performance of the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the index it seeks to track.

- **Quantitative Investing.** Quantitative inputs and models are generally backward-looking or use historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts which could result in incorrect assessments of the specific portfolio characteristics or ineffective adjustments to an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Securities selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently than analysis of their historical trends would suggest. Inputs or models may be flawed or not work as anticipated and may cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies.

- **Equity Securities.** The value of equity securities will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater risks because these companies generally have narrower markets, more limited managerial and financial resources and a less diversified product offering than larger, more established companies. Small and some medium capitalization stocks may also be thinly traded, and thus, difficult to buy and sell in the market. Investments in preferred stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risk that interest rates will rise and make the fixed dividend feature, if any, less appealing to investors resulting in a decline in price. In rising markets, defensive stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and dynamic stocks and the relative performance of stocks selected pursuant to a defensive style may fluctuate over time. Dynamic stocks have higher than average stock price volatility and may experience sharp declines in value.

- **Fixed Income Securities.** Prices of fixed income securities generally rise and fall in response to, among other things, interest rate changes. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that an Underlying Fund’s investments in fixed income securities could lose money. In addition, an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or other issuer of credit support is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities may be downgraded in credit rating or go into default.

- **Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (“High Yield” or “Junk Bonds”).** Non-investment grade debt securities involve higher volatility and higher risk of default than investment grade bonds.

- **U.S. and Non-U.S. Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are subject to interest rate risk and market risk, and are affected by perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Non-U.S. corporate debt securities may expose an Underlying Fund to greater risk than investments in U.S. corporate debt securities.

- **Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities, U.S. Government Securities.** Bonds issued or guaranteed by a government are subject to inflation risk, price depreciation risk and default risk.

- **Money Market Securities (Including Commercial Paper).** Prices of money market securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes.

- **Asset-Backed Commercial Paper.** Investment in asset-backed commercial paper is subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the projected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper.

- **Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Mortgage-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes or perceived changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgage, or the quality of the underlying assets. The underlying assets may default or decline in quality or value.

- **Asset-Backed Securities.** Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

- **Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness.** Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments may not be received. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including bank loans, and other direct indebtedness may make such loans
and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities.

- **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to the risk that the sellers may not be able to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date.

- **Non-U.S. and Emerging Markets Securities.** Non-U.S. securities have risks relating to political, economic and regulatory conditions in foreign countries. The risks associated with non-U.S. securities may be amplified for emerging markets securities.

- **Currency Risk.** Non-U.S. securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund.

- **Currency Trading Risk.** Currency trading strategies may involve instruments that have volatile prices, are illiquid or create economic leverage. Forward currency contracts are subject to the risk that, should forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred to the extent that the price of the currency agreed to be purchased exceeds the price of the currency agreed to be sold.

- **Derivatives.** Investments in a derivative instrument could lose more than the initial amount invested. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus the Underlying Fund’s losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in equity or fixed income securities, currencies or other instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk (the risk that the other party in an agreement will fail to perform its obligations) and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative instrument may not correlate exactly with the change in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index.

- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party or parties to an agreement or a participant to a transaction, such as a broker, might default on a contract or fail to perform by failing to pay amounts due or failing to fulfill the obligations of the contract or transaction.

- **Short Sales Risk.** A short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the borrowed security must be returned. Short sales may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of portfolio securities. Short sales have the potential for unlimited loss.

- **Real Estate Securities.** Just as real estate values go up and down, the value of the securities of companies involved in the industry also fluctuates. Real estate securities, including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the companies and by the quality of tenants’ credit.

- **Depositary Receipts.** Depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent securities issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks of investing in the foreign securities they evidence or into which they may be converted.

- **Commodity Risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an Underlying Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.

- **Bank Obligations.** The banking industry may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. The banking industry may also be impacted by legal and regulatory developments.
• **Infrastructure Companies.** Infrastructure companies are subject to the risk that: the potential for realized revenue volumes is significantly lower than projected and/or cost overruns; the nature of the concession fundamentally changes during the life of the project (e.g., the state sponsor alters the terms); macroeconomic factors such as low GDP growth or high nominal interest rates raise the average cost of funding; government regulation may affect rates charged to customers; government budgetary constraints impact projects; special tariffs are imposed; and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies or accounting standards could be unfavorable. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company’s operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and terrorist acts.

• **Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”).** Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The benefit derived from an Underlying Fund’s investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

• **Liquidity Risk.** The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse or volatile market or economic conditions, making those investments difficult to sell. The market price of certain investments may fall dramatically if there is no liquid trading market.

• **Large Redemptions.** The Underlying Funds are used as investments for certain funds of funds and in asset allocation programs and may have a large percentage of their Shares owned by such funds or held in such programs. Large redemption activity could result in an Underlying Fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions.

• **Global Financial Markets Risk.** Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected and conditions (including recent volatility and instability) and events (including natural disasters) in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. In addition, governmental and quasi-governmental organizations have taken a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the markets. Such events and conditions may adversely affect the value of an Underlying Fund’s securities, result in greater market or liquidity risk or cause difficulty valuing an Underlying Fund’s portfolio instruments or achieving an Underlying Fund’s objective.

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.

The officers and Trustees of the Fund currently serve as officers and Trustees of the Underlying Funds. RIM currently serves as investment manager of the Fund and Underlying Funds. Therefore, conflicts may arise as those persons and RIM fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to the Fund and to the Underlying Funds.

Please refer to the “Risks” section in the Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**Performance**

The following bar chart illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the performance of the Fund’s Class R1 Shares varies over the life of the Fund. The returns (both before and after tax) for other Classes of Shares offered by this Prospectus may be lower than the Class R1 returns shown in the bar chart, depending upon the fees and expenses of that Class. The highest and lowest returns for a full quarter during the periods shown in the bar chart are set forth next to the bar chart.

The table accompanying the bar chart further illustrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods shown compare with the returns of one or more indexes that measure broad market performance. After-tax returns are shown for only one Class. The after-tax returns for other classes will vary. 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. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. If the Fund has realized capital losses, the total return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the total return before taxes and the total return after taxes on distributions. For more information, see the Performance Notes section in the Fund’s Prospectus.

**Class R1 Calendar Year Total Returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return</td>
<td>22.86%</td>
<td>12.04%</td>
<td>1.75%</td>
<td>10.15%</td>
<td>5.68%</td>
<td>4.52%</td>
<td>5.85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest Quarterly Return:** 11.39% (2Q/09)

**Lowest Quarterly Return:** (5.10)% (3Q/11)

**Average annual total returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>Since Inception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class A</td>
<td>(0.51)%</td>
<td>3.52%</td>
<td>3.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R4</td>
<td>5.58%</td>
<td>4.76%</td>
<td>4.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R5</td>
<td>5.44%</td>
<td>4.51%</td>
<td>4.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes, Class R1</td>
<td>5.85%</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>4.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions, Class R1</td>
<td>3.58%</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
<td>2.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares, Class R1</td>
<td>4.27%</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
<td>3.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
<td>2.23%</td>
<td>4.34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Management**

**Investment Adviser**

RIM is the investment adviser of the Fund and the Underlying Funds.

**Portfolio Managers**

Rob Balkema, a Senior Portfolio Manager, and Brian Meath, Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions, have primary responsibility for the management of the Fund. Mr. Balkema has managed the Fund since June 2016 and Mr. Meath has managed the Fund since January 2014.

**Additional Information**

For important information about:

- Purchase of Fund Shares, please see How to Purchase Shares on page 64.
- Redemption of Fund Shares, please see How to Redeem Shares on page 64.
- Taxes, please see Taxes on page 64.
- Financial Intermediary Compensation, please see Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 64.
How to Purchase Shares

Unless you are eligible to participate in a Russell Investments employee investment program, Shares are only available through a select network of banks (including bank trust departments), registered investment advisers, broker-dealers and other financial services organizations (collectively, “Financial Intermediaries”). Certain Classes of Shares may only be purchased by specified categories of investors and are only offered by certain Financial Intermediaries. There is currently no required minimum initial investment. Each Fund reserves the right to close any account whose balance falls below $500 and to change the categories of investors eligible to purchase its Shares.

For more information about how to purchase Shares, please see Additional Information about How to Purchase Shares in the Funds’ Prospectus.

How to Redeem Shares

Shares may be redeemed through your Financial Intermediary on any business day of the Funds (defined as a day on which the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for regular trading). Redemption requests are processed at the next net asset value per share calculated after a Fund receives an order in proper form as determined by your Financial Intermediary. Redemption requests must normally be received by a Fund or a Fund agent prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on a business day of the Funds, in order to be processed at the net asset value calculated on that day. Because Financial Intermediaries and Fund agents may have earlier redemption order cut off times to allow them to deliver redemption orders to the Funds prior to the Funds’ order transmission cut off time, please ask your Financial Intermediary what the cut off time is. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for instructions on how to place redemption requests.

For more information about how to redeem Shares, please see Additional Information about How to Redeem Shares in the Funds’ Prospectus.

Taxes

Unless you are investing through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged retirement account, distributions from a Fund are generally taxable to you as either ordinary income or capital gains.

For more information about these and other tax matters relating to each Fund and its shareholders, please see Additional Information about Taxes in the Funds’ Prospectus.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Shares of a Fund through a broker-dealer or other Financial Intermediary (such as a bank), a 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 salesperson to recommend a Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Financial Intermediary’s website for more information.

For more information about payments to broker-dealers and other Financial Intermediaries please see Distribution and Shareholder Services Arrangements and Payments to Financial Intermediaries in the Funds’ Prospectus.
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS AND UNDERLYING FUNDS

The Funds’ and Underlying Funds’ investment adviser is RIM, 1301 Second Avenue, 18th Floor, Seattle, Washington 98101. RIM was established in 1982 and pioneered the “multi-style, multi-manager” investment method in mutual funds and, as of December 31, 2016, managed over $36.4 billion in 51 mutual fund portfolios. RIM is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Russell Investments Group, Ltd., a Cayman company through which the limited partners of certain private equity funds affiliated with TA Associates Management, L.P. (“TA Associates”) indirectly hold a majority ownership interest and the limited partners of certain private equity funds affiliated with Reverence Capital Partners, L.P. (“Reverence Capital”) indirectly hold a significant minority ownership interest in RIM and its affiliates (“Russell Investments”). TA Associates is one of the oldest and most experienced global growth private equity firms. Reverence Capital is a private investment firm, focused on investing in leading financial services companies.

The RIC funds (“RIC Funds”) are offered through certain banks (including bank trust departments), registered investment advisers, broker-dealers and other financial services organizations (collectively, “Financial Intermediaries”) that have been selected by RIM or Russell Investments Financial Services, LLC (the “Distributor”). Most RIC Funds are designed to be used within multi-asset portfolios. Each Fund offers investors the opportunity to invest in a diversified mutual fund investment allocation program and is designed to provide exposure to RIM’s multi-asset investment method utilizing RIM’s money manager research services. Multi-asset investing is the process of gaining exposure to a globally diverse mix of asset classes and styles and to combine traditional securities, such as equities and bonds, with non-traditional approaches, such as alternative investments. RIM’s multi-asset approach combines diversification, research and selection of unaffiliated money managers and dynamic portfolio management. RIM uses its core capabilities (capital markets insights, manager research, asset allocation, portfolio implementation and factor exposures) to manage the Underlying Funds by combining various money managers and/or strategies into a single Underlying Fund.

The assets of the Underlying Funds other than the Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Funds are invested using a “multi-style, multi-manager diversification” technique. Unlike most investment companies that have a single organization that acts as investment adviser, these Underlying Funds divide responsibility for investment advice between RIM and a number of money managers unaffiliated with RIM. RIM’s money manager research services include evaluating and recommending professional investment advisory and management organizations (“money managers”) to make specific portfolio investments or recommendations for each asset class, according to designated investment objectives, styles and strategies.

Each Fund has a greater potential than most mutual funds for diversification among investment styles and money managers since it invests in shares of several Underlying Funds. Each Fund was created to provide a mutual fund investor with a simple but effective means of structuring a diversified mutual fund investment program.

RIM provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Funds and Underlying Funds, including developing the investment program for each Fund and Underlying Fund and managing each Fund’s and Underlying Funds’ overall exposures. All assets of the Funds are allocated to the Underlying Funds. All assets of the Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Funds are managed directly by RIM. For all other Underlying Funds, subject to the approval of the Underlying Funds’ Board of Trustees, RIM selects, oversees and evaluates the performance results of the Underlying Funds’ money managers and allocates most Underlying Fund assets among multiple money manager investment strategies. A money manager may have (1) a discretionary asset management assignment pursuant to which it is allocated a portion of Underlying Fund assets to manage directly and selects the individual portfolio instruments for the assets assigned to it, (2) a non-discretionary assignment pursuant to which it provides a model portfolio to RIM representing its investment recommendations, based upon which RIM purchases and sells securities for an Underlying Fund or (3) both a discretionary and non-discretionary assignment. RIM does not evaluate the investment merits of a money manager’s individual security selections or recommendations. RIM manages Fund assets not allocated to discretionary money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect a Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Underlying Fund. RIM also manages the portion of Underlying Fund assets for which an Underlying Fund’s non-discretionary money managers provide model portfolios to RIM and each Underlying Fund’s cash balances. RIM may also manage portions of an Underlying Fund during transitions between money managers.

The Funds’ and Underlying Funds’ administrator is Russell Investments Fund Services, LLC (“RIFUS”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of RIM. RIFUS is also the transfer agent for the Funds and Underlying Funds. RIFUS, in its capacity as the Funds’ administrator, provides or oversees the provision of all administrative services for the Funds. The Funds’ and Underlying Funds’ custodian, State Street Bank and Trust Company, maintains custody of the Funds’ and
Underlying Funds’ assets and establishes and monitors subcustodial relationships with banks and certain other financial institutions in the foreign countries in which the Funds and Underlying Funds invest. RIFUS, in its capacity as the Funds’ transfer agent, is responsible for maintaining the Funds’ shareholder records and carrying out shareholder transactions. As described above, each Fund and Underlying Fund conducts its business through a number of service providers who act on its behalf. When a Fund acts in one of these areas, it does so through the service provider responsible for that area.

RIM’s employees who have primary responsibility for the management of the Funds (the “RIM Managers’) are:

- Rob Balkema, Senior Portfolio Manager since May 2016. From 2012 to May 2016, Mr. Balkema was a Portfolio Manager. From 2010 to 2012, Mr. Balkema was a Senior Research Analyst on the investment process and risk team. Mr. Balkema shares primary responsibility for the management of the 2020 Strategy, 2025 Strategy, 2030 Strategy, 2035 Strategy, 2040 Strategy, 2045 Strategy, 2050 Strategy, 2055 Strategy and In Retirement Funds with Mr. Meath.

- Brian Meath, Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions since May 2016. Mr. Meath was a Senior Portfolio Manager from 2013 to April 2016. Mr. Meath was a Portfolio Manager from 2010 to 2013. Mr. Meath shares primary responsibility for the management of the 2020 Strategy, 2025 Strategy, 2030 Strategy, 2035 Strategy, 2040 Strategy, 2045 Strategy, 2050 Strategy, 2055 Strategy and In Retirement Funds with Mr. Balkema.

Please see the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for additional information about the RIM Managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by the RIM Managers and the RIM Managers’ ownership of securities in the Funds.

In the last fiscal year, the Funds did not pay RIM any advisory fees. However, the Funds paid indirectly a proportionate share of operating expenses of the Underlying Funds, including the advisory fees paid to RIM by the Underlying Funds in which the Funds invest.

In the last fiscal year, the aggregate annual rate of advisory fees paid to RIM as a percentage of average daily net assets of each Underlying Fund was: Select U.S. Equity Fund, 0.25%; U.S. Defensive Equity Fund, 0.55%; U.S. Dynamic Equity Fund, 0.80%; U.S. Small Cap Equity Fund, 0.70%; Select International Equity Fund, 0.30%; Global Equity Fund, 0.95%; Emerging Markets Fund, 1.13%; Commodity Strategies Fund, 0.83%; Global Infrastructure Fund, 0.91%; Global Real Estate Securities Fund, 0.80%; Global Opportunistic Credit Fund, 0.676%; Strategic Bond Fund, 0.466%; Investment Grade Bond Fund, 0.25% and Short Duration Bond Fund, 0.368%.

Each Underlying Fund invests its cash in an unregistered cash management fund advised by RIM. RIM has waived its 0.05% advisory fee for the unregistered fund. RIFUS charges a 0.05% administrative fee to the unregistered fund.

Each Underlying Fund that lends its portfolio securities invests all or a portion of its collateral received in securities lending transactions in an unregistered cash management fund advised by RIM. RIM charges a management fee of 0.07% to this unregistered fund. Out of the management fee, RIM pays certain expenses of the unregistered fund, including an administrative fee of 0.0025% to RIFUS. RIM retains the balance of the management fee.

A discussion regarding the basis for approval by the Board of the investment advisory contract between RIM and the Funds is available in the Funds’ semiannual report to shareholders covering the period ended April 30, 2016.

The Trustees are responsible generally for overseeing the management and operations of RIC. The Trustees and RIC’s officers may amend the Prospectus, any summary prospectus, the SAI and any contracts to which RIC or a Fund is a party and interpret the investment objective(s), policies, restrictions and contractual provisions applicable to any Fund without shareholder input or approval, except in circumstances in which shareholder approval is specifically required by law (such as changes to fundamental investment policies) or where a shareholder approval requirement is specifically disclosed in the Prospectus or SAI. Neither the Prospectus, any summary prospectus, the SAI, any contracts filed as exhibits to RIC’s registration statement, nor any other communications or disclosure documents from or on behalf of RIC creates a contract between a shareholder of a Fund and: (i) RIC; (ii) a Fund; (iii) a service provider to RIC or a Fund; and/or (iv) the Trustees or officers of RIC.

The Trustees, on behalf of RIC, enter into service agreements with RIM, RIFUS and other service providers in order to provide, and in some cases authorize service providers to procure through other parties, necessary or desirable services on behalf of RIC and the Funds. Shareholders are not third-party beneficiaries of such agreements.

On October 17, 2013, Fred McClure filed a derivative lawsuit against RIM on behalf of ten RIC Funds: the Commodity Strategies Fund, Emerging Markets Fund, Global Equity Fund, Global Infrastructure Fund, Global
The Opportunistic Credit Fund, International Developed Markets Fund, Russell Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund (liquidated in 2016), Strategic Bond Fund, U.S. Small Cap Equity Fund and Global Real Estate Securities Fund. The lawsuit, which was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, seeks recovery under Section 36(b) of the 1940 Act, for the Funds’ alleged payment of excessive investment management fees to RIM. On December 8, 2014, Fred McClure filed a second derivative lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. This second suit involves the same ten RIC Funds, and the allegations are similar, although the second suit adds a claim alleging that RIFUS charged the Funds excessive administrative fees under Section 36(b). The plaintiff seeks on behalf of the Funds recovery of the amount of the allegedly excessive compensation or payments received from these ten RIC Funds and earnings that would have accrued to the plaintiff had that compensation not been paid or, alternatively, rescission of the contracts and restitution of all excessive fees paid, for a period commencing one year prior to the filing of the lawsuit through the date of the trial. On November 15, 2016, the Court granted RIM’s and RIFUS’s motion for summary judgment with respect to the Russell Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and granted the motion in part with respect to the other nine RIC Funds. A trial with respect to plaintiff’s claims on behalf of the remaining nine RIC Funds is currently scheduled to commence in March 2017. RIM and RIFUS are vigorously defending the actions.

THE MONEY MANAGERS FOR THE UNDERLYING FUNDS

RIM allocates most of each Underlying Fund’s assets (except the Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Funds) among multiple money manager investment strategies. Money managers are unaffiliated with RIM and are listed under “Money Manager Information” at the end of this Prospectus. RIM, as the Underlying Funds’ adviser, may change the allocation of an Underlying Fund’s assets at any time.

A money manager may have (1) a discretionary asset management assignment pursuant to which it is allocated a portion of Underlying Fund assets to manage directly, (2) a non-discretionary assignment pursuant to which it provides a model portfolio to RIM representing its investment recommendations, based upon which RIM purchases and sells securities for an Underlying Fund or (3) both a discretionary and non-discretionary assignment. Assets not allocated to discretionary money managers are managed by RIM.

Each discretionary money manager has complete discretion to select portfolio securities for its segment of an Underlying Fund’s assets. Each non-discretionary money manager provides RIM with a model portfolio, based upon which RIM purchases and sells securities for an Underlying Fund. Each money manager must operate within each Underlying Fund’s investment objectives, restrictions and policies. Additionally, each money manager must operate within more specific parameters developed from time to time by RIM. RIM develops such parameters for each money manager based on an Underlying Fund’s investment program, RIM’s assessment of the money manager’s expertise and investment style. By assigning more specific parameters to each money manager, RIM attempts to capitalize on the strengths of each money manager and to combine their investment activities in a complementary fashion. Although, under the Underlying Funds’ multi-manager structure, RIM is responsible for oversight of the services provided by the Underlying Funds’ money managers and for providing reports to the Board regarding the money managers’ activities, the Board, the officers, RIM and Russell Investments do not evaluate the investment merits of a money manager’s individual security selections.

The Underlying Funds received an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) that permits RIM to engage or terminate a money manager at any time, subject to the approval by the Underlying Funds’ Board, without a shareholder vote. An Underlying Fund is required to notify its shareholders within 90 days after a money manager begins providing services. Each Underlying Fund selects money managers based upon the research and recommendations of RIM. RIM evaluates quantitatively and qualitatively the money managers’ investment style and process, performance record and portfolio characteristics in managing assets for specific asset classes, investment styles and strategies. Short-term investment performance, by itself, is not a controlling factor in the selection or termination of any money manager.
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES OF THE FUNDS

Each of the following RIC LifePoints Funds (the “Funds”) has a non-fundamental investment objective. This means that each Fund’s investment objective may be changed by the Board of a Fund without shareholder approval. If a Fund’s investment objective is changed, the Prospectus will be supplemented to reflect the new investment objective. To the extent that there is a material change in a Fund’s investment objective, shareholders will be provided with reasonable notice.

Each of the Funds is a “fund of funds” and invests only in the shares of other RIC Funds. The equity Underlying Funds in which the Funds may invest include the Select U.S. Equity, U.S. Defensive Equity, U.S. Dynamic Equity, U.S. Small Cap Equity, Select International Equity, Global Equity and Emerging Markets Funds. The fixed income Underlying Funds in which the Funds may invest include the Global Opportunistic Credit, Strategic Bond, Investment Grade Bond and Short Duration Bond Funds. The alternative Underlying Funds in which the Funds may invest include the Commodity Strategies, Global Infrastructure and Global Real Estate Securities Funds.

2020 Strategy Fund
Seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

The Fund pursues this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio that, as of March 1, 2017, consisted of approximately 33% equity funds, 60.4% fixed income funds and 6.6% alternative funds, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds over time. The Fund’s target allocation to fixed income funds will be fixed at 66.3% in approximately the year 2020.

2025 Strategy Fund
Seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

The Fund pursues this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio that, as of March 1, 2017, consisted of approximately 42.6% equity funds, 50.2% fixed income funds and 7.2% alternative funds, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds over time. The Fund’s target allocation to fixed income funds will be fixed at 66.3% in approximately the year 2025.

2030 Strategy Fund
Seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

The Fund pursues this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio that, as of March 1, 2017, consisted of approximately 54.5% equity funds, 37.7% fixed income funds and 7.8% alternative funds, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds over time. The Fund’s target allocation to fixed income funds will be fixed at 66.3% in approximately the year 2030.

2035 Strategy Fund
Seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

The Fund pursues this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio that, as of March 1, 2017, consisted of approximately 67% equity funds, 24% fixed income funds and 9% alternative funds, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds over time. The Fund’s target allocation to fixed income funds will be fixed at 66.3% in approximately the year 2035.

2040 Strategy Fund
Seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

The Fund pursues this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio that, as of March 1, 2017, consisted of approximately 82.5% equity funds, 7% fixed income funds and 10.5% alternative funds, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds over time. The Fund’s target allocation to fixed income funds will be fixed at 66.3% in approximately the year 2040.
2045 Strategy Fund
Seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

The Fund pursues this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio that, as of March 1, 2017, consisted of approximately 82.5% equity funds, 7% fixed income funds and 10.5% alternative funds, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds over time. The Fund’s target allocation to fixed income funds will be fixed at 66.3% in approximately the year 2045.

2050 Strategy Fund
Seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

The Fund pursues this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio that, as of March 1, 2017, consisted of approximately 82.5% equity funds, 7% fixed income funds and 10.5% alternative funds, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds over time. The Fund’s target allocation to fixed income funds will be fixed at 66.3% in approximately the year 2050.

2055 Strategy Fund
Seeks to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will change over time, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds.

The Fund pursues this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio that, as of March 1, 2017, consisted of 82.5% equity funds, 7% fixed income funds and 10.5% alternative funds, with an increasing allocation to fixed income funds over time. The Fund’s target allocation to fixed income funds will be fixed at 66.3% in approximately the year 2055.

In Retirement Fund
Seeks to provide income and capital growth.

The Fund pursues this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio that, as of March 1, 2017, consists of approximately 27.1% equity funds, 66.3% fixed income funds and 6.6% alternative funds. The Fund’s asset allocation does not shift over time.

Principal Investment Strategies

Each of the Funds discussed in this Prospectus is a “fund of funds” and seeks to achieve its objective by investing in Shares of several other RIC Funds (the “Underlying Funds”) which represent various asset classes. Each Fund currently intends to invest only in the Underlying Funds. The 2020 Strategy, 2025 Strategy, 2030 Strategy, 2035 Strategy, 2040 Strategy, 2045 Strategy, 2050 Strategy and 2055 Strategy Funds are referred to herein as the “Strategy Funds.” The allocation of each Strategy Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests will become more conservative over time until approximately the year indicated in the Fund name, the “target year,” at which time the allocation will remain fixed. The Strategy Funds are designed for investors who plan to retire close to the target year indicated in the Fund name. The allocation of the In Retirement Fund’s assets to the Underlying Funds in which it invests does not shift over time. The In Retirement Fund is intended for investors who have reached retirement age and are no longer contributing to their retirement savings.

The following table shows the Funds’ approximate expected allocations to equity Underlying Funds, fixed income Underlying Funds and alternative Underlying Funds effective on or about March 1, 2017.

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<tr>
<td>Equity Underlying Funds</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
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<td>Fixed Income Underlying</td>
<td>66.3%</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td>50.2%</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<td>Funds*</td>
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<td>Alternative Underlying</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funds*</td>
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* Alternative Underlying Funds pursue investment strategies that differ from those of traditional broad market equity or fixed income funds.

The following chart illustrates how the target asset allocation for the Strategy Funds becomes more conservative over time. The Strategy Funds intend to change their allocation to the Underlying Funds in which they invest once a year, typically near year end. At approximately the target year, the target allocations of each Strategy Fund to the Underlying Funds will be fixed at 66.3% exposure to Underlying fixed income funds, 27.1% exposure to Underlying equity funds and
6.6% to Underlying alternative funds. This means that you will have 33.7% of your investment exposed to the equity and alternative Underlying Funds, and the risks of such exposure, while in retirement. RIM may in the future change the Strategy Funds’ asset allocation shift over time.

RIM, the Funds’ investment adviser, may modify the target asset allocation for any Fund, including changes to the Underlying Funds in which a Fund invests, from time to time. RIM’s allocation decisions are generally based on RIM’s outlook on the business and economic cycle, relative market valuations and market sentiment. A Fund’s actual allocation may vary from the target strategic asset allocation at any point in time (1) due to market movements, (2) by up to +/- 5% at the equity, fixed income or alternative category level based on RIM’s capital markets research, and/or (3) due to the implementation over a period of time of a change to the target strategic asset allocation including the addition of a new Underlying Fund. There may be no changes in the asset allocation or to the Underlying Funds in a given year or such changes may be made one or more times in a year. These types of changes may impact the Funds’ asset allocation shift over time. A Fund’s target strategic asset allocation, range of variance from the target strategic allocation and the Underlying Funds in which a Fund may invest may be changed from time to time without shareholder notice or approval.

In the future, the Funds may also invest in other RIC Underlying Funds that pursue investment strategies not pursued by the current Underlying Funds or represent asset classes which are not currently represented by the Underlying Funds. Information regarding a Fund’s actual and target strategic allocations to the Underlying Funds is available to shareholders at https://russellinvestments.com and on a periodic basis through the Fund’s quarterly, semiannual and annual reports, filed with the SEC. The Funds’ asset allocation and the asset allocation shift over time are based on proprietary research which takes into account Department of Labor regulations regarding qualified default investment options for employee benefit plans.

After a Strategy Fund reaches its target year, it may, depending on the facts and circumstances and contingent upon Board approval, continue to operate, be merged into the In Retirement Fund or another fund, or be liquidated. The Board may, if it deems appropriate to do so, authorize the liquidation or merger of a Fund without shareholder approval. The Board will, consistent with its fiduciary duty, consider the best interests of shareholders when determining whether to authorize a liquidation or merger of a Fund. Unless Fund Shares are held in a tax-deferred account, a Fund liquidation may result in a taxable event for shareholders of the liquidated Fund.

**Choosing a Fund**

The Strategy Funds are designed for investors who plan to retire close to the target year indicated in the Fund name. The Strategy Funds are intended for investors planning for retirement who desire an asset allocated portfolio that becomes more conservative over time. The Strategy Funds whose stated target years are further away invest a greater portion of their assets in equity and alternative Underlying Funds, which RIM believes provide a greater opportunity for capital appreciation over the long-term. Generally, the potential for higher returns over time is accompanied by a higher risk of a
decline in the value of your investment. The Strategy Funds whose stated target years are closer invest a greater portion of their assets in fixed income Underlying Funds, which RIM believes typically offer reduced risk and price volatility, and, accordingly, lower expected returns than the Strategy Funds that are further from their stated target year.

When selecting a Strategy Fund, consider your estimated retirement date. It is expected that you will choose a Strategy Fund whose stated target year is closest to your retirement date. Choosing a Strategy Fund targeting an earlier target year represents a more conservative choice; choosing a Strategy Fund with a later target year represents a more aggressive choice. It is important to note that the target year of the Strategy Fund you select should not necessarily represent the specific year you intend to start drawing retirement assets. It should be a guide only. More conservative investors might want to consider investing in a Strategy Fund with a target year earlier than one that is closest to their planned retirement year.

Asset allocation — dividing your investment among various asset classes — is one of the most critical decisions you can make as an investor. It is also important to recognize that the asset allocation strategy you use today may not be appropriate as you move closer to retirement. The Strategy Funds are designed to provide you with a single Fund with an asset allocation that changes over time as your investment time horizon changes.

The In Retirement Fund is intended for investors who have reached retirement age and are no longer contributing to their retirement savings. The fixed asset allocation of the In Retirement Fund to the Underlying Funds in which it invests is intended to support an inflation-adjusted average annual withdrawal rate of 4% of initial investment over a long-term time horizon (approximately 20 years) with a portion of the initial investment remaining at the end of that time horizon. However, neither the Fund nor RIM represent or guarantee that the Fund will be able to meet this goal.

You should also realize that the Funds are not a complete solution to your retirement needs. You must weigh many factors when considering when to retire, what your retirement needs will be, and what sources of income you may need.

On rare occasions, a Fund may take a temporary defensive position that may be inconsistent with its long-term principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. If this occurs, a Fund may not achieve its investment objective during such times. A Fund may take a defensive position by raising cash levels and/or reducing or eliminating the strategy to expose its cash to the performance of appropriate markets.
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES OF THE UNDERLYING FUNDS

The objective and principal strategies of each Underlying Fund are described in this section. The Funds currently intend to allocate assets to all or some of the Underlying Funds described below. Further information about the Underlying Funds is contained in the Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information of the Underlying Funds. Because each Fund invests in the Underlying Funds, investors in each Fund will be affected by the Underlying Funds’ investment strategies in direct proportion to the amount of assets each Fund allocates to the Underlying Fund pursuing such strategies. To request a copy of a Prospectus for an Underlying Fund, contact RIC at 800-787-7354.

Each of the following Underlying Funds has either a fundamental or a non-fundamental investment objective as noted below. A fundamental investment objective may only be changed with shareholder approval. A non-fundamental investment objective may be changed by the Board of an Underlying Fund without shareholder approval. If an Underlying Fund’s investment objective is changed, the Prospectus will be supplemented to reflect the new investment objective.

RIM or the money managers may or may not use all of the securities and investment strategies listed below. This Prospectus does not describe all of the various types of securities and investment strategies that may be used by the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds may invest in other types of securities and use other investment strategies that are not described in this Prospectus. Such securities and investment strategies may subject the Underlying Funds to additional risks. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for additional information about the securities and investment strategies described in this Prospectus and about additional securities and non-principal investment strategies that may be used by the Underlying Funds.

Unless otherwise stated, all percentage and credit quality limitations on Underlying Fund investments listed in this Prospectus apply at the time of investment. There would be no violation of any of these limitations unless a Fund fails to comply with any such limitation immediately after and as a result of an investment. A later change in circumstances will not require the sale of an investment if it was proper at the time it was made.

SELECT U.S. EQUITY FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide long term capital growth.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities economically tied to the U.S. The Fund invests principally in common stocks of large and medium capitalization U.S. companies but may also invest in small capitalization U.S. companies. The Fund defines large and medium capitalization stocks as stocks of those companies represented by the Russell 1000® Index or within the capitalization range of the Russell 1000® Index as measured at its most recent reconstitution.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective by managing the Fund’s overall exposures (such as volatility, momentum, growth, value, quality, defensive, dynamic, capitalization size, industry or sector). RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Fund to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which it believes will provide the desired exposures. After RIM has determined the Fund’s desired exposures, RIM identifies baskets of stocks and determines their weights within the Fund in order to reflect those desired exposures. These baskets are generally comprised of stocks included in the Russell 1000® Index but may include or be entirely comprised of stocks not included in the Russell 1000® Index. The baskets are derived from various indexes, quantitative tools and/or rules-based processes designed to achieve desired exposures. RIM may also invest in index futures, index put or call options or exchange traded funds as a substitute for the purchase of stocks to achieve desired exposures, in pursuit of the Fund’s investment objective or for hedging purposes.

The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to the performance of appropriate markets by purchasing equity securities and/or derivatives, which typically include index
futures contracts. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies, known as real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), that own and/or manage properties. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**U.S. DEFENSIVE EQUITY FUND**

**Investment Objective (Fundamental)**

The Fund seeks to provide long term capital growth.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities economically tied to the U.S. The Fund invests principally in common stocks of large and medium capitalization U.S. companies. The Fund defines large and medium capitalization stocks as stocks of those companies represented by the Russell 1000® Index or within the capitalization range of the Russell 1000® Index as measured at its most recent reconstitution. The Fund employs a defensive style of investing. Defensive style emphasizes investments in equity securities of companies believed to have: (i) lower than average stock price volatility (i.e., the amount by which a stock’s price rises and falls over short-term time periods); (ii) characteristics indicating high financial quality, which may include lower financial leverage and/or higher return on capital; and/or (iii) stable business fundamentals, which may include higher earnings stability. The Fund’s investment strategy is designed to provide returns that are less volatile than those of the broad U.S. large and medium capitalization equity market. The Fund may employ a limited long-short strategy (also referred to as a 115/15 or 130/30 strategy) pursuant to which it sells securities short.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. The Fund employs discretionary and non-discretionary money managers. The Fund’s discretionary money managers select the individual portfolio instruments for the assets assigned to them. The Fund’s non-discretionary money managers provide a model portfolio to RIM representing their investment recommendations, based upon which RIM purchases and sells securities for the Fund. RIM manages Fund assets not allocated to discretionary money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the portion of Fund assets for which the Fund’s non-discretionary money managers provide model portfolios and the Fund’s cash balances. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to the performance of appropriate markets by purchasing equity securities and/or derivatives, which typically include index futures contracts. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**U.S. DYNAMIC EQUITY FUND**

**Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)**

The Fund seeks to provide long term capital growth.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities economically tied to the U.S. The Fund invests principally in common stocks of large and medium capitalization U.S. companies. The Fund defines large and medium capitalization stocks as stocks of those companies represented by the Russell 1000® Index or within the capitalization range of the Russell 1000® Index as measured at its most recent reconstitution. The Fund generally employs a dynamic style of investing. Dynamic style emphasizes investments in equity securities of companies believed to be currently
undergoing or expected to undergo positive change that will lead to stock price appreciation. Dynamic stocks typically have: (i) higher than average stock price volatility (i.e., the amount by which a stock’s price rises and falls over short-term time periods); (ii) characteristics indicating lower financial quality, which may include greater financial leverage; and/or (iii) less business stability, which may include lower earnings stability. The Fund may employ a limited long-short strategy (also referred to as a 115/15 or 120/20 strategy) pursuant to which it sells securities short.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. RIM manages assets not allocated to money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the Fund’s cash balances. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to the performance of appropriate markets by purchasing equity securities and/or derivatives, which typically include index futures contracts.

The Fund may also invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers by purchasing American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) or Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

U.S. SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide long term capital growth.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in small capitalization equity securities economically tied to the U.S. The Fund invests principally in common stocks of small capitalization U.S. companies, some of which are also considered micro capitalization U.S. companies. The Fund defines small capitalization stocks as stocks of those companies represented by the Russell 2000® Index or within the capitalization range of the Russell 2000® Index as measured at its most recent reconstitution.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-style (growth, value and market-oriented) and multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. RIM manages assets not allocated to money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the Fund’s cash balances. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to the performance of appropriate markets by purchasing equity securities and/or derivatives, which typically include index futures contracts.

The Fund may also invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers by purchasing American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) or Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies, known as real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), that own and/or manage properties. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.
SELECT INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide long term capital growth.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities. The Fund invests principally in equity securities, including common stocks issued by companies economically tied to or located in developed market countries, other than the U.S. The Fund’s securities are denominated principally in foreign currencies and are typically held outside the U.S. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in equity securities of companies that are economically tied to emerging market countries. The Fund considers the following countries to have developed markets: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. As a general rule, the Fund considers emerging market countries to include every other country. The Fund invests principally in large and medium capitalization companies, but may also invest in small capitalization companies. The Fund defines large and medium capitalization stocks as stocks of those companies represented by the Russell Developed ex-U.S. Large Cap Index or within the capitalization range of the Russell Developed ex-U.S. Large Cap Index as measured at its most recent reconstitution.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective by managing the Fund’s overall exposures (such as volatility, momentum, growth, value, quality, defensive, dynamic, capitalization size, industry, sector or region). RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Fund to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which it believes will provide the desired exposures. After RIM has determined the Fund’s desired exposures, RIM identifies baskets of stocks and determines their weights within the Fund in order to reflect those desired exposures. These baskets are generally comprised of stocks included in the Russell Developed ex-U.S. Large Cap Index but may include or be entirely comprised of stocks not included in the Russell Developed ex-U.S. Large Cap Index. The baskets are derived from various indexes, quantitative tools and/or rules-based processes designed to achieve desired exposures. RIM may also invest in index futures, index put or call options, currency forwards or exchange traded funds as a substitute for the purchase of stocks to achieve desired exposures, in pursuit of the Fund’s investment objective or for hedging purposes. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to the performance of appropriate markets by purchasing equity securities and/or derivatives, which typically include index futures contracts and forward currency contracts.

The Fund may use derivatives, including stock options, country index futures and swaps or currency forwards, to (1) manage country and currency exposure as a substitute for holding securities directly or (2) facilitate the implementation of its investment strategy. The Fund may use derivatives to take both long and short positions.

The Fund may at times seek to protect a portion of its investments against adverse currency exchange rate changes by purchasing forward currency contracts and may engage in currency transactions for speculative purposes. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies, known as real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), that own and/or manage properties. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide long term capital growth.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities. The Fund invests principally in equity securities, including common stocks and preferred stocks, of companies economically tied to a number of countries around the world, including the U.S., and in depositary receipts, in a globally diversified manner. A portion of the Fund’s securities
are denominated in foreign currencies and are typically held outside the U.S. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in equity securities of companies that are economically tied to emerging market countries. The Fund considers emerging market countries to include every country in the world except Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Fund invests principally in large and medium capitalization companies, but may also invest in small capitalization companies. The Fund defines large and medium capitalization stocks as stocks of those companies represented by the Russell Developed Large Cap Index or within the capitalization range of the Russell Developed Large Cap Index as measured at its most recent reconstitution.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-style (growth, value, market-oriented and defensive) and multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. RIM manages assets not allocated to money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the Fund’s cash balances. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to the performance of appropriate markets by purchasing equity securities and/or derivatives, which typically include index futures contracts and forward currency contracts. The Fund may use derivatives, including stock options, country index futures and swaps or currency forwards, to (1) manage country and currency exposure as a substitute for holding securities directly or (2) facilitate the implementation of its investment strategy. The Fund may use derivatives to take both long and short positions.

The Fund may at times seek to protect a portion of its investments against adverse currency exchange rate changes by purchasing forward currency contracts and may engage in currency transactions for speculative purposes. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**EMERGING MARKETS FUND**

**Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)**

The Fund seeks to provide long term capital growth.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in emerging market companies. The Fund principally invests in equity securities, including common stock and preferred stock of companies that are economically tied to emerging market countries and in depositary receipts. The Fund considers emerging market countries to include every country in the world except Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Fund invests in large, medium and small capitalization companies. The Fund’s securities are denominated principally in foreign currencies and are typically held outside the U.S. A portion of the Fund’s net assets may be “illiquid securities.”

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-style (growth, value and market-oriented) and multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. The Fund employs discretionary and non-discretionary money managers. The Fund’s discretionary money managers select the individual portfolio instruments for the assets assigned to them. The Fund’s non-discretionary money managers provide a model portfolio to RIM representing their investment recommendations, based upon which RIM purchases and sells securities for the Fund. RIM manages Fund assets not allocated to discretionary money managers,
which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the portion of Fund assets for which the Fund’s non-discretionary money managers provide model portfolios and the Fund’s cash balances. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to the performance of appropriate markets by purchasing equity securities and/or derivatives, which typically include index futures contracts and forward currency contracts. The Fund may use derivatives, including stock options, country index futures and swaps or currency forwards, to (1) manage country and currency exposure as a substitute for holding securities directly or (2) facilitate the implementation of its investment strategy. The Fund may use derivatives to take both long and short positions.

The Fund may at times seek to protect a portion of its investments against adverse currency exchange rate changes by purchasing forward currency contracts and may engage in currency transactions for speculative purposes. The Fund may invest in other investment companies and pooled investment vehicles. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

COMMODITY STRATEGIES FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide long term total return.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its investment objective by investing directly, and/or indirectly through a wholly-owned subsidiary, in commodity index-linked instruments, other commodity-linked instruments, derivative instruments (including swap agreements and commodity-linked structured notes, futures and options contracts with respect to indexes or individual commodities and options on futures contracts), cash and fixed income securities that together are intended to provide exposure to the performance of the collateralized commodity futures market. It is designed to generally achieve positive performance relative to that of the Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return (“Bloomberg Index”), although there can be no guarantee that this positive performance will be achieved. The Bloomberg Index is a broadly diversified futures index composed of futures contracts on 22 physical commodities. The Fund gains exposure to the commodities markets by investing up to 25% of its total assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund (the “Subsidiary”) organized as a company under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Fund’s or the Subsidiary’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund’s or Subsidiary’s investment returns to be impacted by the performance of instruments the Fund or the Subsidiary does not own and result in the Fund’s or the Subsidiary’s total investment exposure exceeding the value of its portfolio. The Fund may use derivatives to take both long and short positions.

The Fund may invest in corporate debt securities, Yankee Bonds (dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. by non-U.S. banks and corporations), U.S. Government securities, variable and floating rate securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and municipal debt obligations. The fixed income portion of the portfolio includes debt securities that are considered to be of “investment grade” quality at the time of purchase, but the Fund may also invest its assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as “high-yield” or “junk bonds”). The average duration of the fixed income portion of the portfolio (excluding structured notes) is one year or less. The Fund may also invest in bank obligations.

The Fund may purchase and sell non-commodity futures contracts, including interest rate, Treasury, Eurodollar, and currency futures, and may enter into spot and forward currency contracts.

The Fund may invest up to 35% of its assets in securities of issuers economically tied to non-U.S. countries, including issuers economically tied to emerging market countries. The Fund considers emerging market countries to include every country in the world except Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the
GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide long term growth of capital and current income.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in securities issued by companies that are engaged in the infrastructure business. Infrastructure refers to the systems and networks of energy, transportation, communication and other services required for the normal function of society. Infrastructure companies also include energy-related companies organized as master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) and their affiliates. The Fund principally invests in equity securities, including common stocks, of infrastructure companies economically tied to a number of countries around the world, including the U.S., in a globally diversified manner. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in non-U.S. securities, including emerging markets securities. The Fund considers emerging market countries to include every country in the world except Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Fund may invest in large, medium or small capitalization companies.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. RIM manages Fund assets not allocated to money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the Fund’s cash balances. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing its cash to the performance of appropriate markets by purchasing equity securities and/or derivatives, which typically include index futures contracts.

The Fund may enter into spot and forward currency contracts to facilitate settlement of securities transactions. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

GLOBAL REAL ESTATE SECURITIES FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide current income and long term capital growth.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in real estate securities. The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by
concentrating its investments in equity securities of real estate companies economically tied to a number of countries around the world, including the U.S., in a globally diversified manner. The Fund invests principally in securities of companies, known as real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and other REIT-like entities that own interests in real estate or real estate-related loans. The Fund may also invest in equity securities of other types of real estate-related companies. A portion of the Fund’s securities are denominated in foreign currencies and are typically held outside the U.S. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in equity securities of companies that are located in emerging markets. The Fund considers emerging market countries to include every country in the world except Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. RIM manages Fund assets not allocated to money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the Fund’s cash balances. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to the performance of certain real estate securities or, in certain circumstances, broad global equity markets by purchasing equity securities and/or derivatives, which typically include index futures contracts and swaps.

The Fund may enter into spot or forward currency contracts to facilitate settlement of securities transactions. The Fund may invest in large, medium or small capitalization companies. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

GLOBAL OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide total return.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in bonds. The Fund invests in various tactical global bond opportunities including high yield debt securities, emerging markets debt securities (including Brady Bonds), U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities, Yankee Bonds (dollar denominated obligations issued in the U.S. by non-U.S. banks and corporations), fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including Treasury Inflation Protected Securities and zero coupon securities) or by non-U.S. governments, or by any U.S. government or non-U.S. government agency or instrumentality (including emerging markets sovereign debt) and investment grade securities.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. RIM manages assets not allocated to money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the Fund’s cash balances.

The Fund may invest in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as “high yield” or “junk bonds”). The Fund may invest without limitation in securities denominated in foreign currencies, in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers and in developed and emerging markets debt securities. The Fund
considers the following countries to have developed markets: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. As a general rule, the Fund considers emerging market countries to include every other country. The Fund may invest in currency futures and options on futures, forward currency contracts, currency swaps and currency options for speculative purposes or to seek to protect a portion of its investments against adverse currency exchange rate changes. The Fund invests in derivative instruments and may use derivatives to take both long and short positions. The Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund’s investment returns to be impacted by the performance of securities the Fund does not own and result in the Fund’s total investment exposure exceeding the value of its portfolio. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to changes in interest rates or market/sector returns by purchasing fixed income securities and/or derivatives, which typically include total return swaps, index credit default swaps and to be announced (“TBA”) securities. The Fund also purchases loans and other direct indebtedness, including bank loans (also called “leveraged loans”). The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. The Fund may invest in commercial paper, including asset-backed commercial paper. The Fund may invest in convertible securities, including contingent convertible securities. A portion of the Fund’s net assets may be “illiquid” securities. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

STRATEGIC BOND FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide current income, and as a secondary objective, capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in bonds.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. RIM manages assets not allocated to money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the Fund’s cash balances.

The Fund invests in mortgage related securities, including mortgage-backed securities. The Fund also invests in (1) U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities, (2) Yankee Bonds (dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. by non-U.S. banks and corporations), (3) fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, non-U.S. governments, or by any U.S. government or non-U.S. government agency or instrumentality and (4) asset-backed securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as “high-yield” or “junk bonds”). The Fund may invest in currency futures and options on futures, forward currency contracts, currency swaps and currency options for speculative purposes or to seek to protect a portion of its investments against adverse currency exchange rate changes. The Fund invests in derivative instruments and may use derivatives to take both long and short positions. The Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund’s investment returns to be impacted by the performance of securities the Fund does not own and result in the Fund’s total investment exposure exceeding the value of its portfolio. The duration of the Fund’s portfolio typically ranges within 20% of the duration of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, but may vary up to 35% from the Index’s duration. A portion of the Fund’s net assets may be illiquid. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. The Fund purchases loans and other direct indebtedness, including bank loans (also called “leveraged loans”). The Fund invests in non-U.S. debt securities, including developed and emerging market debt securities, some of which may be non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund considers the following countries to have developed markets: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,
Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. As a general rule, the Fund considers emerging market countries to include every other country. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. The Fund may invest in commercial paper, including asset-backed commercial paper. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to changes in interest rates or market/sector returns by purchasing fixed income securities and/or derivatives, which typically include exchange traded fixed income futures contracts, to be announced (“TBA”) securities and swaps. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.

**INVESTMENT GRADE BOND FUND**

**Investment Objective (Fundamental)**

The Fund seeks to provide current income and the preservation of capital.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in investment grade bonds.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. RIM manages assets not allocated to money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the Fund’s cash balances.

The Fund invests in mortgage related securities, including mortgage-backed securities. The Fund also invests in (1) U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities, (2) Yankee Bonds (dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. by non-U.S. banks and corporations), (3) fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, non-U.S. governments, or by any U.S. government or non-U.S. government agency or instrumentality and (4) asset-backed securities. The Fund will invest principally in securities of “investment grade” quality at the time of purchase. The Fund may invest in currency futures and options on futures, forward currency contracts, currency swaps and currency options for speculative purposes or to seek to protect a portion of its investments against adverse currency exchange rate changes. The Fund invests in derivative instruments and may use derivatives to take both long and short positions. The Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund’s investment returns to be impacted by the performance of securities the Fund does not own and result in the Fund’s total investment exposure exceeding the value of its portfolio. The duration of the Fund’s portfolio typically ranges within 20% of the duration of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, but may vary up to 25% from the Index’s duration. A portion of the Fund’s net assets may be illiquid. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. The Fund purchases loans and other direct indebtedness. The Fund invests in non-U.S. debt securities, including developed and emerging market debt securities, some of which may be non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund considers the following countries to have developed markets: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. As a general rule, the Fund considers emerging market countries to include every other country. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. The Fund may invest in commercial paper, including asset-backed commercial paper. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to changes in interest rates or market/sector returns by purchasing fixed income securities and/or derivatives, which typically include exchange traded fixed income futures contracts, to be announced (“TBA”) securities and swaps. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.
SHORT DURATION BOND FUND

Investment Objective (Non-Fundamental)

The Fund seeks to provide current income and preservation of capital with a focus on short duration securities.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has a non-fundamental policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes in bonds.

Russell Investment Management, LLC (“RIM”) provides or oversees the provision of all investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund, including developing the investment program for the Fund and managing the Fund’s overall exposures. RIM employs a multi-manager approach for the Fund whereby RIM selects the investment strategies for the Fund and utilizes multiple money managers to pursue those strategies. RIM manages assets not allocated to money managers, which include assets managed by RIM to effect the Fund’s investment strategies and/or to actively manage the Fund’s overall exposures to seek to achieve the desired risk/return profile for the Fund. RIM may utilize quantitative or qualitative analysis or quantitative models designed to assess Fund characteristics and identify a portfolio which provides the desired exposures or use strategies based on indexes that represent the desired exposures, including index replication and optimized index sampling (strategies that seek to purchase the securities in an index or a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models, respectively). RIM also manages the Fund’s cash balances.

The Fund invests principally in short duration bonds and defines short duration as a duration ranging from 0.5 to 3.0 years. The Fund has no restrictions on individual security duration. The Fund invests in mortgage related securities, including mortgage-backed securities. The Fund also invests in (1) U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities, (2) Yankee Bonds (dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. by non-U.S. banks and corporations), (3) fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, non-U.S. governments, or by any U.S. government or non-U.S. government agency or instrumentality and (4) asset-backed securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as “high-yield” or “junk bonds”). The Fund may invest in currency futures and options on futures, forward currency contracts, currency swaps and currency options for speculative purposes or to seek to protect a portion of its investments against adverse currency exchange rate changes. The Fund invests in derivative instruments and may use derivatives to take both long and short positions. The Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund’s investment returns to be impacted by the performance of securities the Fund does not own and result in the Fund’s total investment exposure exceeding the value of its portfolio. A portion of the Fund’s net assets may be illiquid. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. The Fund purchases loans and other direct indebtedness, including bank loans (also called “leveraged loans”). The Fund invests in non-U.S. debt securities, including developed and emerging market debt securities, some of which may be non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund considers the following countries to have developed markets: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. As a general rule, the Fund considers emerging market countries to include every other country. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. The Fund may invest in commercial paper, including asset-backed commercial paper. The Fund may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. or foreign banks. The Fund usually, but not always, pursues a strategy to be fully invested by exposing all or a portion of its cash to changes in interest rates or market/sector returns by purchasing fixed income securities and/or derivatives, which typically include exchange traded fixed income futures contracts and swaps. Please refer to the “Investment Objective and Investment Strategies” section in the Underlying Fund’s Prospectus for further information.
RISKS

An investment in the Funds, like any investment, has risks. The value of a Fund fluctuates and you could lose money. Please refer to the discussion below and the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information for a discussion of risks associated with types of securities held by the Underlying Funds and the investment practices employed by the Underlying Funds.

The principal risks of investing in the Funds are those associated with:

Investing in Affiliated Underlying Funds

Since the assets of each Fund are invested in shares of the Underlying Funds, the investment performance of each Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. The Funds have no control over the Underlying Funds’ investment strategies. Because RIM’s profitability on the Underlying Funds varies from fund to fund, in determining the allocation of each fund of funds among the Underlying Funds, RIM may be deemed to have a conflict of interest. RIM, however, is a fiduciary to the Fund and its shareholders and is legally obligated to act in their best interest when selecting underlying affiliated mutual funds.

Asset Allocation

Neither the Funds nor RIM can offer any assurance that the asset allocation of a Fund will either maximize returns or minimize risks. Nor can the Funds or RIM offer assurance that a recommended allocation will be the appropriate allocation in all circumstances for every investor with a particular time horizon or that the recommended asset allocation will meet an investor’s retirement savings goals.

Long-Term Viability Risk

Certain Funds are relatively new Funds and have relatively low assets under management which may result in additional risk. There can be no assurance that these Funds will grow to an economically viable size, in which case these Funds may cease operations. In such an event, investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time. You should consider your own investment goals, time horizon and risk tolerance before investing in any Fund.

The Funds are exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of their assets among the Underlying Funds. The following are the risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds which are also risks of investing in the Funds as a result of their investment in the Underlying Funds:

Multi-Manager Approach

While the investment strategies employed by an Underlying Fund’s money managers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. The interplay of the various strategies employed by an Underlying Fund’s multiple money managers may result in an Underlying Fund holding a significant amount of certain types of securities. This may be beneficial or detrimental to an Underlying Fund’s performance depending upon the performance of those securities and the overall economic environment. The money managers selected for an Underlying Fund may underperform the market generally or other money managers that could have been selected for that Fund. The multi-manager approach could increase an Underlying Fund’s portfolio turnover rates which may result in higher levels of realized capital gains or losses with respect to an Underlying Fund’s portfolio securities, higher brokerage commissions and other transaction costs. The success of an Underlying Fund’s investment strategy depends on, among other things, both RIM’s skill in selecting money managers and allocating assets to those money managers and on a money manager’s skill in executing the relevant investment strategy and selecting investments for the Underlying Fund.

Active Management Risk

Actively managed investment portfolios are subject to active management risk. Despite strategies designed to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective, the values of investments will change with market conditions, and so will the value of any investment in an Underlying Fund and you could lose money. Investments in an Underlying Fund could be lost or an Underlying Fund could underperform other investments. For the Select U.S. Equity Fund and Select International Equity Fund, RIM utilizes a variety of quantitative inputs and qualitative investment information and analysis in the management of the Underlying Fund. If the quantitative inputs are not predicative or qualitative assessments are incorrect, the Underlying Fund may underperform.
• **Security and Security Basket Selection**

The securities, baskets of securities or instruments chosen by RIM or a money manager to be in an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may not perform as RIM or the Underlying Fund’s money managers expect. In fundamental analysis, securities are selected based upon research and analysis of a variety of factors. The process may result in an evaluation of a security’s value that may be incorrect or, if correct, may not be reflected by the market. Security or instrument selection risk may cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies even in a rising market.

• **Exposure Tilts**

RIM will implement shifts in the Select U.S. Equity and Select International Equity Funds’ exposures by over or underweighting any of the portfolio’s investment characteristics relative to its index over the short, intermediate or long term. Such tilts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect.

• **Management of Underlying Fund Exposures**

There is no guarantee that RIM will effectively assess an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures and it is possible that its judgments regarding an Underlying Fund’s risk/return profile may prove incorrect. In addition, actions taken to manage overall Underlying Fund exposures, including risk, may be ineffective and/or cause the Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies in the short- and/or long-term. To seek to actively manage certain Underlying Funds’ overall exposures, RIM may use index-based strategies, including index replication and optimized index sampling. For more information about these strategies, see the Index-Based Investing risk in this Prospectus. RIM may also use quantitative models in the management of an Underlying Fund’s exposures. For more information about quantitative models, see the Quantitative Investing risk in this Prospectus. In order to respond to changes in market risks and opportunities, RIM may implement shifts in an Underlying Fund’s investment style exposures by changing the Underlying Fund’s money manager allocations. Such shifts may be ineffective and RIM’s judgments regarding perceived market risks and opportunities may be incorrect.

Index-Based Investing

The Underlying Funds may use index-based strategies, including index replication and optimized index sampling, for certain purposes, including actively managing an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Index replication strategies seek to purchase the securities in an index or a blend of indexes (the “reference index”) in order to track the reference index’s performance. Optimized index sampling strategies do not attempt to purchase every security in the reference index, but instead purchase a sampling of securities using optimization and risk models. This process involves the analysis of tradeoffs between various factors as well as turnover and transaction costs in order to estimate optimal portfolio holdings based upon the reference index in order to achieve desired Underlying Fund exposures. Unlike index replication strategies, optimized index sampling strategies do not seek to fully replicate the reference index and an Underlying Fund may not hold all the securities and may hold securities not included in the reference index. An Underlying Fund may hold constituent securities of the reference index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of the performance of individual securities or market conditions could cause an Underlying Fund’s return to be lower than if the Underlying Fund employed a fundamental investment approach to security selection with respect to that portion of its portfolio. Additionally, the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy is subject to “tracking error” risk, which is the risk that the performance of the portion of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio utilizing an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the reference index it seeks to track due to differences in security holdings, operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows, operational inefficiencies and tax considerations.

Non-Discretionary Implementation Risk

With respect to the portion of an Underlying Fund that is managed pursuant to model portfolios provided by non-discretionary money managers, it is expected that trades will be effected on a periodic basis and therefore less frequently than would typically be the case if discretionary money managers were employed. Given that values of investments change with market conditions, this could cause an Underlying Fund’s return to be lower than if the Underlying Fund employed discretionary money managers with respect to that portion of its portfolio. In addition, RIM
may deviate, subject to certain limitations, from the model portfolios provided by non-discretionary money managers for various purposes and this may cause an Underlying Fund’s return to be lower than if RIM had implemented the model portfolio as provided by the money manager.

**Quantitative Investing**

Quantitative inputs and models are generally backward-looking or use historical data to evaluate prospective investments or to generate forecasts. This could result in incorrect assessments of the specific portfolio characteristics or ineffective adjustments to an Underlying Fund’s overall exposures. Securities selected using quantitative analysis may perform differently than analysis of their historical trends would suggest as a result of the factors used in the analysis, the weight placed on each factor, and changes in underlying market conditions. As market dynamics shift over time, a previously successful input or model may become outdated and result in losses. Inputs or models may be flawed or not work as anticipated and cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar objectives and strategies. Certain inputs and models may utilize third-party data and models that RIM believes to be reliable. However, RIM does not guarantee the accuracy of third-party data or models.

**Equity Securities Risk**

The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to general market and economic conditions (market risk) and in response to the performance of individual companies (company risk). Therefore, the value of an investment in the Underlying Funds may decrease. The market as a whole can decline for many reasons, including adverse political or economic developments in the U.S. or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling. Also, certain unanticipated events, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, and other geopolitical events, can have a dramatic adverse effect on stock markets. Changes in the financial condition of a company or other issuer, changes in specific market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions that affect a particular type of investment or issuer, and changes in general market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions can adversely affect the price of equity securities. These developments and changes can affect a single issuer, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.

- **Common Stocks**
  The value of common stocks will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued the stock, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. If an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of the issuer’s debt instruments will take precedence over the claims of owners of common stocks.

- **Value Stocks**
  Investments in value stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risks that (i) their intrinsic values may never be realized by the market or (ii) such stock may turn out not to have been undervalued.

- **Growth Stocks**
  Investments in growth stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks. Growth company stocks generally provide minimal dividends which could otherwise offset the impact of a market decline. The value of growth company stocks may rise and fall significantly based, in part, on investors’ perceptions of the company, rather than on fundamental analysis of the stocks.

- **Defensive Stocks**
  Investments in defensive stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks. In rising markets, defensive stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and dynamic stocks. Defensive stocks may also underperform the broad market in declining markets and over various market periods. The relative performance of stocks selected pursuant to a defensive style may fluctuate over time. Defensive stocks may not consistently exhibit the defensive characteristics for which they were selected and may not have lower than average stock price volatility or provide less volatile returns than the broad equity market.

- **Dynamic Stocks**
  Investments in dynamic stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks. In declining markets, dynamic stocks are likely to underperform growth, value and defensive stocks. Dynamic stocks have higher than average stock price volatility and may experience sharp declines in value. Generally, securities with higher
price volatility are considered riskier investments than securities with lower price volatility. Dynamic companies may be subject to a heightened risk of bankruptcy. There is no guarantee that a company’s potential for stock price appreciation will be effectively assessed and it is possible that such judgments may prove incorrect. Dynamic investing tends to result in an overweight to medium capitalization stocks.

- **Market-Oriented Investments**
  Market-oriented investments are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risks associated with growth and value stocks.

- **Securities of Medium Capitalization Companies**
  Investments in securities of medium capitalization companies are subject to the risks of common stocks. However, investments in medium capitalization companies may involve greater risks than those associated with larger, more established companies. Securities of such issuers may be thinly traded, and thus, difficult to buy and sell in the market. These companies often have narrower markets, more limited operating or business history, more limited product lines, 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 an Underlying Fund’s portfolio.

- **Securities of Small Capitalization Companies**
  Investments in securities of small capitalization companies are subject to the risks of common stocks, including the risks of investing in securities of medium capitalization companies. However, investments in small capitalization companies may involve greater risks, as, generally, the smaller the company size, the greater these risks.

- **Securities of Micro Capitalization Companies and Companies with Capitalization Smaller than the Russell 2000® Index**
  Investments in securities of micro capitalization companies and companies with capitalizations smaller than the Russell 2000® Index are subject to the risks of common stocks, including the risks of investing in securities of medium and small capitalization companies. However, investments in such companies may involve greater risks, as, generally, the smaller the company size, the greater these risks. In addition, micro capitalization companies and companies with capitalization smaller than the Russell 2000® Index may be newly formed with more limited track records and less publicly available information.

- **Preferred Stocks**
  Investments in preferred stocks are subject to the risks of common stocks, as well as the risk that interest rates will rise and make the fixed dividend feature, if any, less appealing to investors resulting in a decline in price. Preferred stock does not usually have voting rights. The absence of voting rights may result in approval by the holders of the common stock of a corporate action to restructure a company for the benefit of the holders of the common stock to the detriment of the holders of the preferred stocks.

- **Rights, Warrants and Convertible Securities**
  Rights and warrants are instruments which entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Rights are similar to warrants but rights typically have shorter durations and are offered to current stockholders of the issuer. Changes in the value of a right or a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a right or a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a right or a warrant may offer greater potential for capital loss.

  Convertible securities can be bonds, notes, debentures, preferred stock or other securities which are convertible into common stock. Convertible securities are subject to both the credit and interest rate risks associated with fixed income securities and to the market risk associated with common stock. Unlike traditional convertible securities, contingent convertible securities generally provide for mandatory conversion into common stock of the issuer under certain circumstances. The mandatory conversion might be automatically triggered, for instance, if a company fails to meet the minimum amount of capital described in the security, the company’s regulator makes a determination that the security should convert or the company receives specified levels of extraordinary public support. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, an Underlying Fund could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero. Conversion would deepen the subordination of an Underlying Fund, hence worsening the Underlying Fund’s standing in the case
of an issuer’s insolvency. In addition, some contingent convertible securities have a set stock conversion rate that would cause a reduction in value of the security if the price of the stock is below the conversion price on the conversion date.

**Fixed Income Securities Risk**

Fixed income securities generally are subject to the following risks: (i) **Interest rate risk** which is the risk that prices of fixed income securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall. Interest rates in the United States are at, or near, historic lows, which may increase an Underlying Fund’s exposure to risks associated with rising rates. Additionally, expectations of higher inflation generally cause interest rates to rise. The longer the duration of the security, the more sensitive the security is to this risk. A 1% increase in interest rates would reduce the value of a $100 note by approximately one dollar if it had a one-year duration; (ii) **Market risk** which is the risk that the value of fixed income securities fluctuates in response to general market and economic conditions. Fixed income markets have experienced volatility, which may result in increased shareholder redemptions; (iii) **Company risk** which is the risk that the value of fixed income securities fluctuates in response to the performance of individual companies; (iv) **Credit and default risk** which is the risk that an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or other issuer of credit support is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk which are often reflected in credit ratings. Fixed income securities may be downgraded in credit rating or go into default. While all fixed income securities are subject to credit risk, lower-rated bonds and bonds with longer final maturities generally have higher credit risks and higher risk of default; (v) **Inflation risk** which is the risk that the present value of a security will be less in the future if inflation decreases the value of money; and (vi) **LIBOR risk** which is the risk that artificially low submissions to the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) rate setting process during the global financial crisis could adversely affect the interest rates on securities whose payments were determined by reference to LIBOR. According to various reports, certain financial institutions routinely made these submissions as early as 2005 and throughout the global financial crisis. This conduct may have adversely affected the interest rates on certain securities held by the Underlying Funds, and any future similar developments could, in turn, reduce the value of such securities. In addition, certain fixed income transactions may give rise to a form of leverage including, among others, when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and other transactions that may be considered a form of borrowing. An Underlying Fund will segregate or “earmark” liquid assets or otherwise cover the transactions that may give rise to such risk. This may cause an Underlying Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

Specific types of fixed income securities are also subject to additional risks which are described below.

- **Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (“High-Yield” or “Junk Bonds”)**
  
  Although lower rated debt securities generally offer a higher yield than higher rated debt securities, they involve higher risks, higher volatility and higher risk of default than investment grade bonds. They are especially subject to:
  
  - Adverse changes in general economic conditions and in the industries in which their issuers are engaged;
  - Changes in the financial condition of their issuers;
  - Price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates; and
  - Reduced liquidity compared to higher rated securities.

  As a result, issuers of lower rated debt securities are more likely than other issuers to miss principal and interest payments or to default, which could result in a loss to an Underlying Fund. In the event of an issuer’s bankruptcy, the claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of lower rated debt holders, leaving insufficient assets to repay the holders of lower rated debt securities.

- **U.S. and Non-U.S. Corporate Debt Securities Risk**

  U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are subject to the same risks as other fixed income securities, including interest rate risk and market risk. U.S. and non-U.S. corporate debt securities are also affected by perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. The underlying company may be unable to pay interest or repay principal upon maturity, which could adversely affect the security’s market value. In addition, due to less publicly available financial and other information, less stringent securities
regulation, war, and other adverse governmental actions, investments in non-U.S. corporate debt securities may expose the Underlying Funds to greater risk than investments in U.S. corporate debt securities.

- **Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities, U.S. Government Securities**
  Bonds guaranteed by a government are subject to the same risks as other fixed income securities, including inflation risk, price depreciation risk and default risk. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities since it is not obligated to do so by law. Accordingly, bonds issued by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities may involve risk of loss of principal and interest.

- **Bank Obligations**
  An adverse development in the banking industry may affect the value of an Underlying Fund’s investments. Banks may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. Banks are subject to extensive but different government regulations which may limit both the amount and types of loans which may be made and interest rates which may be charged. The profitability of the banking industry is largely dependent upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operation of this industry. The banking industry may also be impacted by legal and regulatory developments, particularly the recently enacted financial reform legislation. The specific effects of such developments are not yet fully known.

- **Municipal Obligations**
  Municipal obligations are subject to interest rate, credit and illiquidity risk and are affected by economic, business and political developments. Lower rated municipal obligations are subject to greater credit and market risk than higher quality municipal obligations. The value of these securities, or an issuer’s ability to make payments, may be subject to provisions of litigation, bankruptcy and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, or may become subject to future laws extending the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or limiting the rights of municipalities to levy taxes. Timely payments by issuers of industrial development bonds are dependent on the money earned by the particular facility or amount of revenues from other sources, and may be negatively affected by the general credit of the user of the facility.

  Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political changes as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes, or the rights of municipal security holders. In addition, the perceived increased likelihood of default among issuers of municipal bonds has resulted in increased illiquidity, increased price volatility and credit downgrades of such issuers. In addition, the current economic climate and the perceived increased likelihood of default among issuers of municipal bonds has resulted in increased illiquidity, increased price volatility and credit downgrades of such issuers. A lack of information regarding certain issuers may make their municipal securities more difficult to assess. Additionally, uncertainties in the municipal securities market could negatively affect an Underlying Fund’s net asset value and/or the distributions paid by an Underlying Fund. Certain municipal obligations in which an Underlying Fund invests may pay interest that is subject to the alternative minimum tax.

  To be tax exempt, municipal bonds must meet certain regulatory requirements. The failure of a municipal bond to meet these requirements may cause the interest received by an Underlying Fund from such bonds to be taxable. Interest on a municipal bond may be declared taxable after the issuance of the bond, and such a determination could be applied retroactively to the date of the issuance of the bond, causing a portion of prior distributions made by an Underlying Fund to be taxable to shareholders in the year of receipt. Additionally, income from municipal bonds may be declared taxable due to unfavorable changes in tax law, adverse interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service or noncompliant conduct of a bond issuer.

  From time to time, an Underlying Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in municipal bonds the interest from which is paid from revenues of similar projects. If its investments are concentrated in this manner, an Underlying Fund will assume the legal and economic risks relating to such projects which may significantly impact an Underlying Fund’s performance. Additionally, an Underlying Fund may invest more heavily in bonds from certain cities, states or regions than others, which may increase an Underlying Fund’s
exposure to losses resulting from economic, political, or regulatory occurrences impacting these particular cities, states or regions.

The Underlying Funds may invest in various types of municipal securities that are subject to different risks. These risks may include the following:

- **General Obligation Bonds Risk.** Timely payments on general obligation bonds depend on the issuer’s credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.
- **Revenue Bonds (including Industrial Development Bonds) Risk.** Timely payments on revenue bonds, including industrial development bonds, depend on the money earned by the particular facility, or the amount of revenues derived from another source, and may be negatively affected by the general credit of the user of the facility.
- **Private Activities Bonds Risk.** Private activities bonds are issued by municipalities and other public authorities to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise, which is solely responsible for paying the principal and interest on the bond, and payment under these bonds depends on the private enterprise’s ability to do so.
- **Moral Obligation Bonds Risk.** 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 Risk.** Municipal notes are shorter-term municipal debt obligations that pay interest that is, in the opinion of bond counsel, generally excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes (although the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the alternative minimum tax) and that have a maturity that is generally one year or less. Municipal notes include tax anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, construction loan notes, tax free commercial paper, project notes, variable rate demand notes, and tax free participation certificates. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and an Underlying Fund may lose money.
- **Municipal Lease Obligations Risk.** In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. 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.
- **Pre-Refunded Municipal Bonds Risk.** In the event an Underlying Fund sells a pre-refunded municipal bond prior to its maturity, the price received may be less than the bond’s original cost, depending on market conditions at the time of sale.

**Money Market Securities (Including Commercial Paper)**

Prices of money market securities rise and fall in response to interest rate changes. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of money market securities fall. Money market securities are also subject to reinvestment risk. As interest rates decline, a money market fund’s dividends (income) may decline because the fund must then invest in lower-yielding instruments. An Underlying Fund’s ability to redeem shares of a money market fund may be impacted by recent regulatory changes relating to money market funds which permit the potential imposition of liquidity fees and redemption gates under certain circumstances. There is also a risk that money market securities will be downgraded in credit rating or go into default. Lower-rated securities, and securities with longer final maturities, generally have higher credit risks.

**Asset-Backed Commercial Paper**

Asset-backed commercial paper is a fixed income obligation generally issued by a corporate-sponsored special purpose entity to which the corporation has contributed cash-flowing receivables such as credit card receivables or auto and equipment leases. Investment in asset-backed commercial paper is subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the projected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper. Asset-backed commercial paper is usually unregistered and, therefore, transfer of these securities is restricted by the Securities Act of 1933.
Variable and Floating Rate Securities

A variable rate security is one whose terms provide for the automatic establishment of a new interest rate on set dates. A floating rate security is one whose terms provide for the automatic adjustment of an interest rate whenever the specified interest rate changes. The interest rate on floating rate securities is ordinarily tied to, and is a specified margin above or below, the prime rate of a specified bank or some similar objective standard, such as the yield on the 90-day U.S. Treasury Bill rate, and may change as often as daily. Variable and floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. Inverse floating rate securities may decrease in value if the interest rates increase. Inverse floating rate securities, which are securities whose interest rate bears an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security, may also exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation with similar credit quality.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

The value of mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) may be affected by, among other things, changes or perceived changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgage, or the quality of the mortgages underlying the securities. The mortgages underlying the securities may default or decline in quality or value. Through its investments in MBS, an Underlying Fund has exposure to prime loans, subprime loans, Alt-A loans and/or non-conforming loans as well as to the mortgage and credit markets generally. Underlying collateral related to prime, subprime, Alt-A and non-conforming mortgage loans has become increasingly susceptible to defaults and declines in quality or value, especially in a declining residential real estate market. In addition, regulatory or tax changes may adversely affect the mortgage securities markets as a whole.

MBS often have stated maturities of up to thirty years when they are issued, depending upon the length of the mortgages underlying the securities. In practice, however, unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages may make the securities’ effective maturity shorter than this, and the prevailing interest rates may be higher or lower than the current yield of an Underlying Fund’s portfolio at the time resulting in reinvestment risk.

Rising or high interest rates may result in slower than expected principal payments which may tend to extend the duration of MBS, making them more volatile and more sensitive to changes in interest rates. This is known as extension risk.

MBS may have less potential for capital appreciation than comparable fixed income securities due to the likelihood of prepayments of mortgages resulting from foreclosures or declining interest rates. These foreclosed or refinanced mortgages are paid off at face value (par) or less, causing a loss, particularly for any investor who may have purchased the security at a premium or a price above par. In such an environment, this risk limits the potential price appreciation of these securities.

As with other delayed-delivery transactions, a seller agrees to issue a to-be-announced MBS (a “TBA”) at a future date. At the time of purchase, the seller does not specify the particular MBS to be delivered. Instead, an Underlying Fund agrees to accept any MBS that meets specified terms agreed upon between the Underlying Fund and the seller. TBAs are subject to the risk that the underlying mortgages may be less favorable than anticipated by an Underlying Fund.

Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities

Certain MBS may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or a government-sponsored entity, such as Fannie Mae (the Federal National Mortgage Association) or Freddie Mac (the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation). Although these instruments may be guaranteed by the U.S. government or a government-sponsored entity, many such MBS are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States and are still exposed to the risk of non-payment. Since 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been operating under the Federal Housing Finance Administration (“FHFA”) conservatorship and are dependent upon the continued support of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and FHFA in order to continue their business operations. This dependency could affect Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the value of their securities and the securities which they guarantee.
• Privately-Issued Mortgage-Backed Securities

MBS held by an Underlying Fund may be issued by private issuers including commercial banks, savings associations, mortgage companies, investment banking firms, finance companies and special purpose finance entities (called special purpose vehicles or SPVs) and other entities that acquire and package mortgage loans for resale as MBS. These privately issued non-governmental MBS may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but also may be subject to greater price changes and other risks than governmental issues. Subprime loans refer to loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their loans. Alt-A loans refer to loans extended to borrowers who have incomplete documentation of income, assets, or other variables that are important to the credit underwriting processes. Non-conforming mortgages are loans that do not meet the standards that allow purchase by government-sponsored enterprises. MBS with exposure to subprime loans, Alt-A loans or non-conforming loans have had in many cases higher default rates than those loans that meet government underwriting requirements. The risk of non-payment is greater for MBS that are backed by mortgage pools that contain subprime, Alt-A and non-conforming loans, but a level of risk exists for all loans.

Unlike MBS issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or a government-sponsored entity, MBS issued by private issuers do not have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee, but may have credit enhancements provided by external entities such as banks or financial institutions or achieved through the structuring of the transaction itself. Examples of such credit support arising out of the structure of the transaction include the issue of senior and subordinated securities (e.g., the issuance of securities by an SPV in multiple classes or “tranches,” with one or more classes being senior to other subordinated classes as to the payment of principal and interest, with the result that defaults on the underlying mortgage loans are borne first by the holders of the subordinated class); creation of “reserve funds” (in which case cash or investments, sometimes funded from a portion of the payments on the underlying mortgage loans, are held in reserve against future losses); and “overcollateralization” (in which case the scheduled payments on, or the principal amount of, the underlying mortgage loans exceeds that required to make payment on the securities and pay any servicing or other fees). However, there can be no guarantee that credit enhancements, if any, will be sufficient to prevent losses in the event of defaults on the underlying mortgage loans. In addition, MBS that are issued by private issuers are not subject to the underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those MBS that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying private MBS may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored MBS and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. Privately issued pools more frequently include second mortgages, high loan-to-value mortgages and manufactured housing loans. The coupon rates and maturities of the underlying mortgage loans in a private-label MBS pool may vary to a greater extent than those included in a government guaranteed pool, and the pool may include subprime mortgage loans.

Privately-issued MBS are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, MBS held in an Underlying Fund’s portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

• Reverse Mortgages

Certain Underlying Funds may invest in mortgage-related securities that reflect an interest in reverse mortgages. Due to the unique nature of the underlying loans, reverse mortgage-related securities may be subject to risks different than other types of mortgage-related securities. The date of repayment for such loans is uncertain and may occur sooner or later than anticipated. The timing of payments for the corresponding mortgage-related security may be uncertain.

• Asset-Backed Securities

Asset-backed securities may include MBS, loans (such as auto loans or home equity lines of credit), receivables or other assets. The value of an Underlying Fund’s asset-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and
structure of the issuer or the originator of the receivables, the market’s assessment of the quality of underlying assets or actual or perceived changes in the creditworthiness of the individual borrowers, the originator, the servicing agent or the financial institution providing the credit support.

Payment of principal and interest may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities. Rising or high interest rates tend to extend the duration of asset-backed securities, making them more volatile and more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The underlying assets are sometimes subject to prepayments which can shorten the security’s weighted average life and may lower its return. Defaults on loans underlying asset-backed securities have become an increasing risk for asset-backed securities that are secured by home-equity loans related to subprime, Alt-A or non-conforming mortgage loans, especially in a declining residential real estate market.

Asset-backed securities (other than MBS) present certain risks that are not presented by MBS. Primarily, these securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. There is the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the securities may contain elements of credit support which fall into two categories: (i) liquidity protection, and (ii) protection against losses resulting from ultimate default by an obligor on the underlying assets. Liquidity protection refers to the provision of advances, generally by the entity administering the pool of assets, to ensure that the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion. Protection against losses results from payment of the insurance obligations on at least a portion of the assets in the pool. This protection may be provided through guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, through various means of structuring the transaction or through a combination of such approaches. An Underlying Fund will not pay any additional or separate fees for credit support. The degree of credit support provided for each issue is generally based on historical information respecting the level of credit risk associated with the underlying assets. Delinquency or loss in excess of that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security. The availability of asset-backed securities may be affected by legislative or regulatory developments. It is possible that such developments may require an Underlying Fund to dispose of any then existing holdings of such securities. Collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments and one or more tranches may be subject to up to 100% loss of invested capital; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) an Underlying Fund may invest in CLOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

- **Credit and Liquidity Enhancements**

Third parties may issue credit and/or liquidity enhancements, including letters of credit, for certain fixed income or money market securities held by the Underlying Funds. Liquidity enhancements may be used to shorten the maturity of the debt obligation through a demand feature. Adverse changes in the credit quality of the entity issuing the enhancement, if contemporaneous with adverse changes in the enhanced security, could cause losses to an Underlying Fund and may affect its net asset value. The use of credit and liquidity enhancements exposes an Underlying Fund to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the entity issuing the credit and/or liquidity enhancement may not be able to honor its financial commitments.

- **Repurchase Agreements**

Repurchase agreements may be considered a form of borrowing for some purposes and their use involves certain risks. One risk is the seller’s ability to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date. If the seller defaults, an Underlying Fund may incur costs in disposing of the collateral, which would reduce the amount realized thereon. If the seller seeks relief under bankruptcy laws, the disposition of the collateral may be delayed or limited. For example, if the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under bankruptcy or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying securities that are collateral for a loan by an Underlying Fund are not within its control and therefore the
realization by an Underlying Fund on such collateral may be automatically stayed. Finally, it is possible that an Underlying Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying securities and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement.

• Dollar Rolls

An Underlying Fund may enter into dollar rolls subject to its limitations on borrowings. A dollar roll involves the sale of a security by an Underlying Fund and its agreement to repurchase the instrument at a specified time and price, and may be considered a form of borrowing for some purposes. An Underlying Fund will segregate or “earmark” liquid assets to cover its obligations under dollar rolls. Dollar rolls may create leveraging risk for an Underlying Fund.

• Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness

Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that an Underlying Fund will not receive payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments, which depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. Default or an increased risk of default in the payment of interest or principal on a loan results in a reduction in income to an Underlying Fund, a reduction in the value of the loan and a potential decrease in an Underlying Fund’s net asset value. The risk of default increases in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase in interest rates. If a borrower defaults on its obligations, an Underlying Fund may end up owning any underlying collateral securing the loan and there is no assurance that sale of the collateral would raise enough cash to satisfy the borrower’s payment obligation or that the collateral can be liquidated. If the terms of a loan do not require the borrower to pledge additional collateral in the event of a decline in the value of the original collateral, an Underlying Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the collateral will not at all times equal or exceed the amount of the borrower’s obligations under the loan. To the extent that a loan is collateralized by stock in the borrower or its subsidiaries, such stock may lose all of its value in the event of bankruptcy of the borrower. Senior loans are subject to the risk that a court may not give lenders the full benefit of their senior positions. In addition, there is less readily available, reliable information about most senior loans than is the case for many other types of securities. With limited exceptions, an Underlying Fund will generally take steps intended to ensure that it does not receive material non-public information about the issuers of senior or floating rate loans who also issue publicly-traded securities and, therefore, an Underlying Fund may have less information than other investors about certain of the senior or floating rate loans in which the Underlying Fund seeks to invest. An Underlying Fund’s intentional or unintentional receipt of material non-public information about such issuers could limit the Underlying Fund’s ability to sell certain investments held by the Underlying Fund or pursue certain investment opportunities, potentially for a substantial period of time. Loans and other forms of direct indebtedness are not registered under the federal securities laws and, therefore, do not offer securities law protections against fraud and misrepresentation. Each Underlying Fund relies on RIM’s and/or the money manager(s)’ research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect an Underlying Fund. Certain of the loans and the other direct indebtedness acquired by an Underlying Fund may involve revolving credit facilities or other standby financing commitments which obligate an Underlying Fund to pay additional cash on a certain date or on demand. The market for loan obligations may be subject to extended trade settlement periods (which may exceed seven (7) days). Because transactions in many loans are subject to extended trade settlement periods, an Underlying Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a period after the sale. As a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of loans may not be available to make additional investments or to meet an Underlying Fund’s redemption obligations for a period after the sale of the loans, and, as a result, an Underlying Fund may have to sell other investments or take other actions if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations.

The highly leveraged nature of many such loans, including floating rate “bank loans” or “leveraged loans,” and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and/or changes in the financial condition of the debtor. Bank loans have recently experienced significant investment inflows and if inflows reverse, bank loans could be subject to liquidity risk and lose value. Bank loans generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and to illiquidity risk, including potential illiquidity resulting from extended trade settlement periods. In addition, investments in bank loans are typically subject to the risks of floating rate securities and “high yield” or “junk bonds.” Investments in such loans and other direct indebtedness may involve additional risk to an Underlying Fund. Senior loans made in connection with highly leveraged transactions are subject to greater
risks than other senior loans. For example, the risks of default or bankruptcy of the borrower or the risks that other creditors of the borrower may seek to nullify or subordinate an Underlying Fund’s claims on any collateral securing the loan are greater in highly leveraged transactions.

As an Underlying Fund may be required to rely upon an interposed bank or other financial intermediary to collect and pass on to the Underlying Fund amounts payable with respect to the loan and to enforce the Underlying Fund’s rights under the loan and other direct indebtedness, an insolvency, bankruptcy or reorganization of the lending institution may delay or prevent the Underlying Fund from receiving such amounts. In purchasing loans or loan participations, an Underlying Fund assumes the credit risk associated with the corporate borrower and may assume the credit risk associated with the interposed bank or other financial intermediary.

**Credit Linked Notes, Credit Options and Similar Investments**

Credit linked notes are obligations between two or more parties where the payment of principal and/or interest is based on the performance of some obligation, basket of obligations, index or economic indicator (a “reference instrument”). In addition to the credit risk associated with the reference instrument and interest rate risk, the buyer and seller of a credit linked note or similar structured investment are subject to counterparty risk. Credit options are options whereby the purchaser has the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a transaction involving either an asset with inherent credit risk or a credit derivative, at terms specified at the initiation of the option. These transactions involve counterparty risk.

**Non-U.S. Securities**

An Underlying Fund’s return and net asset value may be significantly affected by political or economic conditions and regulatory requirements in a particular country. Non-U.S. markets, economies and political systems may be less stable than U.S. markets, and changes in exchange rates of foreign currencies can affect the value of an Underlying Fund’s foreign assets. Non-U.S. laws and accounting standards in some cases may not be as comprehensive as they are in the U.S. and there may be less public information available about foreign companies. Non-U.S. securities markets may be less liquid and have fewer transactions than U.S. securities markets and taxes and transaction costs may be higher. Additionally, international markets may experience delays and disruptions in securities settlement procedures for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio securities. Investments in foreign countries could be affected by potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations and could be subject to extended settlement periods or restrictions affecting the prompt return of capital to the U.S.

**Non-U.S. Equity Securities**

Non-U.S. equity securities are subject to all of the risks of equity securities generally, but can involve additional risks relating to political, economic or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. Less information may be available about foreign companies than about domestic companies, and foreign companies generally may not be subject to the same uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic companies.

**Non-U.S. Fixed Income Securities**

An Underlying Fund’s non-U.S. fixed income securities are typically obligations of sovereign governments and corporations. As with any fixed income securities, non-U.S. fixed income securities are subject to the risk of being downgraded in credit rating and to the risk of default. To the extent that an Underlying Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a concentrated geographic area like Eastern Europe or Asia, the Underlying Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks associated with these foreign investments.

**Emerging Markets Securities**

Investing in emerging markets securities can pose some risks different from, and greater than, risks of investing in U.S. or developed markets securities. These risks include: a risk of loss due to political instability; exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature, and to political systems which may have less stability, than those of more developed countries; smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible difficulties in the repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or
creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant
debates against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by
the Underlying Funds. Emerging market securities may be subject to currency transfer restrictions and may
experience delays and disruptions in securities settlement procedures for an Underlying Fund’s portfolio
securities. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative
effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

• Investments in Frontier Markets

Investments in frontier markets are generally subject to all of the risks of investments in non-U.S. and
emerging markets securities, but to a heightened degree. Because frontier markets are among the
smallest, least developed, least liquid, and most volatile of the emerging markets, investments in frontier
markets are generally subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed or traditional
emerging markets. Many frontier market countries operate with relatively new and unsettled securities
laws and are heavily dependent on commodities, foreign trade and/or foreign aid. Compared to developed
and traditional emerging market countries, frontier market countries typically have less political and
economic stability, face greater risk of a market shutdown, and impose greater governmental restrictions
on foreign investments.

• Investments in the People’s Republic of China

Investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the People’s Republic of China
(“PRC”) generally are subject to all of the risks of investments in non-U.S. and emerging markets
securities. In addition to these risks, investing in securities and instruments economically tied to the PRC
presents additional risks including, but not limited to, the following: (a) inefficiencies caused by erratic
growth; (b) a lack of consistently-reliable economic data; (c) potentially high rates of inflation; (d) export
and international trade dependency; (e) relatively high levels of asset price volatility; (f) small market
capitalization and less liquidity; (g) greater competition from regional economies; (h) fluctuations in
currency exchange rates or currency devaluation by the PRC government or central bank; (i) the
relatively small size and lack of operating history of many PRC companies; (j) a legal and regulatory
framework for securities markets, custody arrangements and commerce that is in developing stages; and
(k) uncertainty regarding the PRC government’s commitment to economic reforms.

• Emerging Markets Debt

An Underlying Fund’s emerging markets debt securities may include obligations of governments and
corporations. As with any fixed income securities, emerging markets debt securities are subject to the
risk of being downgraded in credit rating and to the risk of default. In the event of a default on any
investments in foreign debt obligations, it may be more difficult for an Underlying Fund to obtain or to
enforce a judgment against the issuers of such securities. With respect to debt issued by emerging market
governments, such issuers may be unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due, either due to
an inability to pay or submission to political pressure not to pay, and as a result may default, declare
temporary suspensions of interest payments or require that the conditions for payment be renegotiated.

• Brady Bonds

Brady Bonds involve various risk factors including residual risk (i.e., the risk of losing the uncollateralized
interest and principal amounts on the bonds) and the history of defaults with respect to commercial bank
loans by public and private entities of countries issuing Brady Bonds. There can be no assurance that Brady
Bonds will not be subject to restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit, which may cause a loss
of interest or principal on any of the holdings.

• Yankee Bonds and Yankee CDs

Non-U.S. corporations and banks issuing dollar denominated instruments in the U.S. (Yankee Bonds or
Yankee CDs) are not necessarily subject to the same regulatory requirements that apply to U.S. corporations
and banks, such as accounting, auditing and recordkeeping standards, the public availability of information
and, for banks, reserve requirements, loan limitations and examinations. This complicates efforts to analyze
these securities, and may increase the possibility that a non-U.S. corporation or bank may become insolvent
or otherwise unable to fulfill its obligations on these instruments.
• **Currency Risk**

Foreign (non-U.S.) securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time due to market events, actions of governments or their central banks or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. As a result, investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and currencies may reduce the returns of an Underlying Fund. Securities held by an Underlying Fund which are denominated in U.S. dollars are still subject to currency risk.

• **Synthetic Foreign Equity/Fixed Income Securities (also referred to as International Warrants, Local Access Products, Participation Notes or Low Exercise Price Warrants)**

Investments in these instruments involve the risk that the issuer of the instrument may default on its obligation to deliver the underlying security or its value. These instruments may also be subject to liquidity risk, currency risk and the risks associated with investments in non-U.S. securities. In the case of any exercise of the instruments, there may be a time delay between the time a holder gives instructions to exercise and the time the price of the security or the settlement date is determined, during which time the price of the underlying security could change significantly. In addition, the exercise or settlement date may be affected by certain market disruption events which could cause the local access products to become worthless if the events continue for a period of time.

• **Equity Linked Notes**

An equity linked note is a note, typically issued by a company or financial institution, whose performance is tied to a single stock or a basket of stocks. Generally, upon the maturity of the note, the holder receives a return of principal based on the capital appreciation of the underlying linked securities. The terms of an equity linked note may also provide for the periodic interest payments to holders at either a fixed or floating rate. Equity linked notes are generally subject to the risks associated with the debt securities of foreign issuers and with securities denominated in foreign currencies and, because they are equity linked, may return a lower amount at maturity because of a decline in value of the linked security or securities. Equity linked notes are also subject to default risk and counterparty risk.

**Derivatives (Futures Contracts, Options, Forwards and Swaps)**

Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying instrument. Various derivative instruments are described in more detail under “Other Financial Instruments Including Derivatives” in the Statement of Additional Information. Derivatives may be used as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying instrument and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as currency risk. Derivatives may also be used for leverage, to facilitate the implementation of an investment strategy or to take a net short position with respect to certain issuers, sectors or markets. Certain Underlying Funds may also use derivatives to pursue a strategy to be fully invested or to seek to manage portfolio risk.

Investments in a derivative instrument could lose more than the initial amount invested and certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus an Underlying Fund’s losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. Certain Underlying Funds’ use of derivatives may cause the Underlying Fund’s investment returns to be impacted by the performance of securities the Underlying Fund does not own and result in the Underlying Fund’s total investment exposure exceeding the value of its portfolio. Investments in derivatives can cause an Underlying Fund’s performance to be more volatile. Leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a security, which exposes an Underlying Fund to a heightened risk of loss.

The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in conventional securities, physical commodities or other investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks such as leverage risk, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate exactly with the change in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index.
Participation in the options or futures markets, as well as the use of various swap instruments and forward contracts, involves investment risks and transaction costs to which an Underlying Fund would not be subject absent the use of these strategies. If an Underlying Fund’s predictions of the direction of movements of the prices of the underlying instruments are inaccurate, the adverse consequences to an Underlying Fund may leave the Underlying Fund in a worse position than if such strategies were not used. Risks inherent in the use of options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forwards and swaps include: (i) dependence on the ability to predict correctly the direction of movements of the prices of the underlying instruments; (ii) imperfect correlation between the price of the derivative instrument and the underlying instrument and the risk of mispricing or improper valuation; (iii) the fact that skills needed to use these strategies are different from those needed for traditional portfolio management; (iv) the absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at any time, which risk is heightened for highly customized derivatives, including swaps; (v) the possible need to defer closing out certain hedged positions to avoid adverse tax consequences; (vi) for over-the-counter derivative products and structured notes, additional credit risk, the risk of counterparty default and the risk of failing to correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the company on which the derivative is based; (vii) the possible inability of an Underlying Fund to purchase or sell a portfolio holding at a time that otherwise would be favorable for it to do so, or the possible need to sell the holding at a disadvantageous time, due to the requirement that the Underlying Fund maintain “cover” or collateral securities in connection with use of certain derivatives; and (viii) for options, the change in volatility of the underlying instrument due to general market and economic conditions or other factors, which may negatively affect the value of such option.

The risk of loss in trading derivatives contracts in some strategies is potentially unlimited. An Underlying Fund may lose the entire amount invested in derivative contracts, and more. There also is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for futures contracts and options in which an Underlying Fund may invest. An Underlying Fund limits its investment in derivative contracts so that the aggregate notional value (meaning the stated contract value) of the derivative contracts does not exceed the net assets of the Underlying Fund. Participation in the option or futures markets, as well as the use of various forward contracts, involves investment risks and transaction costs to which an Underlying Fund would not be subject absent the use of these strategies. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures or option contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit or premium received. There is also the risk of loss by an Underlying Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom the Underlying Fund has an open position in the futures contract.

Although an Underlying Fund will not borrow money in order to increase its trading activities, leveraged swap transactions may experience substantial gains or losses in value as a result of relatively small changes in the value or level of an underlying or related market factor. In evaluating the risks and contractual obligations associated with a particular swap transaction, it is important to consider that a swap transaction may be modified or terminated only by mutual consent of the original parties and subject to agreement on individually negotiated terms. Therefore, it may not be possible for an Underlying Fund to modify, terminate, or offset the pool’s obligations or the pool’s exposure to the risks associated with a transaction prior to its scheduled termination date.

Credit default swap contracts may involve greater risks than if an Underlying Fund invested in the reference obligation (the underlying debt upon which a credit derivative is based) directly since, in addition to the risks relating to the reference obligation, credit default swaps are subject to the risks inherent in the use of swaps, including illiquidity risk and counterparty risk. The Underlying Funds may act as either the buyer or the seller of a credit default swap. An Underlying Fund will generally incur a greater degree of risk when selling a credit default swap than when purchasing a credit default swap. As a buyer of a credit default swap, an Underlying Fund may lose its investment and recover nothing should a credit event fail to occur and the swap is held to its termination date. As seller of a credit default swap, if a credit event were to occur, the value of any deliverable obligation received by an Underlying Fund, coupled with the upfront or periodic payments previously received, may be less than what it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Underlying Fund. Certain standardized swaps, including certain credit default swaps, are subject to mandatory clearing, and more are expected to be subject to mandatory clearing in the future. The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared derivatives, but cleared contracts are not risk-free. Clearing may subject an Underlying Fund to increased costs or margin requirements.

Certain derivatives, including swaps, may be subject to fees and expenses, and by investing in such derivatives indirectly through an Underlying Fund, a shareholder will bear the expenses of such derivatives in addition to expenses of the Underlying Fund.
If a put or call option purchased by an Underlying Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if, on the
option expiration date, the market price of the underlying security or index, in the case of a put, remains equal to or
greater than the exercise price or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the Underlying
Fund will lose its entire investment (i.e., the premium paid) on the option. When an Underlying Fund writes an option on
a security or index, movements in the price of the underlying security or value of the index may result in a loss to the
Underlying Fund, which may be unlimited for uncovered call positions.

Furthermore, regulatory requirements to set aside liquid assets to meet obligations with respect to derivatives may
result in an Underlying Fund being unable to purchase or sell securities or instruments when it would otherwise be
favorable to do so, or in an Underlying Fund needing to sell holdings at a disadvantageous time. An Underlying Fund
may also be unable to close out its positions when desired.

Because the markets for certain derivative instruments (including markets located in foreign countries) are relatively
new and still developing, appropriate derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk
management or other purposes. Upon the expiration of a particular contract, RIM or the money manager may wish to
retain an Underlying Fund’s position in the derivative instrument by entering into a similar contract, but may be unable to
do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling to enter into the new contract and no other appropriate
counterparty can be found. There is no assurance that an Underlying Fund will engage in derivatives transactions at any
time or from time to time. The ability to use derivatives may also be limited by certain regulatory and tax considerations.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) and the various exchanges have established limits
referred to as “speculative position limits” on the maximum net long or net short positions that any person may hold or
control in a particular futures contract. Trading limits are imposed on the number of contracts that any person may trade
on a particular trading day. An exchange or the CFTC may order the liquidation of positions found to be in violation of
these limits and it may impose sanctions or restrictions. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer
Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”) required the CFTC to establish speculative position limits on listed futures and options
on physical commodities (including certain energy, metals and agricultural products) and economically equivalent
over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives. The Dodd-Frank Act also required the CFTC to establish position limits for swap
transactions that are economically equivalent to futures or options contracts on physical commodities. The CFTC has not
finalized the new CFTC-set limits so they are not yet in effect. Further regulatory action taken by the CFTC to establish
these additional position limits may adversely affect the market liquidity of the futures, options and economically
equivalent derivatives in which the Underlying Funds may invest. It is possible that positions held by an Underlying Fund
may have to be liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. Such modification or liquidation, if required, could
adversely affect the operations and performance of an Underlying Fund.

In December 2015, the SEC proposed new regulations applicable to a mutual fund’s use of derivatives. If adopted as
proposed, these regulations could potentially limit or impact an Underlying Fund’s ability to invest in derivatives and
negatively affect the Underlying Fund’s performance and ability to pursue its stated investment objectives.

**Currency Trading Risk**

Certain Underlying Funds may engage in foreign currency transactions to hedge against uncertainty in the level of
future exchange rates and/or to effect investment transactions to generate returns consistent with an Underlying Fund’s
investment objectives and strategies (i.e., speculative currency trading strategies). Foreign currency exchange transactions
will be conducted on either a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the rate prevailing in the currency exchange market, or through
entering into forward currency exchange contracts (“forward contract”) to purchase or sell currency at a future date.
Certain Underlying Funds may also enter into options on foreign currency. Currency spot, forward and option prices are
highly volatile and forward, spot and option contracts may be illiquid. Such prices are influenced by, among other things:
changing supply and demand relationships; government trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and
policies; national and international political and economic events; and changes in interest rates. From time to time,
governments intervene directly in these markets with the specific intention of influencing such prices. Currency trading
may also involve economic leverage (i.e., the Underlying Fund may have the right to a return on its investment that
exceeds the return that the Underlying Fund would expect to receive based on the amount contributed to the investment),
which can increase the gain or the loss associated with changes in the value of the underlying instrument. Forward
currency contracts are subject to the risk that should forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred to the extent that the
price of the currency agreed to be purchased exceeds the price of the currency agreed to be sold. Due to the tax treatment
of gains and losses on certain currency forward and options contracts, the use of such instruments may cause fluctuations
in an Underlying Fund’s income distributions, including the inability of an Underlying Fund to distribute investment
income.
income for any given period. As a result, an Underlying Fund’s use of currency trading strategies may adversely impact an Underlying Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective of providing current income. Many foreign currency forward contracts will eventually be exchange-traded and cleared. Although these changes are expected to decrease the credit risk involved in bi-laterally negotiated contracts, exchange-trading and clearing would not make the contracts risk-free.

**Counterparty Risk**

Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party(s) in an agreement or a participant to a transaction, such as a broker or swap counterparty, might default on a contract or fail to perform by failing to pay amounts due or failing to fulfill the delivery conditions of the contract or transaction. Counterparty risk is inherent in many transactions, including, but not limited to, transactions involving over-the-counter derivatives, repurchase agreements, securities lending, short sales, credit and liquidity enhancements and equity or commodity-linked notes.

**Short Sales**

Certain Underlying Funds will enter into short sales. In a short sale, the seller (i.e., the Underlying Fund) sells a security that it does not own, typically a security borrowed from a broker or dealer. Because the seller remains liable to return the underlying security that it borrowed from the broker or dealer, the seller must purchase the security prior to the date on which delivery to the broker or dealer is required. The Underlying Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Underlying Fund must return the borrowed security. The Underlying Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. The making of short sales exposes the Underlying Fund to the risk of liability equal to the market value of the security that is sold (the amount of which liability increases as the market value of the underlying security increases), in addition to the costs associated with establishing, maintaining and closing out the short position.

Although the Underlying Fund’s potential for gain as a result of a short sale is limited to the price at which it sold the security short less the cost of borrowing the security, its potential for loss is theoretically unlimited because there is no limit to the cost of replacing the borrowed security. When the Underlying Fund makes a short sale, the Underlying Fund may use all or a portion of the cash proceeds of short sales to purchase other securities or for any other permissible Fund purpose. To the extent necessary to meet collateral requirements, the Underlying Fund is required to pledge assets in a segregated account maintained by the Fund’s custodian for the benefit of the broker. The Underlying Fund also may use securities it owns to meet any such collateral obligations. Until the Underlying Fund returns a borrowed security in connection with a short sale, the Underlying Fund will: (a) maintain daily a segregated account, containing cash, cash equivalents, or liquid marketable securities, at such a level that the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will equal the current requirement under Regulation T promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under the authority of sections 7 and 8 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; or (b) otherwise cover its short position in accordance with positions taken by the staff of the SEC (e.g., by taking an offsetting long position in the security sold short). These requirements may result in an Underlying Fund being unable to purchase or sell securities or instruments when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or in an Underlying Fund needing to sell holdings at a disadvantageous time to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

If the Underlying Fund’s prime broker fails to make or take delivery of a security as part of a short sale transaction, or fails to make a cash settlement payment, the settlement of the transaction may be delayed and the Underlying Fund may lose money.

**Commodity Risk**

Exposure to the commodities markets may subject certain Underlying Funds to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity (such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes or tariffs) and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return but, at the same time, creates the possibility for greater loss (including the likelihood of greater volatility of an Underlying Fund’s net asset value), and there can be no assurance that an Underlying Fund’s use of leverage will be successful. Different sectors of commodities, including precious metals, base metals, energy and agricultural commodities, may have very different risk characteristics and
different levels of volatility. Even within a given sector of a commodity (e.g., energy commodities), there can be significant differences in volatility and correlation between different commodity contracts (e.g., crude oil vs. natural gas), and similarly there can be significant differences in volatility and correlation between contracts expiring at different dates. In addition, the purchase of derivative instruments linked to one type of commodity and the sale of another (i.e., “basis spreads” or “product spreads”), or the purchase of contracts expiring at one date and the sale of contracts expiring at another (i.e., “calendar spreads”) may expose an Underlying Fund to additional risk, which could cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies even in a rising market.

**Tax Risk**

The Commodity Strategies Fund intends to gain exposure indirectly to commodities markets by investing in the Subsidiary, which may invest in commodity index-linked swaps and other commodity-linked derivative instruments and securities. In order for the Underlying Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”), the Underlying Fund must derive at least 90 percent of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources of income. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) has issued a revenue ruling which holds that income derived from commodity-linked swaps is not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the IRS has also issued private letter rulings to other taxpayers in which the IRS specifically concluded that income from certain commodity-linked notes is qualifying income and that income derived from a wholly-owned subsidiary will also constitute qualifying income, even if the subsidiary itself owns commodity-linked swaps and other commodity-linked derivative instruments. Although those private letter rulings can be relied on only by the taxpayers to whom they were issued, based on the reasoning in such rulings, the Underlying Fund intends to seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in commodity-linked notes and through investments in the Subsidiary. The IRS recently issued a revenue procedure, which states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a “security” under the 1940 Act. The IRS also recently issued proposed regulations that, if finalized, would generally treat the Underlying Fund’s income inclusions with respect to a subsidiary as qualifying income only if there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of a subsidiary that are attributable to such income inclusion. The proposed regulations, if adopted, would apply to taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its position that income derived from commodity-linked notes and wholly-owned subsidiaries is qualifying income. The ability of the Underlying Fund to qualify for favorable regulated investment company status under the Code could be jeopardized if the Underlying Fund was unable to treat its income from commodity-linked notes and the Subsidiary as qualifying income. Furthermore, the tax treatment of commodity-linked notes, other commodity-linked derivatives and the Underlying Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary may otherwise be adversely affected by future legislation, Treasury Regulations and/or guidance issued by the IRS that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Underlying Fund’s taxable income or any gains and distributions made by the Underlying Fund.

**Subsidiary Risk**

By investing in the Subsidiary, the Commodity Strategies Fund will be indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary’s investments, although the investment programs followed by the Underlying Fund and the Subsidiary are not identical. The derivatives and other investments that will be held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Underlying Fund and will be subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Underlying Fund. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Subsidiary will be achieved. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, although the Subsidiary will be maintained in accordance with the custody requirements of Section 17(f) of the 1940 Act. The Subsidiary is subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Underlying Fund; however, the Subsidiary is not subject to all the investor protection of the 1940 Act. Furthermore, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Underlying Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information and could adversely affect the Underlying Fund.
Securities of Other Investment Companies

If an Underlying Fund invests in other investment companies, including exchange traded funds (“ETFs”), shareholders will bear not only their proportionate share of the Underlying Fund’s expenses (including operating expenses and the fees of the adviser), but also, indirectly, the similar expenses of the underlying investment companies. Shareholders would also be exposed to the risks associated not only to the investments of an Underlying Fund but also to the portfolio investments of the underlying investment companies. Unlike shares of typical mutual funds or unit investment trusts, shares of ETFs are bought and sold based on market values throughout each trading day, and not at net asset value. For this reason, shares can trade at either a premium or discount to net asset value. If an ETF held by an Underlying Fund trades at a discount to net asset value, the Underlying Fund could lose money even if the securities in which the ETF invests go up in value.

Real Estate Securities

Just as real estate values go up and down, the value of the securities of companies involved in the industry, and in which an Underlying Fund invests, also fluctuates. An Underlying Fund that invests in real estate securities is also indirectly subject to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate. Additional risks include declines in the value of real estate, changes in general and local economic and real estate market conditions, changes in debt financing availability and terms, increases in property taxes or other operating expenses and changes in tax laws and interest rates. The value of securities of companies that service the real estate industry may also be affected by such risks.

- Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”)

REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the REITs and by the quality of tenants’ credit. Moreover, the underlying portfolios of REITs may not be diversified, and therefore subject to the risk of investing in a limited number of properties. REITs are also dependent upon management skills and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by tenants, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing either to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under federal tax laws or to maintain their exemption from certain federal securities laws. The value of a REIT may also be affected by changes in interest rates. In general, during periods of high interest rates, REITs may lose some of their appeal for investors who may be able to obtain higher yields from other income-producing investments, such as long-term bonds. Rising interest rates generally increase the cost of financing for real estate projects, which could cause the value of an equity REIT to decline. During periods of declining interest rates, mortgagors may elect to prepay mortgages held by mortgage REITs, which could lower or diminish the yield on the REIT. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Underlying Fund, a shareholder will bear expenses of the REITs in addition to expenses of the Underlying Fund.

Infrastructure Companies

Investments in infrastructure companies have greater exposure to the potential adverse economic, regulatory, political and other changes affecting such entities. Infrastructure companies are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other regulations, difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets, the effects of surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services in a developing deregulatory environment, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure-related entities may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and may also be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, government budgetary constraints, service interruption due to environmental, operational or other mishaps and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards.

Other factors that may affect the operations of infrastructure companies include innovations in technology that could render the way in which a company delivers a product or service obsolete, significant changes to the number of ultimate end-users of a company’s products, increased susceptibility to terrorist acts or political actions, risks of environmental damage due to a company’s operations or an accident, and general changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and utilities assets.
Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs")

An investment in MLP units involves some risks that differ from an investment in the common stock of a corporation. Holders of MLP units have limited control on matters affecting the partnership. Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The benefit derived from an Underlying Fund’s investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for Federal income tax purposes.

Depositary Receipts

Depositary receipts are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent interests in securities issued by a foreign publicly-listed company. Depositary receipts have the same currency and economic risks as the underlying shares they represent. They are affected by the risks associated with the underlying non-U.S. securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. The value of depositary receipts will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued the securities represented by the depositary receipts, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. Also, if there is a rise in demand for the underlying security and it becomes less available to the market, the price of the depositary receipt may rise, causing an Underlying Fund to pay a premium in order to obtain the desired depositary receipt. Conversely, changes in foreign market conditions or access to the underlying securities could result in a decline in the value of the depositary receipt. The Underlying Funds may invest in both sponsored and unsponsored depositary receipts, which are purchased through “sponsored” and “unsponsored” facilities, respectively. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depositary, whereas a depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without the participation of the issuer of the underlying security. Unsponsored depositary receipts may not provide as much information about the underlying issuer and may not carry the same voting privileges as sponsored depositary receipts.

Illiquid Securities

An illiquid security is one that does not have a readily available market or that is subject to resale restrictions, possibly making it difficult to sell in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value at which an Underlying Fund has valued it. An Underlying Fund may not be able to sell an illiquid security quickly and at a fair price, which could cause an Underlying Fund to realize losses on the security if the security is sold at a price lower than that at which it had been valued. An illiquid security may also have large price volatility.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer or a security’s underlying collateral. In such cases, due to limitations on investments in illiquid securities and the difficulty in purchasing and selling such securities or instruments, an Underlying Fund may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. In addition, to the extent an Underlying Fund trades in illiquid markets, it may be unable to dispose of or purchase securities at favorable prices in order to satisfy redemptions or subscriptions. Also, the market price of certain investments may fall dramatically if there is no liquid trading market. To the extent that an Underlying Fund’s principal investment strategies involve foreign (non-U.S.) securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, an Underlying Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Additionally, fixed income securities can become difficult to sell, or less liquid, for a variety of reasons, such as lack of a liquid trading market.

Large Redemptions

Large redemption activity could result in an Underlying Fund being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss or before RIM or its money managers would otherwise decide to do so. Periods of market illiquidity may exacerbate this risk for fixed income and money market funds. To the extent an Underlying Fund is invested in a money market fund, recent regulatory changes relating to money market funds may subject the Underlying Fund’s redemption from such money market fund to liquidity fees and/or redemption gates under certain circumstances, including in periods of market illiquidity. Large redemptions in an Underlying Fund may also result in increased expense ratios, higher levels of realized capital gains or losses with respect to an Underlying Fund’s portfolio securities, higher brokerage commissions and other transaction costs. The Underlying Funds are used as investments for funds of funds that have the same investment adviser
as the Funds. The Underlying Funds may also be used as investments in asset allocation programs sponsored by certain Financial Intermediaries. The Underlying Funds may have a large percentage of their Shares owned by such funds of funds or through such asset allocation programs. Should RIM or such Financial Intermediary change investment strategies or investment allocations such that fewer assets are invested in an Underlying Fund or an Underlying Fund is no longer used as an investment, the Underlying Fund could experience large redemptions of its Shares.

Global Financial Markets Risk

Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected and political and economic conditions (including recent instability and volatility) and events (including natural disasters) in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. As a result, issuers of securities held by an Underlying Fund may experience significant declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations. Such conditions and/or events may not have the same impact on all types of securities and may expose an Underlying Fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by an Underlying Fund. This could cause an Underlying Fund to underperform other types of investments.

The severity or duration of such conditions and/or events may be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. During the recent global financial crisis, instability in the financial markets has led governments across the globe to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the financial markets. Future government regulation and/or intervention could also change the way in which an Underlying Fund is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Underlying Fund and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude an Underlying Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. For example, uncertainty regarding the status of the euro could also create volatility in currency and the general financial markets, which may affect the liquidity and value of an Underlying Fund’s investments. In addition, governments or their agencies may acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions, which may affect an Underlying Fund’s investments in ways that are unforeseeable.

Furthermore, a country’s economic conditions, political events, military action and/or other conditions may lead to foreign government intervention and the imposition of economic sanctions. Such sanctions may include (i) the prohibition, limitation or restriction of investment, the movement of currency, securities or other assets; (ii) the imposition of exchange controls or confiscations; and (iii) barriers to registration, settlement or custody. Sanctions may impact the ability of the Underlying Fund to buy, sell, transfer, receive, deliver or otherwise obtain exposure to, foreign securities or currency, which may negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such investments.

In certain countries, including the U.S., total public debt as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the financial downturn. High levels of national debt may raise concerns that a government will be unable to pay investors at maturity, may cause declines in currency valuations or prevent such government from implementing effective fiscal policy. In 2011, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (“S&P”) lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S., citing, among other reasons, controversy over raising the statutory debt ceiling and growth in public spending. Because certain Underlying Funds invest in securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, the market prices and yields of such securities may be adversely affected by any actual or potential downgrade in the rating of U.S. long-term sovereign debt.

RIM will monitor developments in financial markets and seek to manage each Underlying Fund in a manner consistent with achieving each Underlying Fund’s investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so. In addition, RIC has established procedures to value instruments for which market prices may not be readily available.

Industry Concentration Risk

Underlying Funds that concentrate their investments in a single industry carry a much greater risk of adverse developments in that industry than funds that invest in a wide variety of industries. Companies in the same or similar industries may share common characteristics and are more likely to react similarly to industry-specific market or economic developments.

Cash Management

An Underlying Fund may expose its cash to the performance of certain markets by purchasing equity securities (in the case of equity funds) or fixed income securities (in the case of fixed income funds) and/or derivatives. This approach
increases an Underlying Fund’s performance if the particular market rises in value and reduces an Underlying Fund’s performance if the particular market declines in value. However, the performance of these instruments may not correlate precisely to the performance of the corresponding market and RIM or a money manager may not effectively select instruments to gain market exposure. As a result, while the goal is to achieve market returns, this strategy may underperform the applicable market. In addition, the sale of equity index put options with respect to an Underlying Fund’s cash may reduce an Underlying Fund’s performance if equity markets decline.

**Securities Lending**

If a borrower of an Underlying Fund’s securities fails financially, the Underlying Fund’s recovery of the loaned securities may be delayed or the Underlying Fund may lose its rights to the collateral, which could result in a loss to the Underlying Fund. While securities are on loan, an Underlying Fund is subject to: the risk that the borrower may default on the loan and that the collateral could be inadequate in the event the borrower defaults, the risk that the earnings on the collateral invested may not be sufficient to pay fees incurred in connection with the loan, the risk that the principal value of the collateral invested may decline and may not be sufficient to pay back the borrower for the amount of the collateral posted, the risk that the borrower may use the loaned securities to cover a short sale which may place downward pressure on the market prices of the loaned securities, the risk that the return of loaned securities could be delayed and could interfere with portfolio management decisions and the risk that any efforts to recall the securities for purposes of voting may not be effective.

**Operational Risk**

An investment in a Fund or an Underlying Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failure in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. While the Funds and Underlying Funds seek to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to a Fund or an Underlying Fund. In addition, as the use of technology increases, the Funds and Underlying Funds may be more susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Funds or Underlying Funds to lose proprietary information or operational capacity or suffer data corruption. As a result, the Funds and Underlying Funds may incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches of the Funds’ or Underlying Funds’ third party service providers or issuers in which the Funds or Underlying Funds invest may also subject the Funds or Underlying Funds to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. The Funds and Underlying Funds and the Funds’ or Underlying Funds’ third party service providers may also maintain sensitive information (including relating to personally identifiable information of investors) and a cyber security breach may cause such information to be lost, improperly accessed, used or disclosed.
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Portfolio turnover measures how frequently securities held by a fund are bought and sold. The portfolio turnover rates for multi-manager funds are likely to be somewhat higher than the rates for comparable mutual funds with a single money manager. Each of the Underlying Funds’ money managers makes decisions or recommendations to buy or sell securities independently from other money managers. Thus, one money manager for an Underlying Fund may be selling or recommending selling a security when another money manager for the Underlying Fund is purchasing or recommending purchasing the same security. Also, when an Underlying Fund replaces a money manager, the new money manager may significantly restructure the investment portfolio. These practices may increase an Underlying Fund’s portfolio turnover rate which may result in higher levels of realized gains or losses with respect to an Underlying Fund’s portfolio securities, higher brokerage commissions and other transaction costs. Brokerage commissions and transaction costs will reduce Underlying Fund performance. The annual portfolio turnover rates for each of the Underlying Funds, which in certain cases exceed 100%, are shown in the Financial Highlights tables in the Prospectuses of the Underlying Funds.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Each Fund distributes substantially all of its net income and net capital gains to shareholders each year.

Income Dividends

The amount and frequency of distributions are not guaranteed; all distributions are at the Board’s discretion. Currently, the Board intends to declare dividends from net investment income, if any, for each Fund on a quarterly basis, with payment being made in April, July, October and December. Each Fund receives income distributions from the Underlying Funds. An additional distribution of net investment income may be declared and paid by a Fund if required to avoid the imposition of a federal tax on the Fund.

Capital Gains Distributions

The Board will declare capital gains distributions (both short-term and long-term) once a year in mid-December to reflect any net short-term and net long-term capital gains, if any, realized by a Fund in the prior fiscal year. An additional distribution may be declared and paid by a Fund if required to avoid the imposition of a federal tax on the Fund. Distributions that are declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record in such months, and paid in January of the following year, will be treated for tax purposes as if received on December 31 of the year in which they were declared.

In addition, each Fund receives capital gains distributions from the Underlying Funds. Consequently, capital gains distributions may be expected to vary considerably from year to year. Also, each Fund may generate capital gains through rebalancing its portfolio to meet its Underlying Fund allocation percentages.

Buying a Dividend

If you purchase Shares just before a distribution, you will pay the full price for the Shares and receive a portion of the purchase price back as a taxable distribution. This is called “buying a dividend.” Unless your account is a tax-deferred account, dividends paid to you would be included in your gross income for tax purposes even though you may not have participated in the increase of the net asset value of a Fund, regardless of whether you reinvested the dividends. To avoid “buying a dividend,” check a Fund’s distribution dates before you invest.

Automatic Reinvestment

Your dividends and other distributions will be automatically reinvested at the closing net asset value on the record date, in additional Fund Shares, unless you elect to have the dividends or distributions paid in cash or invested in another RIC Fund. You may change your election by delivering written notice no later than ten days prior to the record date to your Financial Intermediary.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT TAXES

Unless you are investing through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged retirement account, distributions from a Fund are generally taxable to you as either ordinary income or capital gains. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. Any long-term capital gains distributed by a Fund are taxable to you as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have owned your Shares. Early each year, you will receive a statement that shows the tax status of distributions you received for the previous year.

Foreign exchange gain or loss arising from a Fund’s foreign currency-denominated investments may increase or reduce the amount of ordinary income distributions made to investors.

If you are an individual investor, a portion of the dividends you receive from a Fund may be treated as “qualified dividend income” which is taxable to individuals at the same rates that are applicable to long-term capital gains. A Fund distribution is treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that the Fund or an Underlying Fund receives dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met. Fund distributions generally will not qualify as qualified dividend income to the extent attributable to interest, capital gains, REIT distributions and, in some cases, distributions from non-U.S. corporations. There can be no assurance that any portion of the dividends you receive from a Fund will qualify as qualified dividend income.

When you sell or exchange Shares, you may have capital gains or losses. Any losses you incur if you sell or exchange Shares that you have held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital losses, but only to the extent that the Fund has paid you long-term capital gains dividends with respect to those Shares during that period. The tax rate on any gains from the sale or exchange of your Shares depends on how long you have held your Shares.

No Fund makes any representation as to the amount or variability of its capital gains distributions which may vary as a function of several factors including, but not limited to, gains and losses related to the sale of securities, prevailing dividend yield levels, general market conditions, shareholders’ redemption patterns and Fund cash equitization activity.

The Funds can have income, gains or losses from any distributions or redemptions in the Underlying Funds. Distributions of the long-term capital gains of either the Funds or Underlying Funds will generally be taxed as long-term capital gains. Other distributions, including short-term capital gains, will be taxed as ordinary income.

A Fund cannot use gains distributed by one Underlying Fund to offset losses in another Underlying Fund. Redemptions of shares in an Underlying Fund, including those resulting from allocation changes, could also cause additional distributable gains to shareholders, a portion of which may be short-term capital gains distributable as ordinary income. Further, a portion of any losses on Underlying Fund share redemptions may be deferred under the “wash sale” rules. As a result of these factors, the Funds’ “fund-of-funds” structure could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders. A Fund may pass through foreign tax credits or tax-exempt interest from the Underlying Funds provided that at least 50% of the Fund’s assets at the end of each quarter of the taxable year consist of investments in other regulated investment companies.

Fund distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your Shares will generally be subject to state and local income tax. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate taxes. A portion of Fund distributions received by a non-U.S. investor may be exempt from U.S. withholding tax to the extent attributable to U.S. source interest income and short-term capital gains earned by the Fund if properly reported by the Fund. The Funds will be required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of taxable dividends and (effective January 1, 2019) redemption proceeds and certain capital gain 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 the Funds to enable the Funds to determine whether withholding is required. You should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of holding Shares.

If you are a corporate investor, a portion of the dividends you receive from a Fund may qualify for the corporate dividends received deduction.

By law, a Fund must withhold the legally required amount of your distributions and proceeds if you do not provide your correct taxpayer identification number, or certify that such number is correct, or if the IRS instructs the Fund to do so.
The tax discussion set forth above is included for general information only. You should consult your own tax adviser concerning the federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in a Fund.

Additional information on these and other tax matters relating to each Fund and its shareholders is included in the section entitled “Taxes” in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information.

Cost Basis Reporting

Effective January 1, 2012, Department of the Treasury regulations mandate cost basis reporting to shareholders and the IRS for redemptions of Fund shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 (“post-effective date shares”). If you acquire and hold shares directly with the Funds and not through a Financial Intermediary, RIFUS will use a default average cost basis methodology for tracking and reporting your cost basis on post-effective date shares, unless you request, in writing, another cost basis reporting methodology.

Additionally, for redemptions of shares held directly with the Funds on or after January 1, 2012, unless you select specific share lots in writing at the time of redemption, RIFUS will first relieve (i.e., identify the shares to be redeemed for purposes of determining cost basis) all shares acquired prior to January 1, 2012 (“pre-effective date shares”), before relieving any post-effective date shares. You continue to be responsible for tracking cost basis, and appropriately reporting sales of pre-effective date shares to the IRS. If RIFUS has historically provided cost basis reporting on these pre-effective date shares, RIFUS will continue to provide those reports. However, no cost basis reporting will be provided to the IRS on the sale of pre-effective date shares.

If you acquire and hold shares through a Financial Intermediary, please contact your Financial Intermediary for information related to cost basis defaults, cost basis selection, and cost basis reporting.

You should consult your own tax advisor(s) when selecting your cost basis tracking and relief methodology.

HOW NET ASSET VALUE IS DETERMINED

Net Asset Value Per Share

The net asset value per share is calculated for Shares of each Class of each Fund on each business day on which Shares are offered or redemption orders are tendered. For each Fund, a business day is one on which the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for regular trading. Each Fund and each Underlying Fund will normally determine net asset value as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). If the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the Funds reserve the right to treat such day as a business day of the Funds and calculate a Fund’s net asset value as of the normally-scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as the Funds’ management believes there remains an adequate market to meet purchase and redemption orders for that day. A Fund reserves the right to close, and therefore not calculate a Fund’s net asset value for that day, if the primary trading markets of the Fund’s portfolio instruments are closed (such as holidays on which such markets are closed) and the Fund’s management believes that there is not an adequate market to meet purchase or redemption requests on such day.

The price of Fund Shares is based on a Fund’s net asset value and is computed by dividing the current value of a Fund’s assets (i.e., the Shares of the Underlying Funds at that day’s net asset value per share of such Underlying Fund) (less liabilities) by the number of Shares of the Fund outstanding and rounding to the nearest cent. Share value for purchase, redemption or exchange will be based on the net asset value next calculated after your order is received in good form (i.e., when all required documents and your check or wired funds are received) by a Fund or a Fund agent. See “Additional Information About How to Purchase Shares,” “Additional Information About How to Redeem Shares” and “Exchange Privilege” for more information. Information regarding each Fund’s current net asset value per Share is available at https://russellinvestments.com.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities

The Funds value their portfolio securities, the Shares of the Underlying Funds, at the current net asset value per share of each Underlying Fund.

The Underlying Funds value portfolio instruments according to Board-approved securities valuation procedures and pricing services, which include market value procedures, fair value procedures and a description of the pricing services
used by the Underlying Funds. Under the Board-approved securities valuation procedures, the Board has delegated the
day-to-day valuation functions to RIFUS, RIFUS’s Oversight Committee and the Funds’ custodian. However, the Board
retains oversight over the valuation process.

Ordinarily, the Underlying Funds value each portfolio instrument based on market quotations provided by pricing
services or brokers (when permitted by the market value procedures). Equity securities (including exchange traded funds)
are generally valued at the last quoted sale price or the official closing price as of the close of the exchange’s or other
market’s regular trading hours on the day the valuation is made. Listed options are valued on the basis of the closing
mean price and exchange listed futures contracts are valued on the basis of settlement price. Swaps may be valued at the
closing price, clean market price or clean exchange funded price provided by a pricing service or broker depending on the
type of swap being valued. Listed fixed income securities that have greater than 60 days remaining until maturity at the
time of purchase are generally valued using the price supplied by a pricing service or broker, which may be an evaluated bid. Evaluated bids are derived from a matrix, formula or other objective method that takes into consideration actual trading activity and volume, market indexes, credit quality, maturity, yield curves or other
specific adjustments. Fixed income securities that have 60 days or less remaining until maturity at the time of purchase
are valued using the amortized cost method of valuation, unless it is determined that the amortized cost method would
result in a price that would be deemed to be not reliable. Issuer-specific conditions (e.g., creditworthiness of the issuer
or the likelihood of full repayment at maturity) and conditions in the relevant market (e.g., credit, liquidity and interest
rate conditions) are among the factors considered in this determination. While amortized cost provides certainty in
valuation, it may result in periods when the value of an instrument is higher or lower than the price a Fund would receive
if it sold the instrument.

If market quotations are not readily available for an instrument or are considered not reliable because of market
and/or issuer-specific information, the instrument will be valued at fair value, as determined in accordance with the fair
value procedures. This generally means that equity securities and fixed income securities listed and traded principally on
any national securities exchange are valued on the basis of the last sale price or, lacking any sales, at the closing bid
price, on the primary exchange on which the security is traded. The fair value procedures may involve subjective
judgments as to the fair value of securities. The effect of fair value pricing is that securities may not be priced on the
basis of quotations from the primary market in which they are traded, but rather may be priced by another method that
the Board believes reflects fair value. The use of fair value pricing by an Underlying Fund may cause the net asset value
of its Shares to differ significantly from the net asset value that would be calculated using current market values. Fair
value pricing could also cause discrepancies between the daily movement of the value of Underlying Fund Shares and the
daily movement of the benchmark index if the index is valued using another pricing method.

This policy is intended to assure that the Underlying Funds’ net asset values fairly reflect portfolio instrument values
as of the time of pricing. Events or circumstances affecting the values of portfolio instruments that occur between the
closing of the principal markets on which they trade and the time the net asset value of Underlying Fund Shares is
determined may be reflected in the calculation of the net asset values for each applicable Underlying Fund (and each
Fund which invests in such Underlying Fund) when the Underlying Fund deems that the particular event or circumstance
would materially affect such Underlying Fund’s net asset value. Underlying Funds that invest primarily in frequently
traded exchange listed securities will use fair value pricing in limited circumstances since reliable market quotations will
often be readily available. Underlying Funds that invest in foreign securities will use fair value pricing more often
(typically daily) since significant events may occur between the close of foreign markets and the time of pricing which
would trigger fair value pricing of the foreign securities. Examples of significant events that could trigger fair value
pricing of one or more securities are: any market movement of the U.S. securities market (defined in the fair value
procedures as the movement of a single major U.S. Index); a company development such as a material business
development; a natural disaster or emergency situation; or an armed conflict. Underlying Funds that invest in low rated
debt securities are also likely to use fair value pricing more often since the markets in which such securities are traded
are generally thinner, more limited and less active than those for higher rated securities.

Because foreign securities can trade on non-business days, the net asset value of a Fund’s portfolio that includes an
Underlying Fund which invests in foreign securities may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase
or redeem Fund Shares.
CHOOSING A CLASS OF SHARES TO BUY

The Funds offer more than one Class of Shares. Each Class of Shares has different sales charges and expenses, allowing you to choose the Class that best meets your needs. Which Class is more beneficial to you depends on the amount and intended length of the investment. Each Class of Shares is offered by one or more Financial Intermediaries. A Financial Intermediary may choose to offer a particular Class of Shares based on, among other factors, its assessment of the appropriateness of a Class’ attributes in light of its customer base. Your Financial Intermediary may not offer all of the Classes of Shares offered in this Prospectus and, therefore, you may not benefit from certain Fund policies, including those regarding sales charge waivers and reduction of sales charges through reinstatement, rights of accumulation, letters of intent and share class conversions. You may need to invest through another Financial Intermediary in order to take advantage of these Fund policies. Please contact your Financial Intermediary to determine which Classes of Shares your Financial Intermediary offers. For more information about the Financial Intermediaries that currently offer Shares of the Funds, please call 800-787-7354 for assistance in contacting an investment professional near you. Class A Shares are not currently offered to new shareholders and may only be purchased by existing shareholders.

Comparing the Funds’ Classes

Your Financial Intermediary can help you decide which Class of Shares meets your goals. Your Financial Intermediary may receive different compensation depending upon which Class of Shares you choose.

Each Class of Shares has its own sales charge and expense structure, which enables you to choose the Class of Shares (and pricing) that best meets your specific needs and circumstances. In making your decision regarding which Class of Shares may be best for you to invest in, please keep in mind that your Financial Intermediary may receive different compensation depending on the Class of Shares that you invest in and you may receive different services in connection with investments in different Classes of Shares. You should consult with your Financial Intermediary about the comparative pricing and features of each Class, the services available for shareholders in each Class, the compensation that will be received by the Financial Intermediary in connection with each Class and other factors that may be relevant to your decision as to which Class of Shares to buy.

Class A Shares*

Initial Sales Charge ................................. Up to 5.75%; reduced, waived or deferred for large purchases and certain investors
Deferred Sales Charge ............................. 1.00% on redemptions of Class A Shares made within 12 months of a purchase on which no front-end sales charge was paid and your Financial Intermediary was paid a commission by the Funds’ Distributor
Annual 12b-1 Fees .................................. 0.25% of average daily assets
Annual Shareholder Service Fees ..................... None

Class E Shares

Initial Sales Charge ................................. None
Deferred Sales Charge ............................. None
Annual 12b-1 Fees .................................. None
Annual Shareholder Service Fees ..................... 0.25% of average daily assets

Class R4 Shares

Initial sales charge .................................. None
Deferred Sales Charge ............................. None
Annual 12b-1 Fees (including Annual Shareholder Service Fees of 0.25% of average daily assets) .................. 0.25% of average daily assets
Class R5 Shares
Initial sales charge ........................................ None
Deferred Sales Charge .................................... None
Annual 12b-1 Fees (including Annual Shareholder Service Fees of 0.25% of average daily assets) ................. 0.50% of average daily assets

Class R1 and Class S Shares
Initial Sales Charge ........................................ None
Deferred Sales Charge .................................... None
Annual 12b-1 Fees ......................................... None
Annual Shareholder Service Fees ......................... None

* Class A Shares are not currently offered to new shareholders and may only be purchased by existing shareholders.

FRONT-END SALES CHARGES

Class E, Class R1, Class R4, Class R5 and Class S Shares
Class E, Class R1, Class R4, Class R5 and Class S Shares of all Funds offered in this Prospectus are sold without a front-end sales charge.

Class A Shares
Class A Shares are sold at the offering price, which is the net asset value plus a front-end sales charge. You pay a lower front-end sales charge as the size of your investment increases to certain levels. You do not pay a front-end sales charge on the Funds’ distributions of dividends or capital gains you reinvest in additional Class A Shares.

The table below shows the rate of front-end sales charge that you pay, depending on the amount of your investment. The table below also shows the amount of compensation that is paid to your Financial Intermediary out of the front-end sales charge. This compensation includes commissions to Financial Intermediaries that sell Class A Shares. Financial Intermediaries may also receive the distribution fee payable on Class A Shares at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets represented by the Class A Shares serviced by them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Investment</th>
<th>Front-end sales charge as % of</th>
<th>Financial Intermediary commission as % of offering price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offering Price</td>
<td>Net amount Invested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $50,000</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>6.10%</td>
</tr>
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<td>$50,000 but less than $100,000</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>4.71%</td>
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<td>3.63%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 but less than $1,000,000</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
<td>2.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000 or more</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investments of $1,000,000 or more. You do not pay a front-end sales charge when you buy $1,000,000 or more of Shares of RIC Funds. However, if your Financial Intermediary was paid a commission by the Funds’ Distributor on those Class A Shares and you redeem those Class A Shares within one year of purchase, you will pay a deferred sales charge of 1.00%. Additional information on commissions paid to your Financial Intermediary on purchases of $1,000,000 or more is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information.

Reducing Your Front-End Sales Charge. To receive a reduced front-end sales charge on purchases of Class A Shares as described below, you must notify your Financial Intermediary of your ability to qualify for a reduced front-end sales charge at the time your order for Class A Shares is placed. Your Financial Intermediary may require certain records, such as account statements, to verify that the purchase qualifies for a reduced front-end sales charge. Additionally, you should retain any records necessary to substantiate historical costs of your Class A Share purchases because the Funds, RIFUS and your Financial Intermediary may not maintain this information.
Front-end Sales Charge Waivers. Purchases of Class A Shares may be made at net asset value without a front-end or deferred sales charge in the following circumstances. There is no commission paid to Financial Intermediaries for Class A Shares purchased under the following circumstances:

1. Sales to RIC trustees and employees of Russell Investments (including retired trustees and employees), to the immediate families (as defined below) of such persons, or to a pension, profit-sharing or other benefit plan for such persons

2. Sales to current/retired registered representatives of broker-dealers having sales agreements with the Funds’ Distributor to sell Class A Shares of the Funds and sales to a current spouse or the equivalent thereof, child, step-child (with respect to current union only), parent, step-parent or parent-in-law of such registered representative or to a family trust in the name of such registered representative

3. Accounts managed by a member of Russell Investments

Prior to March 1, 2016, sales of Class A Shares to multi-participant employer sponsored Defined Contribution plans held in plan level accounts, excluding SEP IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs, qualified for a front-end sales charge waiver. Sales of Class A Shares to plans that previously purchased, and continue to hold, Class A Shares without a front-end sales charge pursuant to this waiver may continue to qualify for the waiver if the policies and procedures of your Financial Intermediary provide for the continued application of the waiver. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Moving Between Accounts. Under certain circumstances, if supported by your Financial Intermediary, you may transfer Class A Shares of a Fund from an account with one registration to an account with another registration within 90 days without incurring a front-end sales charge. For example, you may transfer Shares without paying a front-end sales load in the following cases:

- From a non-retirement account to an IRA or other individual retirement account
- From an IRA or other individual retirement account, such as a required minimum distribution, to a non-retirement account

In some cases, due to operational limitations or reporting requirements, your Financial Intermediary must redeem Shares from one account and purchase Shares in another account to achieve this type of transfer.

If you want to learn more about front-end sales charge waivers, contact your Financial Intermediary.

Aggregated Investments. The following types of accounts may be combined to qualify for reduced front-end sales charge including purchases made pursuant to rights of accumulation or letter of intent as described below:

The following accounts owned by you and/or a member of your immediate family (as defined below):

- Accounts held individually or jointly
- Those established under the Uniform Gift to Minors Act or Uniform Transfer to Minors Act
- IRA accounts, certain single participant retirement plan accounts, and SEP IRA, SIMPLE IRA or similar accounts held in individual registration.
- Solely controlled business accounts
- Trust accounts benefiting you or a member of your immediate family

For purposes of aggregated investments, your immediate family includes your spouse, or the equivalent thereof, and your children and step-children under the age of 21.

Purchases made in nominee or street name accounts may NOT be aggregated with those made for other accounts and may NOT be aggregated with other nominee or street name accounts unless otherwise qualified as described above.

You may only combine accounts held with one Financial Intermediary for purposes of aggregated investments.

Rights of Accumulation (“ROA”). Subject to the limitations described in the aggregation policy, you may combine current purchases of any RIC Fund with your existing holdings of all RIC Funds to determine your current front-end sales charge. Subject to your Financial Intermediary’s capabilities, your accumulated holdings will be calculated as the higher of (a) the current value of your existing holdings or (b) the amount you invested (including reinvested dividends and
capital gains, but excluding capital appreciation) less any withdrawals (the “cost value”). You must notify your Financial Intermediary at the time an order is placed for a purchase or purchases which would qualify for the reduced front-end sales charge due to existing investments or other purchases. The reduced front-end sales charge may not be applied if such notification is not furnished at the time of the order.

The value of all of your holdings in accounts established in calendar year 2007 or earlier will be assigned an initial cost value equal to the market value of those holdings as of the last business day of 2007. Thereafter, the cost value of such accounts will increase or decrease according to actual investments or withdrawals.

For purchases to be aggregated for the purpose of qualifying for the ROA, they must be made on the same day through one Financial Intermediary. The right of accumulation is subject to modification or discontinuance at any time with respect to all Shares purchased thereafter. Additional information is available from your Financial Intermediary.

Letter of Intent (“LOI”). A non-binding LOI allows you to combine purchases of Shares of any RIC Funds you intend to make over a 13-month period with the market value of your current RIC Fund holdings to determine the applicable front-end sales charge. Any appreciation of your current RIC Fund holdings and any Shares issued from reinvestment of dividends or capital gains will not be considered purchases made during the 13-month period. A portion of your account (up to 5%) will be held in escrow to cover additional Class A front-end sales charges that may be due. If you purchase less than the amount specified in the LOI and the LOI period expires or a full-balance redemption is requested during the LOI period, Shares in your account will be automatically redeemed to pay additional front-end sales charges that may be due. Class A Shares of the Funds held in plan or omnibus accounts are not eligible for a LOI unless the plan or omnibus account can maintain the LOI on their record keeping system. If the shareholder dies within the 13-month period, no additional front-end sales charges are required to be paid.

Exchange Privilege. Generally, exchanges between Class A Shares of the RIC Funds are not subject to a front-end sales charge. Exchanges may have the same tax consequences as ordinary sales and purchases. Please contact your Financial Intermediary and/or tax adviser for more detailed information.

Reinstatement Privilege. You may reinvest proceeds from a redemption or distribution of Class A Shares into Class A Shares of any RIC Fund without paying a front-end sales charge if such reinvestment is made within 90 days after the redemption or distribution date and the proceeds are invested in any related account eligible to be aggregated for Rights of Accumulation purposes. Proceeds will be reinvested at the net asset value next determined after receipt of your purchase order in proper form. For purposes of this Reinstatement Privilege, automatic transactions (including, for example, automatic purchases, withdrawals and payroll deductions) and ongoing individual retirement plan contributions are not eligible for reinstatement without a sales charge. The privilege may not be exercised if proceeds are subject to a purchase restriction as described in the section entitled “Frequent Trading Policies and Limitations on Trading Activity” and certain other restrictions may apply. Contingent deferred sales charges will be credited to your account at current net asset value following notification to the Fund by your Financial Intermediary.

Information about sales charges and sale charge waivers is available free of charge, on the Funds’ website at https://russellinvestments.com.

MORE ABOUT DEFERRED SALES CHARGES

You do not pay a front-end sales charge when you buy $1,000,000 or more of Class A Shares of RIC Funds. However, if your Financial Intermediary was paid a commission by the Funds’ Distributor on Class A Shares and you redeem those Class A Shares within one year of purchase, you will pay a deferred sales charge of 1.00%. The 1.00% is charged on the lesser of the purchase price of the Shares being redeemed or the net asset value of those Shares at the time of redemption. Shares not subject to a deferred sales charge (those issued upon reinvestment of dividends or capital gains) are redeemed first followed by the Shares you have held the longest. Exchanges between Class A Shares you own in one Fund for Class A Shares of any other Fund are not subject to a deferred sales charge; however, you will pay a deferred sales charge of 1.00% upon redemption if you redeem Class A Shares within one year of your original purchase.
The deferred sales charge may be waived on:

- shares sold within 12 months following the death or disability of a shareholder
- redemptions made in connection with the minimum required distribution from retirement plans or IRAs upon the attainment of age 70½
- a systematic withdrawal plan equaling no more than 1% of the account value per any monthly redemption
- involuntary redemptions
- redemptions of Class A Shares to effect a combination of a Fund with any investment company by merger, acquisition of assets or otherwise

All waivers of deferred sales charges are subject to confirmation of your status or holdings.

If you want to learn more about deferred sales charges, contact your Financial Intermediary.

DISTRIBUTION AND SHAREHOLDER SERVICES ARRANGEMENTS AND PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Funds offer multiple Classes of Shares in this Prospectus: Class A, Class E, Class R1, Class R4, Class R5 and Class S Shares. Class A Shares are discussed in the sections entitled “Choosing a Class of Shares to Buy,” “Front-End Sales Charges,” and “More About Deferred Sales Charges.”

Class A Shares participate in the Funds’ Rule 12b-1 distribution plan. Under the distribution plan, Class A Shares pay distribution fees of 0.25% annually for the sale and distribution of Class A Shares. The distribution fees are paid out of the Funds’ Class A Shares assets on an ongoing basis, and over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment in the Funds, and the distribution fee may cost an investor more than paying other types of sales charges.

Class E Shares participate in the Funds’ shareholder services plan. Under the shareholder services plan, the Funds’ Class E Shares pay shareholder services fees of 0.25% on an annualized basis for services provided to Class E shareholders. The shareholder services fees are paid out of the Funds’ Class E Share assets on an ongoing basis, and over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment in the Funds.

Class R4 Shares participate in the Funds’ Rule 12b-1 distribution and shareholder services plan. The Class R4 Shares do not pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of Class R4 Shares but do pay shareholder services fees of 0.25% on an annual basis for services provided to Class R4 shareholders. Because these fees are paid out of the Class R4 Share assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of an investment in Class R4 Shares of the Funds, and the distribution fee may cost an investor more than paying other types of sales charges. Although Class R4 Shares do not pay distribution fees currently, they may do so in the future if authorized by the Board of Trustees.

Class R5 Shares participate in the Funds’ Rule 12b-1 distribution and shareholder services plan. Under the plan, the Class R5 Shares pay distribution fees of 0.25% on an annual basis for the sale and distribution of Class R5 Shares and pay shareholder services fees of 0.25% on an annual basis for services provided to Class R5 shareholders. Because these fees are paid out of the Class R5 Share assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of an investment in Class R5 Shares of the Funds, and the distribution fee may cost an investor more than paying other types of sales charges.

Class R1 and Class S Shares do not participate in either the Funds’ distribution plan or the Funds’ shareholder services plan.

Pursuant to the Funds’ Rule 12b-1 distribution and shareholder services plans, Financial Intermediaries may receive: distribution compensation from the Funds’ Distributor with respect to Class A Shares of the Funds; shareholder services compensation from the Funds’ Distributor with respect to Class E Shares of the Funds; shareholder services compensation from the Funds’ Distributor with respect to the Class R4 Shares of the Funds; and/or distribution compensation and shareholder services compensation from the Funds’ Distributor with respect to Class R5 Shares of the Funds. These payments are reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the annual fund operating expenses table earlier in the Prospectus.

In addition to the foregoing payments, the Funds’ Distributor may make cash payments, from its own resources, to key Financial Intermediaries (including those who may offer Fund Shares through specialized programs such as tax deferred retirement programs) in connection with distribution, which may include providing services intended to result in
the sale of Fund Shares, or to pay for services such as marketing support, education and/or administrative services support. These compensation arrangements may vary by Financial Intermediary and may increase as the dollar value of Fund Shares held through a particular Financial Intermediary increases. Because these payments are not made by the Funds, these payments are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the annual fund operating expenses table. Some of these payments are commonly referred to as “revenue sharing.” At times, such payments may create an incentive for a Financial Intermediary to recommend or make Shares of the Funds available to its customers and may allow the Funds greater access to the customers of the Financial Intermediary.

RIFUS may also make cash payments, from its own resources, to key Financial Intermediaries and their service providers (including those who may offer Fund Shares through specialized programs such as tax deferred retirement programs) to pay for services such as account consolidation, transaction processing and/or administrative services support. These compensation arrangements may vary by Financial Intermediary and may fluctuate based on the dollar value of Fund Shares held through a particular Financial Intermediary. Because these payments are not made by the Funds, these payments are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the annual fund operating expenses table. At times, such payments may create an incentive for a Financial Intermediary to recommend or make Shares of the Funds available to its customers and may allow the Funds greater access to the customers of the Financial Intermediary.

The Funds’ Distributor may pay or allow other promotional incentive payments to Financial Intermediaries to the extent permitted by the rules adopted by the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority relating to the sale of mutual fund shares.

To enable Financial Intermediaries to provide a higher level of service and information to prospective and current Fund shareholders, the Funds’ Distributor also offers them a range of complimentary software tools and educational services. The Funds’ Distributor provides such tools and services from its own resources.

Ask your Financial Intermediary for additional information as to what compensation, if any, it receives from the Funds, the Funds’ Distributor or RIM.

The Funds’ Distributor may sponsor sales programs for its registered representatives in which cash incentives are offered to such registered representatives in connection with the sale of certain Funds’ Shares by Financial Intermediaries over various periods of time. Such cash incentives would be paid from the Funds’ Distributor’s own resources.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES**

Unless you are eligible to participate in a Russell Investments employee investment program, Shares are only available through a select network of Financial Intermediaries. If you are not currently working with one of these Financial Intermediaries, please call 800-787-7354 for assistance in contacting an investment professional near you.

Class E, R1, R4, R5 and S Shares are available only to (1) employee benefit and other plans with multiple participants, such as 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer sponsored 403(b) plans, HSAs (Health Savings Accounts), profit sharing plans, money purchase plans, defined benefit plans and non-qualified deferred compensation plans that consolidate and hold all Fund Shares in plan level or omnibus accounts on behalf of participants, (2) 401(k) rollover accounts investing through recordkeeping platforms where the platform has a sales agreement with the Funds’ Distributor to sell Class R1, R4 or R5 Shares and consolidates and holds all Fund Shares in omnibus accounts on behalf of shareholders or (3) separate accounts investing in the Funds offered to investors through a group annuity contract exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Class R1, R4 and R5 Shares are not available to any other category of investor, including, for example, retail non-retirement accounts, traditional or Roth IRA accounts, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, SEP-IRAs, SAR-SEPs, SIMPLE IRAs, individual 401(k) or individual 403(b) plan accounts. Each Fund reserves the right to change the categories of investors eligible to purchase its Shares.

The Funds generally do not have the ability to enforce these limitations on access to Share Classes with eligibility requirements. It is the sole responsibility of each Financial Intermediary to ensure that it only makes Share Classes with eligibility requirements available to those categories of investors listed above that qualify for access to such Share Classes. However, the Funds will not knowingly sell Share Classes with eligibility requirements to any investor not meeting one of the foregoing criteria.
There is currently no required minimum initial investment for the Funds offered by this Prospectus. However, each Fund reserves the right to close any account whose balance falls below $500 and to change the categories of investors eligible to purchase its Shares. Prior to closing an account, the Funds will provide reasonable notice and an opportunity to increase the account balance.

If you purchase, redeem, exchange, convert or hold Shares through a Financial Intermediary, your Financial Intermediary may charge you transaction-based fees, activity based fees and other fees for its services based upon its own policies and procedures. Those fees are retained entirely by your Financial Intermediary and no part of those fees are paid to RIM, the Funds’ Distributor or the Funds. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for more information about these fees as they may apply to your investments and your accounts.

You may purchase Shares through a Financial Intermediary on any business day of the Funds (defined as a day on which the NYSE is open for regular trading). Purchase orders are processed at the next net asset value per share calculated after a Fund receives your order in proper form (as determined by your Financial Intermediary). Certain authorized Fund agents have entered into agreements with the Funds’ Distributor or its affiliates to receive and accept orders for the purchase and redemption of Shares of the Funds on behalf of Financial Intermediaries. Some, but not all, Financial Intermediaries are Fund agents, and some, but not all, Fund agents are Financial Intermediaries. Purchase orders must normally be received by a Fund or a Fund agent prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) in order to be processed at the net asset value calculated on that day. Any purchase order received after the purchase order cut-off time will be processed on the following business day at the next calculated net asset value per share. If the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the Funds reserve the right to treat such day as a business day of the Funds and accept purchase orders until the normally-scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as the Funds’ management believes there remains an adequate market to meet purchase and redemption orders for that day. A Fund reserves the right to close, and therefore not accept purchase orders for that day, if the primary trading markets of the Fund’s portfolio instruments are closed (such as holidays on which such markets are closed) and the Fund’s management believes that there is not an adequate market to meet purchase or redemption requests on such day. Because Financial Intermediaries and Fund agents may have earlier purchase order cut off times to allow them to deliver purchase orders to the Funds prior to the Funds’ order transmission cut off time, please ask your Financial Intermediary what the cut off time is.

You must place purchase orders for Fund Shares through a Financial Intermediary in U.S. dollars. Specific payment arrangements should be made with your Financial Intermediary. However, exceptions may be made by prior special arrangement. For certain investment programs where your account is held directly with the Funds’ Transfer Agent, you must consult with the investment program to determine the requirements for investing. For such investment programs, cash, checks drawn on credit card accounts, cashiers checks, money orders, travelers checks and other cash equivalents will not be accepted by the Funds’ Transfer Agent. Class A Shares are not currently offered to new shareholders and may only be purchased by existing shareholders.

Customer Identification Program: To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account and to determine whether such person’s name appears on government lists of known or suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations. When you open a new account to buy Shares of the Funds, the Funds or your Financial Intermediary will ask your name, address, date of birth, taxpayer identification or other government identification number and other information that will allow the Funds to identify you. If the Funds or your Financial Intermediary are unable 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.

Foreign Investors: A Financial Intermediary may offer and sell the Funds to non-resident aliens and non-U.S. entities, if (1) the Financial Intermediary can fulfill the due diligence and other requirements of the USA PATRIOT ACT and applicable Treasury or SEC rules, regulation and guidance applicable to foreign investors, and (2) the offer and sale occur in a jurisdiction where a Fund is authorized to be offered and sold, currently the 50 states of the United States and certain U.S. territories.

Without the prior approval of a Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer, non-resident aliens and entities not formed under U.S. law may not purchase Shares of a Fund where the Fund is responsible for the due diligence and other requirements

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of the USA PATRIOT ACT and applicable Treasury or SEC rules, regulation and guidance applicable to foreign investors. If you invest directly through the Funds and a foreign address is added onto your account, the Funds will not be able to accept additional purchases and will discontinue any automated purchases into the account.

Offering Dates and Times

For all Funds: Purchase orders must normally be received by a Fund or a Fund agent prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) in order to be processed at the net asset value calculated on that day. Purchases can be made on any day when Shares are offered. Because Financial Intermediaries and Fund agents may have earlier purchase order cut off times to allow them to deliver purchase orders to the Funds prior to the Funds’ order transmission cut off time, please ask your Financial Intermediary what the cut off time is.

Order and Payment Procedures

Generally, you must place purchase orders for Shares through your Financial Intermediary. You may pay for your purchase by mail or funds transfer. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for instructions on how to place orders and make payment to the Funds.

If your account is held directly with the Funds, in order for your instructions by mail to be considered in proper form, the instructions must be received at one of the following addresses:

Regular Mail: Russell Investments, P.O. Box 8420, Boston, MA 02266-8420
Overnight Mail: Russell Investments, 30 Dan Road, Canton, MA 02021-2809

Automated Investment Program

Your Financial Intermediary may offer an automated investment program whereby you may choose to make regular investments in an established account. With the exception of initial purchases (in certain Share Classes), the Funds do not require minimum investment amounts or specific dates for automated purchases; however, your Financial Intermediary may set certain restrictions for this option. If you would like to establish an automated investment program or for further information, please contact your Financial Intermediary.

You may discontinue the automated investment program, or change the amount and timing of your investments by contacting your Financial Intermediary.

EXCHANGE AND CONVERSION PRIVILEGE

How to Exchange or Convert Shares

Exchanges Between Funds. Depending on the Share Class you are invested in and your Financial Intermediary’s policies, you may exchange Shares you own in one Fund for Shares of any other Fund offered by RIC if you meet any applicable initial minimum investment and investor eligibility requirements stated in the Prospectus for that Fund. For additional information, including Prospectuses for other RIC Funds, contact your Financial Intermediary.

An exchange between Funds involves the redemption of Shares, which is treated as a sale for income tax purposes. Thus, capital gains or losses may be realized. Please consult your tax adviser for more information.

Share Class Conversions. Depending on the Share Class you are invested in and your Financial Intermediary’s policies, you may convert certain Classes of Shares you own of a Fund for Shares of a different Class of Shares of that Fund. You must meet any applicable initial minimum investment requirement and investor eligibility requirements stated in the Prospectus or required by your Financial Intermediary.

RIFUS believes that a conversion between Classes of the same Fund is not a taxable event; however, you must check with your Financial Intermediary to determine if they will process the conversion as non-taxable. Please consult with your Financial Intermediary and your tax adviser for more information.

Contact your Financial Intermediary for assistance in exchanging or converting Shares and, because Financial Intermediaries’ processing times may vary, to find out when your account will be credited or debited. To request an exchange or conversion in writing, please contact your Financial Intermediary.

For all Classes of Shares, exchanges and conversions must be made through your Financial Intermediary.
If your account is held directly with the Funds, in order for your instructions by mail to be considered in proper form, the instructions must be received at one of the following addresses:

Regular Mail: Russell Investments, P.O. Box 8420, Boston, MA 02266-8420
Overnight Mail: Russell Investments, 30 Dan Road, Canton, MA 02021-2809

Systematic Exchange Program

Your Financial Intermediary may offer a systematic exchange program which allows you to redeem Shares from one or more Funds and purchase Shares of certain other RIC Funds in an established account. With the exception of initial purchases (for certain Share Classes), the Funds do not require minimum exchange amounts or specific dates for systematic exchanges; however, your Financial Intermediary may set certain restrictions for this option. If you would like to establish a systematic exchange program or for further information, please contact your Financial Intermediary.

A systematic exchange involves the redemption of Shares, which is treated as a sale for income tax purposes. Thus, capital gains or losses may be realized. Please consult your tax adviser for more information.

You may discontinue a systematic exchange program, or change the amount and timing of exchanges, by contacting your Financial Intermediary.

RIGHT TO REJECT OR RESTRICT PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE ORDERS

The Board has adopted frequent trading policies and procedures which are described below. The Funds will apply these policies uniformly. The Funds discourage frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares by Fund shareholders. The Funds do not accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares by Fund shareholders.

Each Fund reserves the right to restrict or reject, without prior notice, any purchase or exchange order for any reason. A Fund may, in its discretion, restrict or reject a purchase or exchange order even if the transaction is not subject to the specific limitations on frequent trading described below if the Fund or its agents (i.e., RIM or RIFUS) determine that accepting the order could interfere with the efficient management of a Fund’s portfolio or otherwise not be in a Fund’s best interests.

In the event that a Fund rejects an exchange request, the Fund will seek additional instructions from the Financial Intermediary regarding whether or not to proceed with the redemption side of the exchange.

Frequent Trading Policies and Limitations on Trading Activity

Frequent trading of Fund Shares, often in response to short-term fluctuations in the market, also known as “market timing,” is not knowingly permitted by the Funds. Frequent traders and market-timers should not invest in the Funds. The Funds are intended for long-term investors. The Funds, subject to the limitations described below, take steps reasonably designed to curtail frequent trading practices by investors or Financial Intermediaries.

Each Fund monitors for “substantive” round trip trades over a certain dollar threshold that each Fund determines, in its discretion, could adversely affect the management of the Fund. A single substantive round trip is a purchase and redemption or redemption and purchase of Shares of a Fund within a rolling 60 day period. Each Fund permits two substantive round trip trades within a 60 day period.

While the Funds monitor for substantive trades over a certain dollar threshold, a Fund may deem any round trip trade to be substantive depending on the potential impact to the applicable Fund or Funds.

If after two “substantive” round trips, an additional purchase or redemption transaction is executed within that rolling 60 day period, future purchase transactions will be rejected or restricted for 60 days. If after expiration of such 60 day period, there are two “substantive” round trips followed by an additional purchase or redemption transaction within that rolling 60 day period, that shareholder’s right to purchase Shares of any Fund advised by RIM will be permanently revoked.

If the Funds do not have direct access to the shareholder’s account to implement the purchase revocation, the Funds will require the shareholder’s Financial Intermediary to impose similar revocation of purchase privileges on the

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shareholder. In the event that the shareholder’s Financial Intermediary cannot, due to regulatory or legal obligations, impose a revocation of purchase privileges, the Funds may accept an alternate trading restriction reasonably designed to protect the Funds from improper trading practices.

Any exception to the permanent revocation of a shareholder’s purchase privileges, or an alternative trading restriction designed to protect the Funds from improper trading practices, must be approved by the Funds’ Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”).

The Funds, through their agents, will use their best efforts to exercise the Funds’ right to restrict or reject purchase and exchange orders as described above.

In certain circumstances, with prior agreement between a Financial Intermediary and the Funds, the Funds may rely on a Financial Intermediary’s frequent trading policies if it is determined that the Financial Intermediary’s policies are sufficient to detect and deter improper frequent trading. Any reliance by the Funds on a Financial Intermediary’s frequent trading policies must be approved by the Funds’ CCO after a determination that such policies are sufficient to detect and deter improper frequent trading. Therefore, with respect to frequent trading, shareholders who invest through a Financial Intermediary should be aware that they may be subject to the policies and procedures of their Financial Intermediary which may be more or less restrictive than the Funds’ policies and procedures.

This policy will not apply to:

- **Money Market Funds.** The Board of Trustees believes that it is unnecessary for any money market fund to have frequent trading policies because these funds may be used as short term investments.
- **Transactions in a Fund by certain other funds (i.e., funds of funds), including any Russell Investment Company and Russell Investment Funds funds of funds, and any other approved unaffiliated fund of funds.** RIM and the Board of Trustees believe these transactions do not offer the opportunity for price arbitrage.
- **Institutional accounts, including but not limited to, foundations, endowments or defined benefit plans, where the transactions are a result of the characteristics of the account (e.g., donor directed activity or funding or disbursements of defined benefit plan payments) rather than a result of implementation of an investment strategy, so long as such transactions do not interfere with the efficient management of a Fund’s portfolio or are otherwise not in a Fund’s best interests.**
- **Trading associated with asset allocated programs where the asset allocation has been developed by RIM or an affiliate of RIM and RIM has transparency into the amount of trading and the ability to monitor and assess the impact to the Funds or scheduled rebalancing of asset allocated programs based on set trading schedules within specified limits.**
- **Systematic purchase or redemption programs, if available.**

In applying the policy on limitations on trading activity, the Funds consider the information available at the time and reserve the right to consider trading history in any Fund including trading history in other accounts under common ownership or control in determining whether to suspend or terminate trading privileges.

This policy will not affect any shareholder’s redemption rights.

**Risks of Frequent Trading**

Short-term or excessive trading into and out of a Fund may harm a Fund’s performance by disrupting portfolio management strategies and by increasing expenses. These expenses are borne by all Fund shareholders, including long-term investors who do not generate such costs. Frequent trading may interfere with the efficient management of a Fund’s portfolio, and may result in the Fund engaging in certain activities to a greater extent than it otherwise would, such as maintaining higher cash balances, using interfund lending and engaging in portfolio transactions. Increased portfolio transactions and use of interfund lending would correspondingly increase the Fund’s operating expenses and decrease the Fund’s performance.

Additionally, to the extent that a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund that invests significantly in foreign securities traded on markets which may close prior to when the Fund determines its net asset value (referred to as the valuation time), frequent trading by certain shareholders may cause dilution in the value of Fund Shares held by other shareholders. Because events may occur after the close of these foreign markets and before the valuation time of the Funds that influence the value of these foreign securities, investors may seek to trade Fund Shares in an effort to benefit from their
understanding of the value of these foreign securities as of the Fund’s valuation time (referred to as price arbitrage). These Underlying Funds have procedures designed to adjust closing market prices of foreign securities under certain circumstances to better reflect what are believed to be the fair values of the foreign securities as of the valuation time. To the extent that an Underlying Fund does not accurately value foreign securities as of its valuation time, investors engaging in price arbitrage may cause dilution in the value of Fund Shares held by other shareholders.

Because certain small capitalization equity securities may be traded infrequently, to the extent that a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund that invests significantly in small capitalization equity securities, investors may seek to trade Fund Shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities (referred to as price arbitrage). Any such frequent trading strategies may interfere with efficient management of a Fund’s portfolio to a greater degree than Underlying Funds which invest in highly liquid securities, in part because the Underlying Fund may have difficulty selling these small capitalization portfolio securities at advantageous times or prices to satisfy large and/or frequent redemption requests. Any successful price arbitrage may also cause dilution in the value of Fund Shares held by other shareholders.

Limitations on the Ability to Detect and Curtail Frequent Trading

The Funds will use reasonable efforts to detect frequent trading activity but may not be able to detect such activity in certain circumstances. While the Funds have the authority to request and analyze data on shareholders in omnibus accounts and will use their best efforts to enforce the policy described above, there may be limitations on the ability of the Funds to detect and curtail frequent trading practices and the Funds may still not be able to completely eliminate the possibility of improper trading under all circumstances. Shareholders seeking to engage in frequent trading activities may use a variety of strategies to avoid detection and, despite the efforts of the Funds to prevent frequent trading, there is no guarantee that the Funds or their agents will be able to identify each such shareholder in an omnibus account or curtail their trading practices.

Any exceptions to this policy may only be made by the CCO after a determination that the transaction does not constitute improper trading or other trading activity that may be harmful to the Funds.

The Underlying Funds have similar frequent trading policies. Please see the Prospectus of the Underlying Funds for further details.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

For all Funds: Shares may be redeemed through your Financial Intermediary on any business day of the Funds (defined as a day on which the NYSE is open for regular trading). Redemption requests are processed at the next net asset value per share calculated after a Fund receives an order in proper form as determined by your Financial Intermediary. Redemption orders must normally be received by a Fund or a Fund agent prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) in order to be processed at the net asset value calculated on that day. Any redemption requests received after the redemption order cut-off time will be processed on the following business day at the next calculated net asset value per share. If the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the Funds reserve the right to treat such day as a business day of the Funds and accept redemption orders until the normally-scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as the Funds’ management believes there remains an adequate market to meet purchase and redemption orders for that day. A Fund reserves the right to close, and therefore not accept redemption orders for that day, if the primary trading markets of the Fund’s portfolio instruments are closed (such as holidays on which such markets are closed) and the Fund’s management believes that there is not an adequate market to meet purchase or redemption requests on such day. Shares recently purchased by check may not be available for redemption for 15 days following the purchase or until the check clears, whichever occurs first, to assure that a Fund has received payment for your purchase.

Redemption Dates and Times

For all Funds: Redemption requests must normally be received by a Fund or a Fund agent prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) in order to be processed at the net asset value calculated on that day. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for instructions on how to place redemption requests. Because Financial Intermediaries and Fund agents may have earlier redemption order cut off times to allow them to deliver redemption orders to the Funds prior to the Funds’ order transmission cut off time, please ask your Financial Intermediary what the cut off time is.
If your account is held directly with the Funds, in order for your instructions by mail to be considered in proper form, the instructions must be received at one of the following addresses:

Regular Mail: Russell Investments, P.O. Box 8420, Boston, MA 02266-8420
Overnight Mail: Russell Investments, 30 Dan Road, Canton, MA 02021-2809

Systematic Withdrawal Program

Your Financial Intermediary may offer a systematic withdrawal program whereby you may choose to redeem your Shares and receive regular payments from your account. The Funds do not require specific redemption amounts or specific dates for systematic withdrawals; however, your Financial Intermediary may set certain restrictions for this option. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for further information.

When you redeem your Shares under a systematic withdrawal program, it may be a taxable transaction.

For Class A Shares, if your Financial Intermediary was paid a commission by the Funds’ Distributor on your Class A Shares and you redeem those Class A Shares within one year of purchase, you may pay a deferred sales charge of 1%.

You may discontinue the systematic withdrawal program, or change the amount and timing of withdrawal payments by contacting your Financial Intermediary.

PAYMENT OF REDEMPTION PROCEEDS

Payment will ordinarily be made within seven days of receipt of your request in proper form. Each Fund reserves the right to suspend redemptions or postpone the date of payment for more than seven days if an emergency condition (as determined by the SEC) exists.

When you redeem your Shares, a Fund will pay your redemption proceeds to your Financial Intermediary for your benefit within seven days after the Fund receives the redemption request in proper form. Your Financial Intermediary is then responsible for settling the redemption with you as agreed between you and your Financial Intermediary. For certain investment programs where your account is held directly with the Funds’ Transfer Agent, your redemption proceeds will be paid in one of the following manners: (1) a check for the redemption proceeds may be sent to the shareholder(s) of record at the address of record within seven days after the Funds receive a redemption request in proper form; or (2) if you have established the electronic redemption option, your redemption proceeds can be (a) wired to your predesignated bank account on the next bank business day after a Fund receives your redemption request in proper form or (b) sent by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) to your predesignated bank account on the second business day after a Fund receives your redemption request in proper form. On Federal Reserve holidays, funds will settle on the next day the Federal Reserve is open. Each Fund may charge a fee to cover the cost of sending a wire transfer for redemptions, and your bank may charge an additional fee to receive the wire. The Funds will always charge a fee when sending an international wire transfer. The Funds reserve the right to charge a fee when sending a domestic wire transfer for redemptions. The Funds do not charge for EFT though your bank may charge a fee to receive the EFT. Wire transfers and EFTs can be sent to U.S. financial institutions that are members of the Federal Reserve System.

OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT SHARE TRANSACTIONS

Written Instructions

Written instructions must be in proper form as determined by your Financial Intermediary. For certain investment programs where your account is held directly with the Funds’ Transfer Agent, the Funds require that written instructions be in proper form and reserve the right to reject any written instructions that are not in proper form. Your Financial Intermediary will assist you in preparing and submitting transaction instructions to the Funds to insure proper form. Generally, your instructions must include:

- The Fund name and account number
- Details related to the transaction including type and amount
- Signatures of all owners exactly as registered on the account
- Any supporting legal documentation that may be required
If your account is held directly with the Funds, in order for your instructions by mail to be considered in proper form, the instructions must be received at one of the following addresses:

Regular Mail: Russell Investments, P.O. Box 8420, Boston, MA 02266-8420
Overnight Mail: Russell Investments, 30 Dan Road, Canton, MA 02021-2809

Responsibility for Fraud

Please take precautions to protect yourself from fraud. Keep your account information private and immediately review any account confirmations or statements that the Funds or your Financial Intermediary send you. Contact your Financial Intermediary immediately about any transactions that you believe to be unauthorized.

Signature Guarantee

Each Fund reserves the right to require a signature guarantee for any request related to your account including, but not limited to, requests for transactions or account changes. A signature guarantee verifies the authenticity of your signature and helps protect your account against fraud or unauthorized transactions. You should be able to obtain a signature guarantee from a bank, broker, credit union, savings association, clearing agency, or securities exchange or association with which you have a banking or investment relationship. A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee. Contact your Financial Intermediary for assistance in obtaining a signature guarantee.

Escheatment and Inactivity

For any accounts held directly at the Funds, the Funds will comply with all federal search and notification requirements, as defined in section 17AD-17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Should the assets be determined to be abandoned, then the Funds are legally obligated to escheat said abandoned property to the appropriate state’s unclaimed property administrator, as determined by the owner’s last known address of record.

Furthermore, the Funds will comply with any and all state regulations regarding “inactivity.” Broadly described, state inactivity rules define time periods during which, and specific means by which, shareholders must “contact” their assets, i.e. the Funds, the Funds’ agent and/or their Financial Intermediary. The Funds are legally obligated to escheat inactive assets to the state of jurisdiction as identified by the owner’s address of record.

It is the intention of the Funds to comply with the appropriate regulative body for each given instance. For additional information, questions, or concerns regarding these regulations, please contact the Abandoned/Unclaimed Property division of your state of residence, or please contact your Financial Intermediary.

Uncashed Checks

Please make sure you promptly cash checks issued to you by the Funds. If you do not cash a dividend, distribution, or redemption check, the Funds will act to protect themselves and you. This may include restricting certain activities in your account until the Funds are sure that they have a valid address for you. After 180 days, the Funds will no longer honor the issued check and, after attempts to locate you, the Funds will follow governing escheatment regulations in disposition of check proceeds. No interest will accrue on amounts represented by uncashed checks.

If you have elected to receive dividends and/or distributions in cash, and the postal or other delivery service is unable to deliver checks to your address of record, or you do not respond to mailings from the Funds with regards to uncashed checks, the Funds may convert your distribution option to have all dividends and/or other distributions reinvested in additional Shares.

Registration of Fund Accounts

Many brokers, employee benefit plans and bank trusts combine their clients’ holdings in a single omnibus account with the Funds held in the brokers’, plans’, or bank trusts’ own name or “street name.” Therefore, if you hold Shares through a brokerage account, employee benefit plan or bank trust fund, a Fund may have records only of that Financial Intermediary’s omnibus account. In this case, your broker, employee benefit plan or bank is responsible for keeping track of your account information. This means that you may not be able to request transactions in your Shares directly through the Funds, but can do so only through your broker, plan administrator or bank. Ask your Financial Intermediary for information on whether your Shares are held in an omnibus account.
The following financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds’ financial performance for at least the past 60 months (or, if a Fund or Class has not been in operation for 60 months, since the beginning of operations for that Fund or Class). Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund Share throughout each of the periods shown below. The total returns in the tables represent how much your investment in a Fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with the Funds’ financial statements, are included in the Funds’ annual report, which is available upon request.

The information in the following tables represents the Financial Highlights for the Funds’ Class A, Class E, Class R1, Class R4, Class R5 and Class S Shares, as applicable, for the periods shown.

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See Notes to Financial Highlights at the end of this section.
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See Notes to Financial Highlights at the end of this section.
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<th>$\text{Net Assets, End of Period (000)}$</th>
<th>% Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets, Gross(^{(x)})</th>
<th>% Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets, Net(^{(x,y)})</th>
<th>% Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets(^{(x,y)})</th>
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Notes to Financial Highlights – October 31, 2016

(1) As of October 1, 2014, Class R2 shares were reclassified as Class R4 shares and all shareholders were issued shares of Class R4. Class R2 shares are no longer offered. The financials highlights for the period ended October 31, 2014 reflect a consolidation of the financial activity of Class R2 shares for the period November 1, 2013 through October 1, 2014 and the financial activity of Class R4 shares for the period October 2, 2014 through October 31, 2014. All prior periods reflect the financial activity of Class R2 shares.

(2) As of October 1, 2014, Class R3 shares were reclassified as Class R5 shares and all shareholders were issued shares of Class R5. Class R3 shares are no longer offered. The financials highlights for the period ended October 31, 2014 reflect a consolidation of the financial activity of Class R3 shares for the period November 1, 2013 through October 1, 2014 and the financial activity of Class R5 shares for the period October 2, 2014 through October 31, 2014. All prior periods reflect the financial activity of Class R3 shares.

(a) Average daily shares outstanding were used for this calculation.
(b) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.
(c) Total return for Class A does not reflect a front end sales charge. If sales charges were included, the total return would be lower.
(d) May reflect amounts waived and/or reimbursed by RIM and/or RIFUS.
(e) The calculation includes only those expenses charged directly to the Fund and does not include expenses charged to the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.
MONEY MANAGER INFORMATION

The money managers of the Underlying Funds are not affiliates of the Funds or Underlying Funds, RIM, RIFUS or the Distributor other than as a result of their management of Underlying Fund assets. Each money manager is principally engaged in managing institutional investment accounts. These managers may also serve as managers or advisers to other investment companies unaffiliated with RIC, other RIC Funds, or to other clients of RIM or its affiliates, including Russell Investments Trust Company. Investments in the Funds are not deposits with or other liabilities of any of the money managers and are subject to investment risk, including loss of income and principal invested and possible delays in payment of redemption proceeds. The money managers do not guarantee the performance of the Underlying Funds or any particular rate of return.

For a complete list of current money managers for the Underlying Funds please see the Underlying Funds’ Prospectus. A complete list of current money managers for the Underlying Funds can also be found at https://russellinvestments.com.

When considering an investment in the Funds, do not rely on any information unless it is contained in this Prospectus or in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information. The Funds have not authorized anyone to add any information or to make any additional statements about the Funds. The Funds may not be available in some jurisdictions or to some persons. The fact that you have received this Prospectus should not, in itself, be treated as an offer to sell Shares to you. Changes in the affairs of the Funds or in the Underlying Funds’ money managers may occur after the date on the cover page of this Prospectus. This Prospectus will be amended or supplemented to reflect any material changes to the information it contains.
EXPENSE NOTES

The following notes supplement the Annual Fund Operating Expenses tables in the Risk/Return Summary and provide additional information necessary to understand the expenses provided in those tables:

- If you purchase Shares through a Financial Intermediary, such as a bank or an investment adviser, you may also pay additional fees to the intermediary for services provided by the intermediary. You should contact your Financial Intermediary for information concerning what additional fees, if any, will be charged.

- Pursuant to the rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), the aggregate initial sales charges, deferred sales charges and asset-based sales charges on Class A, Class E, Class R4 and Class R5 Shares of the Funds may not exceed 7.25%, 6.25%, 6.25% and 6.25%, respectively, of total gross sales, subject to certain exclusions. These limitations are imposed at the class level on each Class of Shares of each Fund rather than on a per shareholder basis. Therefore, long-term shareholders of the Class A, Class E, Class R4 and Class R5 Shares may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum sales charges permitted by FINRA.

- “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are indirect expenses borne by the Funds as a result of their investment in another fund or funds, including any subsidiary. The fees payable by a Fund with respect to the investment of cash reserves are included in “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” if they are at least 0.01% of the Fund’s average net assets. If such fees are less than 0.01% of the Fund’s average net assets, they are included in “Other Expenses.”

- “Other Expenses” includes a shareholder services fee of 0.25% of average daily net assets for Class E Shares.

- Shareholders in the Funds bear indirectly the proportionate expenses of the Underlying Funds in which they invest. These expenses are reflected in Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses. The Funds’ Net Annual Fund Operating Expense ratios in the table are based on the Funds’ total direct operating expense ratios plus a weighted average of the expense ratios of the Underlying Funds in which the Funds invest. These Net Annual Fund Operating Expense ratios may be higher or lower depending on the allocation of the Funds assets among the Underlying Funds, the actual expenses of the Underlying Funds and the actual expenses of the Funds.
PERFORMANCE NOTES

The following notes supplement the Performance tables in the Risk/Return Summary and provide additional information necessary to understand the returns provided in those tables:

The calculation of total return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares assumes that a shareholder has sufficient capital gains of the same character to offset any capital losses on a sale of Fund Shares and that the shareholder may therefore deduct the entire capital loss.

2020 Strategy Fund

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index was formerly known as the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

The Fund first issued Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R4 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares. Class R2 Shares have the same expenses as Class R4 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.

The Fund first issued Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R5 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R3 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R5 Shares. Class D Shares were redesignated Class R3 Shares on March 1, 2006. Class R3 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014.

2025 Strategy Fund

The Fund first issued class R1 Shares on March 31, 2008.

The Fund first issued Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R4 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R4 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.

The Fund first issued Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R5 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R3 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R5 Shares. Class R3 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014.

2030 Strategy Fund

The Fund first issued Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R4 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares. Class R2 Shares have the same expenses as Class R4 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.

The Fund first issued Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R5 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R3 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R5 Shares. Class D Shares were redesignated Class R3 Shares on March 1, 2006. Class R3 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014.

2035 Strategy Fund

The Fund first issued Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R4 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares. Class R2 Shares have the same expenses as Class R4 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.

The Fund first issued Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R5 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R3 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R5 Shares. Class R3 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014.

2040 Strategy Fund

The Fund first issued Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R4 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares. Class R2 Shares have the same expenses as Class R4 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.
The Fund first issued Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R5 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R3 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R5 Shares. Class D Shares were redesignated Class R3 Shares on March 1, 2006. Class R3 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014.

2045 Strategy Fund

The Fund first issued class R1 Shares on March 31, 2008.

The Fund first issued Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R4 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R4 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.

The Fund first issued Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R5 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R3 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R5 Shares. Class R3 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014.

2050 Strategy Fund

The Fund first issued class R1 Shares on March 31, 2008.

The Fund first issued Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R4 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R4 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.

The Fund first issued Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R5 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R3 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R5 Shares. Class R3 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014.

2055 Strategy Fund

The Fund first issued class R1 Shares on December 31, 2010.

The Fund first issued Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R4 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R4 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.

The Fund first issued Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R5 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R3 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R5 Shares. Class R3 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014.

In Retirement Fund

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index was formerly known as the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

The Fund first issued Class R1 Shares on March 31, 2008.

The Fund first issued Class A Shares on February 25, 2011. The returns shown for Class A Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares. The performance shown has been adjusted to reflect deduction of the maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%. Class A Shares will have substantially similar annual returns as the Class R2 Shares because the Shares of each Class are invested in the same portfolio of securities. Annual returns for each Class will differ only to the extent that the Class A Shares do not have the same expenses as the Class R2 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.

The Fund first issued Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R4 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R2 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R4 Shares. Class R2 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R4 Shares on October 1, 2014.

The Fund first issued Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014. The returns shown for Class R5 Shares prior to that date are the returns of the Fund’s Class R3 Shares, which have the same expenses as the Class R5 Shares. Class R3 Shares are no longer offered and were reclassified as Class R5 Shares on October 1, 2014.
For more information about the Funds, the following documents are available without charge:

**ANNUAL/SEMIANNUAL REPORTS:** Additional information about each Fund’s investments is available in the Funds’ annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. In each Fund’s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund’s performance during its last fiscal year.

**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (SAI):** The SAI provides more detailed information about the Funds.

The annual and semiannual reports for each Fund and the SAI are incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. You may obtain free copies of the annual report, semiannual report or the Funds’ and Underlying Funds’ SAI, and may request other information or make other inquiries, by contacting your Financial Intermediary or the Funds at:

Russell Investments  
P.O. Box 8420  
Boston, MA 02266-8420  
Telephone: 1-800-787-7354

The Funds’ and Underlying Funds’ SAI and annual and semiannual reports to shareholders are available, free of charge, on the Funds’ Web site at https://russellinvestments.com.

Each year you are automatically sent an updated Prospectus and annual and semiannual reports for the Funds. You may also occasionally receive notifications of Prospectus changes and proxy statements for the Funds. In order to reduce the volume of mail you receive, when possible, only one copy or one mailing of these documents will be sent to shareholders who are part of the same family, sharing the same name and the same household address. If you would like to opt out of the household-based mailings, please call your Financial Intermediary.

Some Financial Intermediaries may offer electronic delivery of the Funds’ Prospectus and annual and semiannual reports. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for further details.

You can review and copy information about the Funds (including the SAI) at the Securities and Exchange Commission’s Office of Investor Education and Advocacy (formerly, the Public Reference Room) in Washington, D.C. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the Commission’s Internet website at http://www.sec.gov. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Commission’s Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549.

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