LORD ABBETT®

HIGH YIELD OPPORTUNISTIC STRATEGY

Quarterly Commentary

SECOND QUARTER 2018

IN THIS REPORT

MACRO & MARKETS

In the second quarter of 2018, we saw a continued uptick in inflation, relatively stagnant wage growth, and a drop in the unemployment rate to 3.8%, a level not seen since 2000. Volatility seesawed throughout the period as geopolitical tensions heightened around the North Korean summit and global trade, while companies continued to report strong earnings amid a generally supportive economic environment.[1]

10-year U.S. Treasury yields rose sharply early in the quarter, peaking at 3.11% before retreating to end the period at 2.85%, only modestly higher. Short term rates rose by a larger amount, flattening the yield curve.[2] The general bond market, as measured by the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index, was slightly negative during the quarter as rates rose. Rate sensitive investment grade credit underperformed, as spreads widened, while high yield bonds generated positive returns as spreads tightened.

HIGH YIELD OPPORTUNISTIC STRATEGY

The High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite (gross of fees) underperformed its benchmark. Both sector allocation and security selection decisions detracted from performance during the quarter.

We continue to believe that general economic fundamentals and strong expected earnings growth will favor the lower-rated segments of the high yield market. We expect default rates to remain subdued, and believe that high yield spreads can grind tighter from current valuations, as consumer sentiment continues to improve.

[1]Earnings Insight, Factset. [2]U.S. Department of the Treasury, Daily Yield Curve Rates.

If applicable, "modestly" is defined as any under or outperformance within 100 basis points (bps) for equity portfolios and 50 basis points (bps) for fixed income portfolios as compared to the portfolio's benchmark.

- According to the latest estimate from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) expanded in the first quarter by 2.0%,[1] a downward revision from previous estimates. For the full year 2017, real GDP increased 2.3% (Chart A.1).
- In December, Congress passed the largest rewrite of the U.S. tax code in three decades. Notably, the bill reduces corporate tax rates from 35% to 21% and allows for a one-time foreign cash repatriation tax of 15.5%, rather than the standard 35% rate.[2] We believe that the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act will continue to be supportive of future U.S. GDP growth.
- In June, the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) raised its target for short-term interest rates to a range of 1.75% - 2.00%. In its statement, the Fed noted that job gains have been strong, on average, in recent months, and the unemployment rate has declined. On a 12-month basis, inflation had moved close to 2 percent. The Fed indicated that they would be targeting two more quarter point rate hikes in 2018 while maintaining the long term target at 2.875% (Chart A.2).[3]
- The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that non-farm payrolls increased by 213,000 in June, and the unemployment rate rose to 4.0% from an 18 year low of 3.8% the previous month. The labor force participation rate, at 62.9%, changed little in June, while average hourly earnings increased 2.7% over-the-year.[4]

[1]"News Release: Gross Domestic Product," Bureau of Economic Analysis, June 28, 2018.
[2]"Source: "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017", Congress.gov
[3]FOMC Statement–June 2018," Federal Reserve issues FOMC statement, June 13, 2018.
[4]Source: "News Release: Employment Situation Summary," Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 6, 2018

Chart A.1*

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

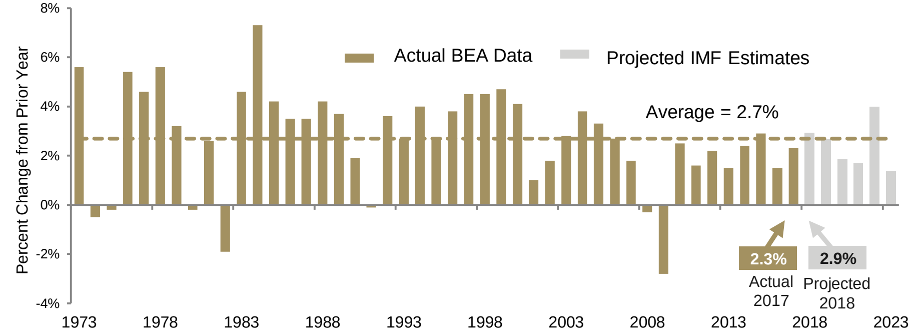


Chart A.2**

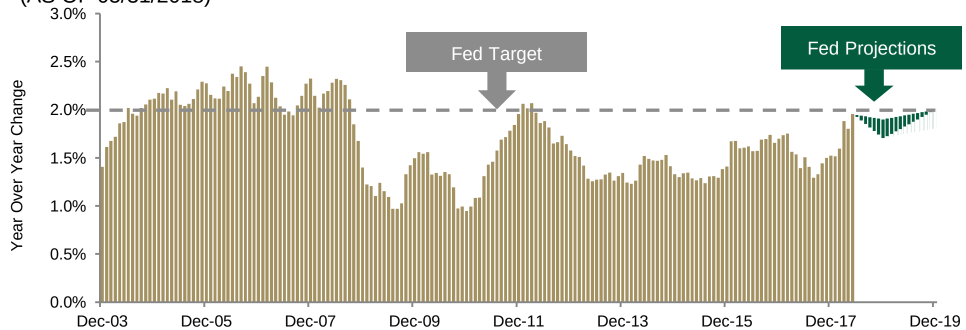
FED FUNDS RATE ESTIMATES

	2018	2019	Longer Term
Jun-18 Median	2.375	3.125	2.875
Mar-18 Median	2.125	2.875	2.875
Dec-17 Median	2.125	2.688	2.750
Sep-17 Median	2.125	2.688	3.000
Jun-17 Median	2.125	2.938	3.000
Dec-16 Median	2.125	2.875	3.000

Chart A.3***

U.S. PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (PCE) CORE INDEX

(AS OF 05/31/2018)



*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and International Monetary Fund (IMF). GDP shown are % change vs. prior year. Estimates for 2017-2021 are IMF projections for U.S. GDP growth. Data are the most recent available, released bi-annually. **Source: U.S. Federal Reserve Board. Fed Projections are taken from the Summary of Economic Projections of the Federal Reserve Board Members.***Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data generally lags by one month. The PCE Core Index is defined as personal consumption expenditures (PCE) prices excluding food and energy prices; chain-type price index, seasonally adjusted. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

- In the second quarter, the U.S. dollar reversed its recent weakness vs. most major currencies. The U.S. dollar index (DXY) rose by 5.0% during the second quarter (Chart A.4), bringing 1 year loses to approximately 1% and negatively affecting non-dollar asset returns.
- Global Purchasing Manager's Indices (PMIs) were mixed in the second quarter of 2018, declining from first quarter's level in April and May, before finishing stronger in June. 2018 levels still remain above levels of the past few years (Chart A.5).
- International markets declined during the second quarter with developed equity markets (MSCI EAFE index) outperforming emerging equity markets (MSCI EM Index), by approximately 6%. The second quarter reversed a trend of emerging market outperformance; over the 12 months, emerging markets are still outperforming developed markets by approximately 2% (Chart A.6).
- Commodity prices were mixed during the second quarter. Crude oil prices rose 14% during the quarter, while iron ore was roughly flat and copper prices declined.

Chart A.4*

USD STRENGTHENS

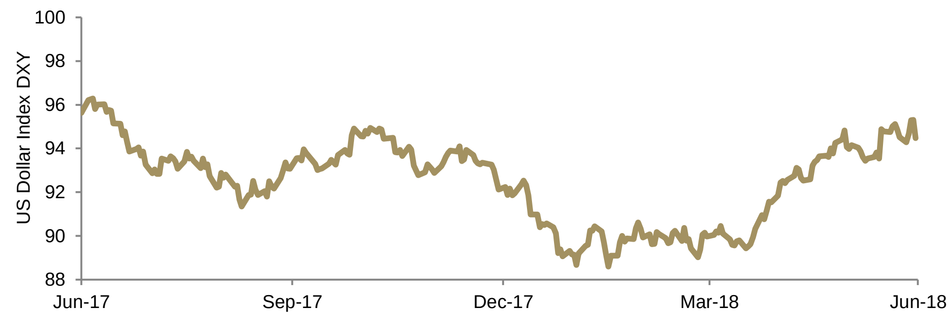


Chart A.5*

PURCHASING MANAGER'S INDEX

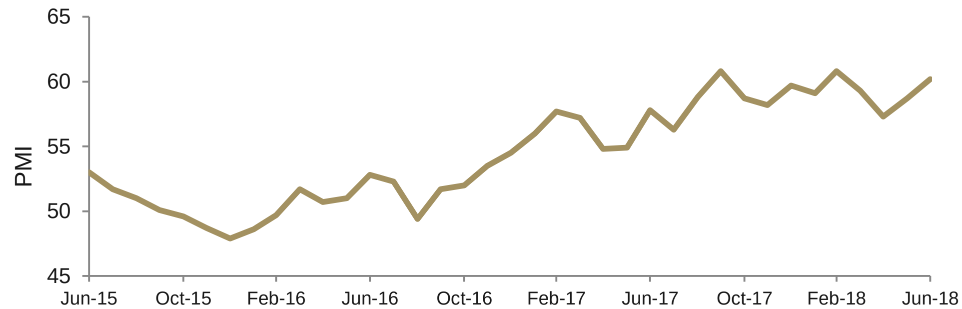
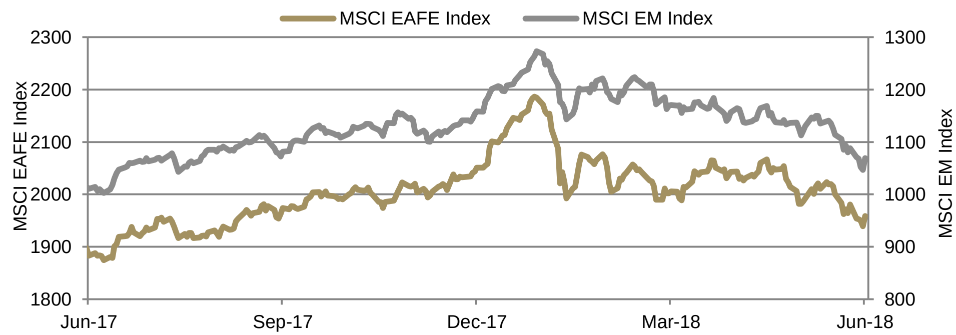


Chart A.6*

MSCI EAFE VS. MSCI EM



*Source: Bloomberg.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results. For illustrative purposes only and does not represent any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment.

- With headline CPI rising 2.8% and PCE hitting 2.0% in May, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) had solid footing to raise rates for the second time this year at its June meeting. Strong economic activity and rising pressure on prices throughout the quarter increased the market's assessment of the probability of a 4th rate hike by year end to just over 50%, with a 3rd hike almost certain.
- After long rates rose significantly in the first quarter, they barely budged in the second quarter even as short rates continued to rise. As such, the yield curve flattening trend that's been in place for the last 5 years continued unabated (Chart B.1).
- Corporate investment grade spreads widened modestly during the quarter while high yield spreads tightened slightly, as a stronger dollar and tariff escalation concerns continued, balanced somewhat by strong corporate and consumer fundamentals (Chart B.2).

Chart B.1*

CHANGE IN U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND YIELD CURVE (%)

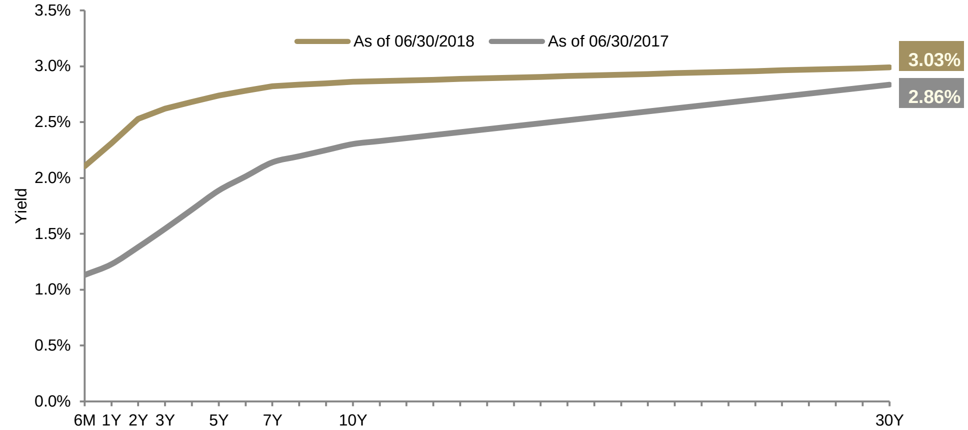
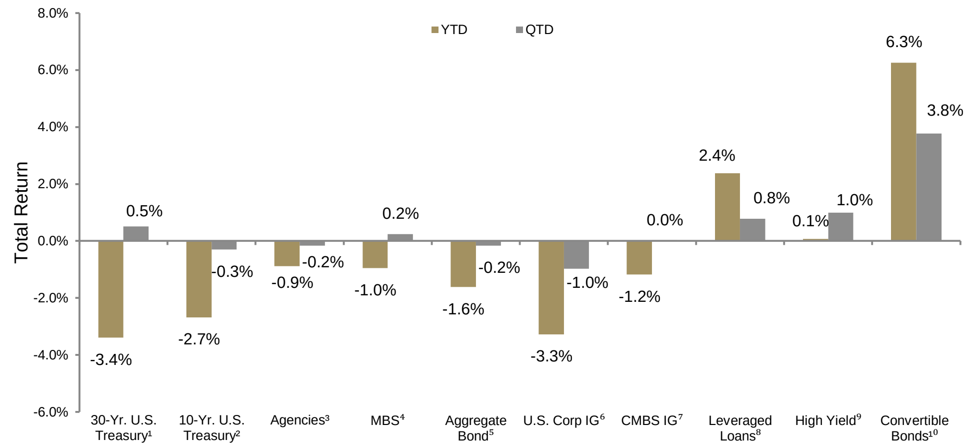


Chart B.2**

TOTAL RETURNS IN MAJOR U.S. BOND CATEGORIES



[1] ICE BofAML 30 Year U.S. Treasury Index
[2] ICE BofAML 10 Year U.S. Treasury Index
[3] Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Agency Index
[4] Bloomberg Barclays Mortgage Backed Securities Index
[5] Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index
[6] Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index
[7] Bloomberg Barclays Investment Grade CMBS Index
[8] Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index
[9] ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index
[10] ICE BofAML All Convertible All Qualities Index

*Source: Bloomberg. **Source: Bloomberg Barclays, ICE Data Indices, LLC, Credit Suisse, and Morningstar. Investing in the bond market is subject to risks, including market, interest rate, issuer, credit, inflation risk, and liquidity risk. High-yield, lower-rated securities involve greater risk than higher-rated securities; portfolios that invest in them may be subject to greater levels of credit and liquidity risk than portfolios that do not. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** For illustrative purposes only and does not represent any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment. Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect the deduction of fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

FUNDAMENTALS & TECHNICALS

- Corporate bond issuance nearly matched record 2017 levels in the first half of the year, despite a good deal of corporate cash repatriation. Redemptions have been higher this year, however, so net issuance is down from last year's levels (Chart C.1).
- Credit spreads continued to widen during the second quarter and are now at the widest levels in over a year (Chart C.2).
- Spread widening and slightly higher rates contributed to negative returns during the period (Chart C.3).
- We continue to expect supply to decline and as corporate balance sheets de-lever, which would prove to be a medium to long term positive for investment grade debt. Additionally, market fundaments continue to be strong spurred by tax reform, a new supply of repatriated cash, continued corporate EBITDA growth, and increasing M&A activity.

Chart C.1*

MONTHLY CORPORATE BOND ISSUANCE

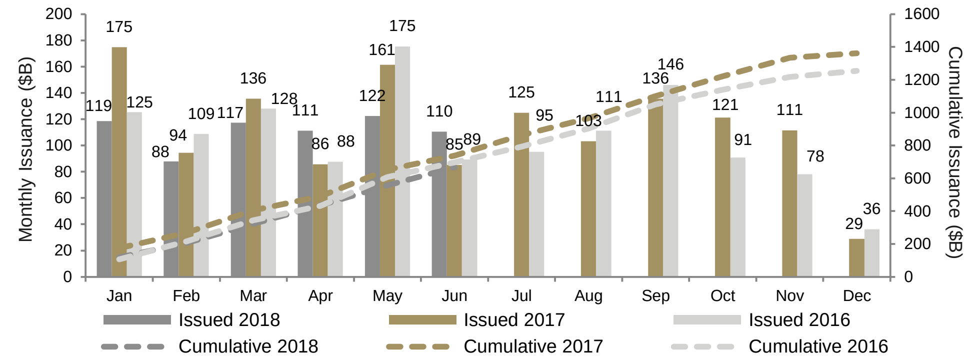


Chart C.2*

CORPORATE SPREADS BY RATING

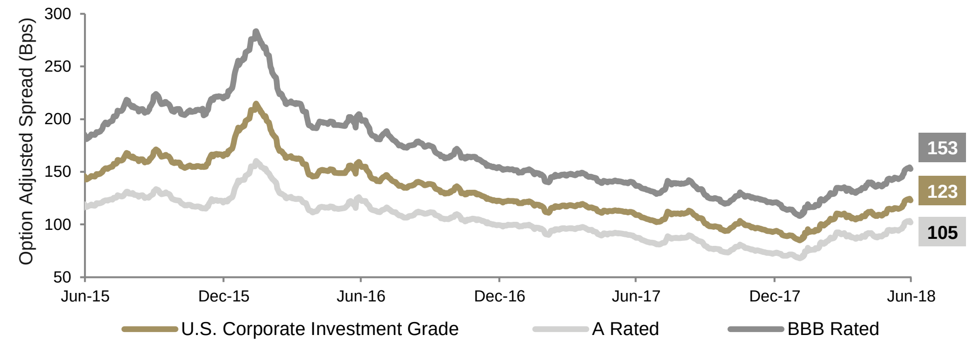
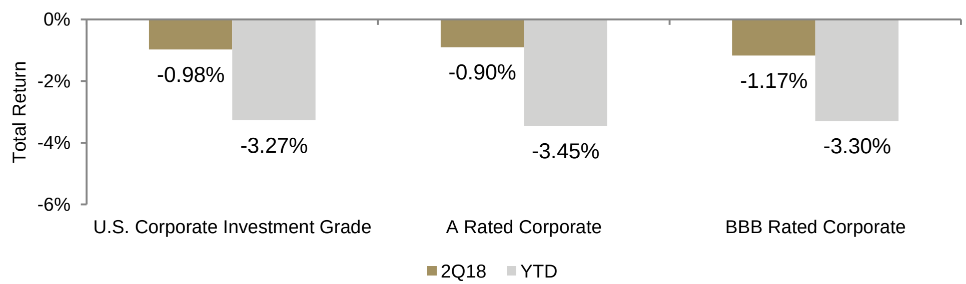


Chart C.3*

TOTAL RETURNS



*Source: Bloomberg Barclays. U.S. Corporate Investment Grade represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index.
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SECTOR PERFORMANCE

- The U.S. high yield market experienced uneven performance over the quarter amid swings in equities, rates and oil prices, with concerns over global trade taking a center stage as of late. Nevertheless, the asset class posted positive returns for the period, outperforming higher quality fixed income market, as represented by the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index. High Yield spreads finished the quarter modestly tighter (Chart D.1).
- For the quarter and year-to-date period, Food and Drug Retail and Aerospace continue to be the best performing sectors, as consumer sentiment improves. Autos continue to underperform due to idiosyncratic issues in the sector and exposure to the possible trade barriers. Financials and Banks segment in particular, lag due to sensitivity to continuing volatility in interest rates.(Chart D.2).

CREDIT QUALITY

- Despite the volatile environment for most of the quarter, CCC rated bonds meaningfully outperformed the broader high yield market in the second quarter.
- BB rated bonds sharply underperformed during the quarter due to heightened sensitivity to continuing volatility in interest rates.(Chart D.3).

Chart D.1*

U.S. HIGH YIELD SPREADS

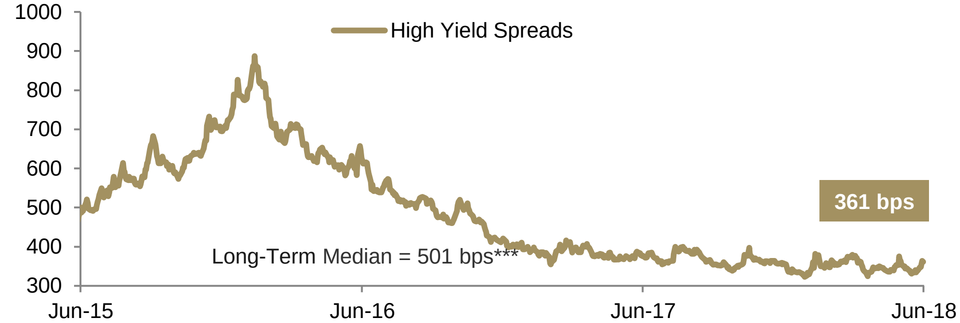


Chart D.2**

FIVE BEST/WORST PERFORMING INDUSTRIES (2Q 2018)

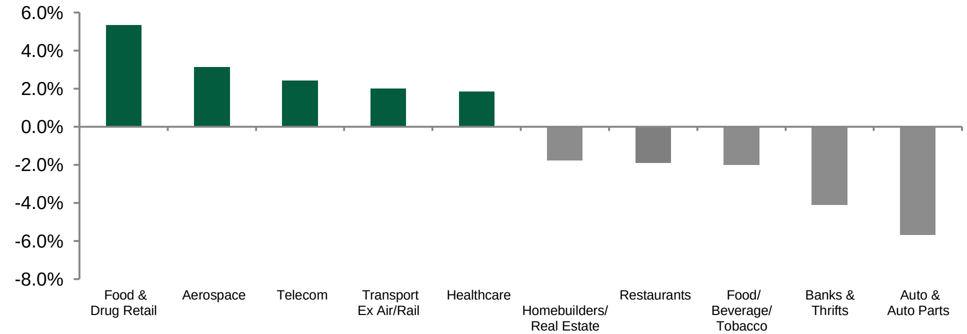
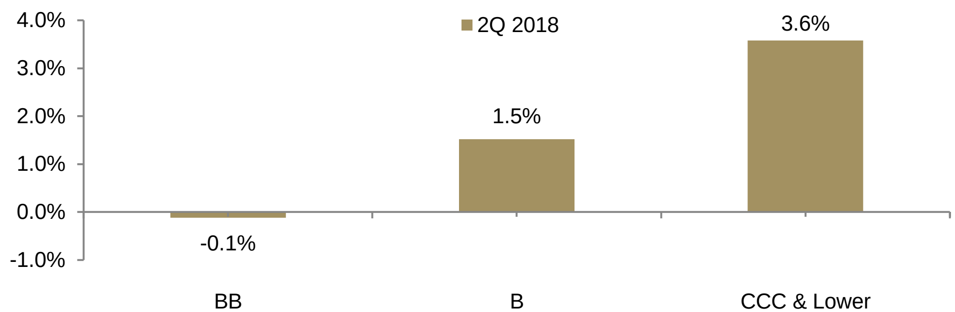


Chart D.3**

PERFORMANCE BY CREDIT RATING



*Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC. Representative Index: ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index. **Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC. & Morningstar. Representative Index: ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Index. ***Long-Term Median 12/31/1996-03/31/2018. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** For illustrative purposes only and does not represent any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment. Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect the deduction of fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

FUNDAMENTALS & TECHNICALS

- Default activity was muted during the quarter: the par-weighted U.S. high yield default rate decreased to1.98% at the end of the quarter, compared to 2.21% at the end of the first quarter. (Chart D.4). According to JPMorgan, there were no defaults in June, making it the third month without a default since 2012. Overall in the second quarter, a total of $1.5bn defaulted, which was the lowest quarterly total since $1.1bn defaulted in the fourth quarter of 2013.
- High yield bond issuance totaled $53.5bn, which was the lowest since $51.9bn priced in the fourth quarter of 2016, spanning a period that averaged $80bn in new volume per quarter. Year-to-date new issuance totaled $126 billion, or a 28% decrease compared to the same period last year (Chart D.5).
- In April, high yield bond mutual funds reported their first monthly inflows in 7 months, however flows reversed in May and June resulting in another quarter of net outflows (Chart D.6).

Chart D.4*

U.S. HIGH YIELD DEFAULTS

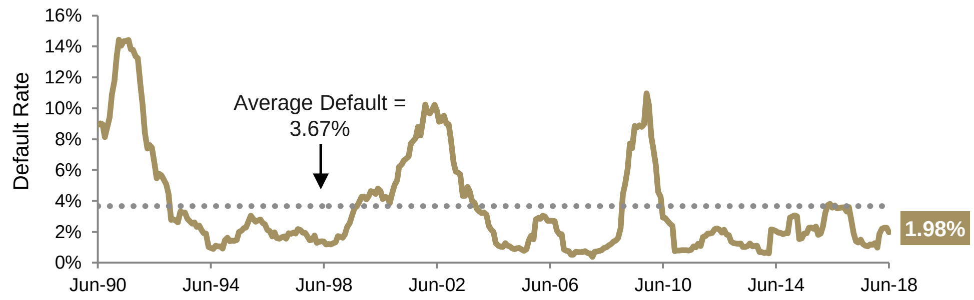


Chart D.5*

HIGH YIELD ISSUANCE

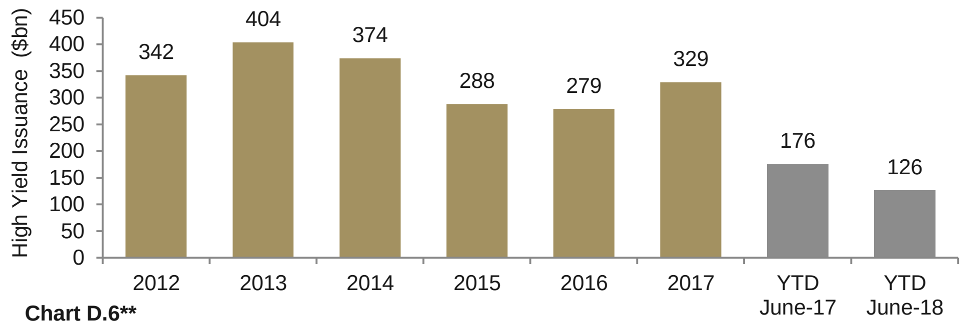
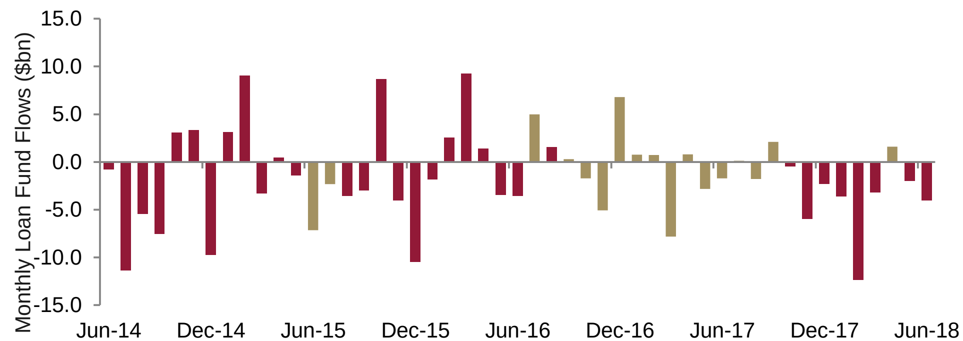


Chart D.6**

HIGH YIELD MUTUAL FUND FLOWS

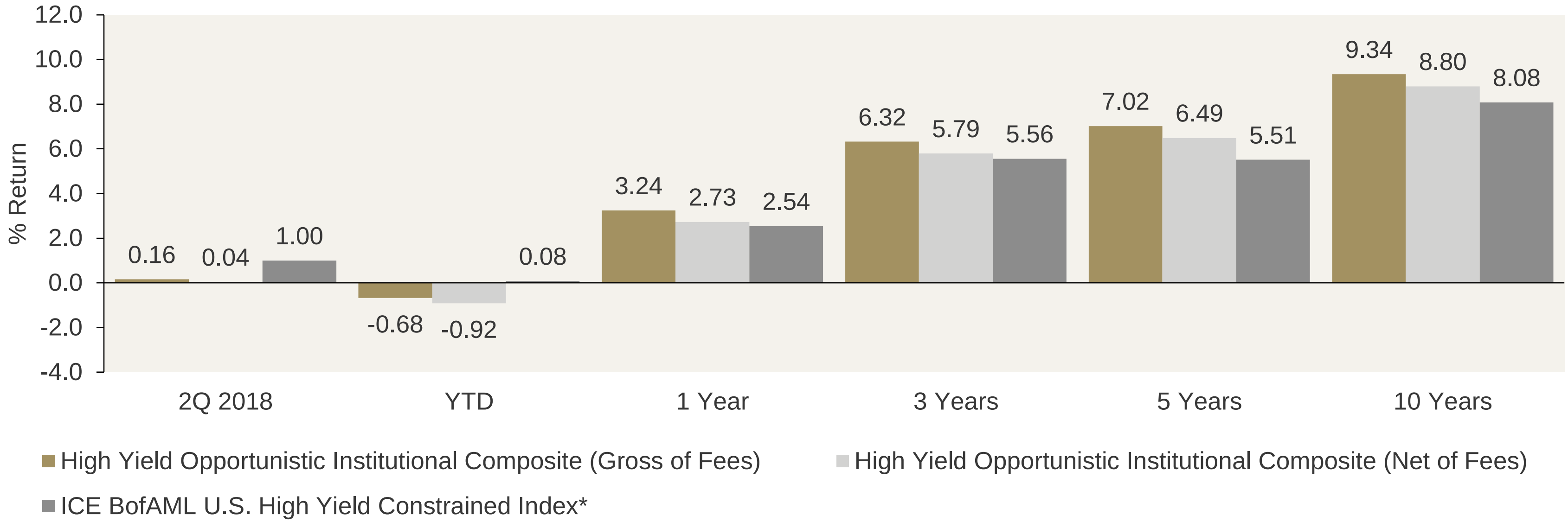


*Source: J.P. Morgan. **Source: Lipper. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** For illustrative purposes only and does not represent any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment.

PORTFOLIO REVIEW

- The portfolio underperformed its benchmark, the ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index, during the quarter, returning 0.16 % (gross of fees) versus 1.00%.
- Contributors to performance:
  - The portfolio's overweight in CCC-rated bonds contributed to performance, as this lower quality segment of the market continued outperform higher rated issues, reflecting healthy fundamentals for the underlying companies.
- Detractors from performance:
  - The portfolio's positioning in rate sensitive sectors, such as banking and homebuilders, detracted from performance, as volatility in interest rates during the quarter adversely affected bonds in these sectors. The portfolio's higher quality positions in the gaming sector also detracted, as bonds were affected due to their longer duration profile.
  - The portfolio's allocation to emerging market securities detracted during the period, as the asset class came under pressure due to higher rates in the U.S. and strength in the U.S. dollar.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RETURNS

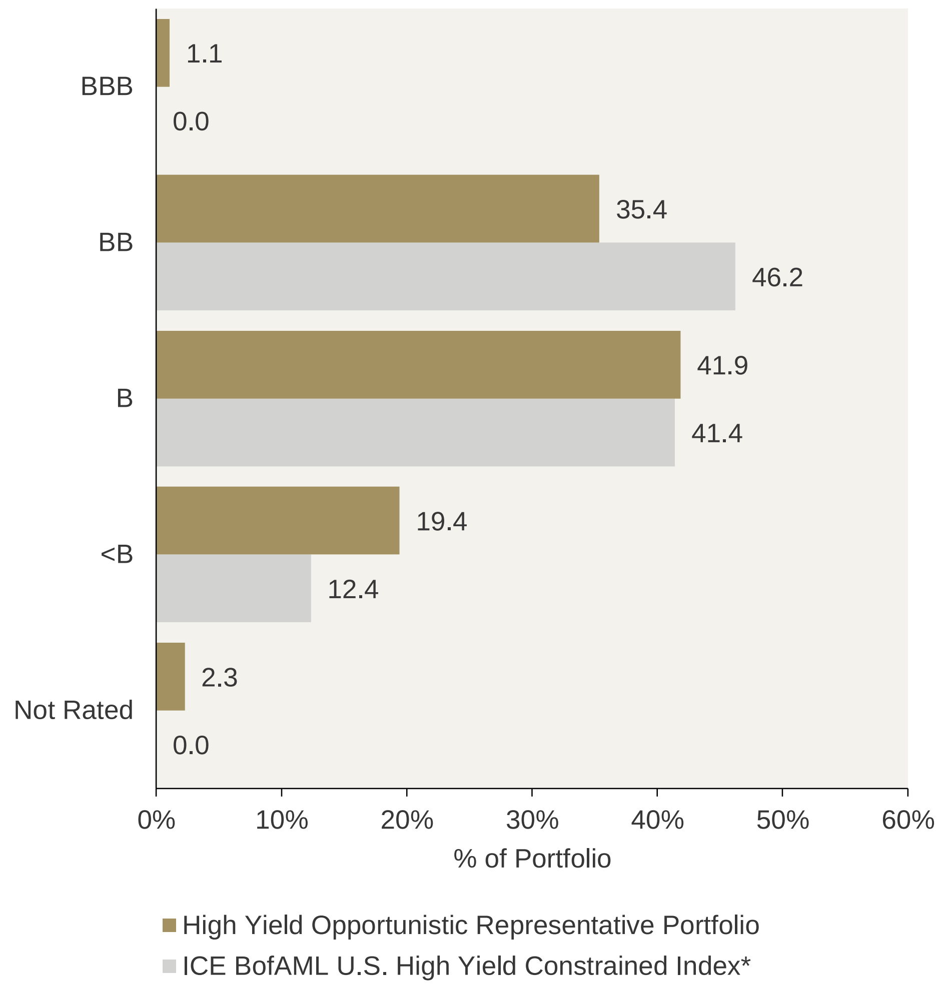


As of 06/30/2018. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** The attribution commentary is based on the strategy's representative portfolio. The performance information provided above is supplemental to the High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite presentation, which is included at the end of this presentation, and is subject to change. Returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Net of fees performance reflects the deduction of the highest applicable management fee ("Model Net Fee") that would be charged based on the fee schedule appropriate to you for this mandate without the benefit of breakpoints. Please be advised that the composite may include other investment products that are subject to management fees that are inapplicable to you but are in excess of the Model Net Fee. Therefore, the actual performance of all the portfolios in the composite on a net-of-fees basis will be different, and may be lower, than the Model Net Fee performance. However, such Model Net Fee performance is intended to provide the most appropriate example of the impact management fees would have by applying management fees relevant to you to the gross performance of the composite. *Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC.

CREDIT QUALITY ALLOCATION

- The portfolio remains overweight 'CCC' rated issuers. Our base case of risky asset outperforming due to benign economic fundamentals, stronger growth and overall improving sentiment remains intact. In lieu of tight valuations across the credit quality spectrum, we believe 'CCC's continue to offer good relative value in the current environment.

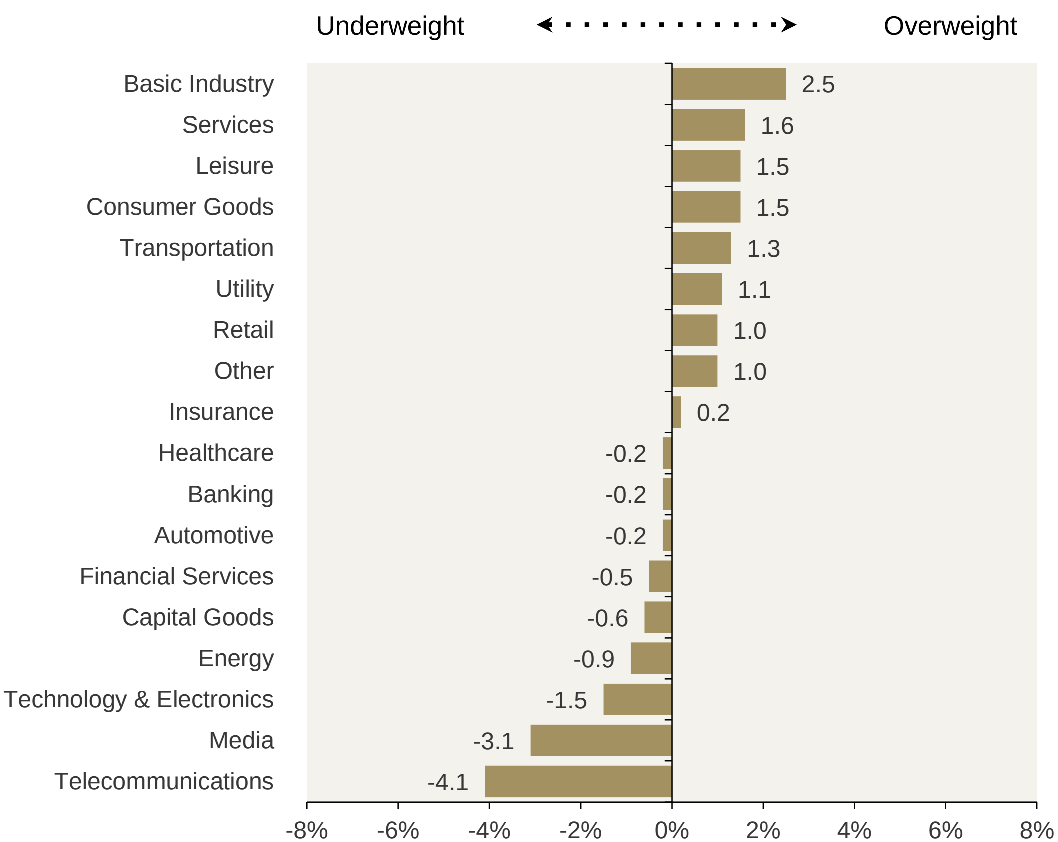
CREDIT QUALITY DISTRIBUTION



As of 06/30/2018. *Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. Ratings provided by Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch. For certain securities that are not rated by any of these three agencies, credit ratings from other agencies may be used. Where the rating agencies rate a security differently, Lord Abbett uses the average rating based on numeric values assigned to each rating. A portion of the portfolio's securities may not be rated. Breakdown is not an S&P credit rating or an opinion of S&P as to the creditworthiness of such portfolio. The statistical information provided above is supplemental to the High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite presentation, which is included at the end of this presentation, and is subject to change.

SECTOR ALLOCATION

- One of the portfolio's biggest overweight remains the basic industry sector. Within the sector, we favor the metals and mining segments, as companies in these sub-sectors are poised to benefit from improving economic growth, firming commodity prices, and the potential for increased infrastructure spending.
- We increased the portfolio's exposure to the health care sector due to improving volumes in the hospitals segment and improved overall sentiment in the industry.
- The portfolio's biggest underweight remains the telecom sector. In addition to secular issues faced by the wireline segment, idiosyncratic issues continue to plague major wireline companies.



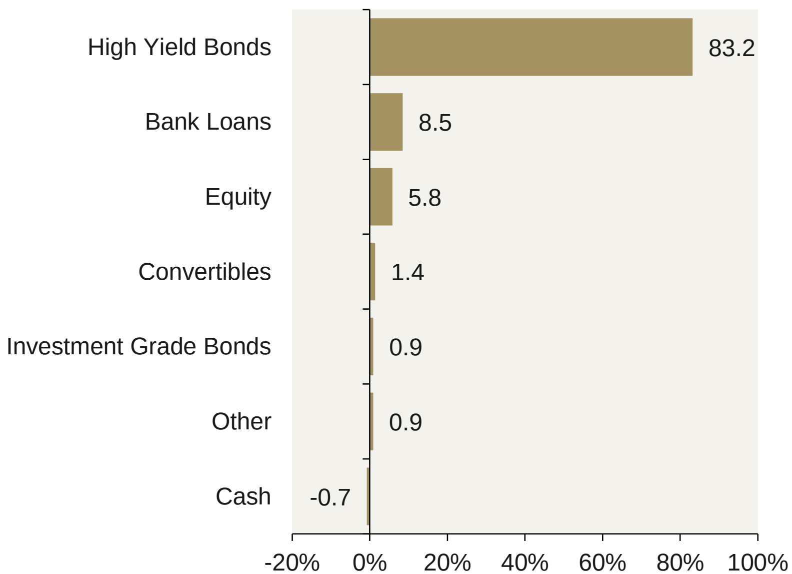
Sector	High Opportunistic Representative Portfolio	ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index*	Change from Previous Quarter
Basic Industry	14.0%	11.5%	-2.4%
Services	7.0%	5.4%	0.2%
Leisure	6.2%	4.7%	0.8%
Consumer Goods	4.3%	2.8%	0.4%
Transportation	2.2%	0.9%	-0.6%
Utility	3.5%	2.4%	0.6%
Retail	5.3%	4.3%	-0.2%
Other	1.0%	0.0%	-1.0%
Insurance	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%
Healthcare	10.2%	10.4%	2.4%
Banking	3.0%	3.2%	-1.9%
Automotive	1.6%	1.8%	-0.6%
Financial Services	3.4%	3.9%	-0.3%
Capital Goods	4.7%	5.3%	0.2%
Energy	14.7%	15.6%	1.3%
Technology & Electronics	4.2%	5.7%	-0.3%
Media	8.0%	11.1%	-0.1%
Telecommunications	4.9%	9.0%	0.9%
	14.0%	11.5%	-2.4%

As of 06/30/2018. The statistical information provided above is supplemental to the High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite presentation, which is included at the end of this presentation, and is subject to change. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding, The sector allocation commentary is based on the strategy's representative portfolio. *Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC.

PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

- As of quarter-end, the portfolio had modest allocations to out-of-index sectors, such as bank loans, convertibles, investment-grade bonds, and equities. Select exposures to these sectors offer attractive risk/reward opportunities, potential portfolio diversification benefits and avenues for liquidity.
- We continue to believe that general economic fundamentals and strong expected earnings growth will favor the lower-rated segments of the high yield market.
- We expect default rates to remain subdued, and believe that high yield spreads can grind tighter from current valuations, as consumer sentiment continues to improve.

PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN



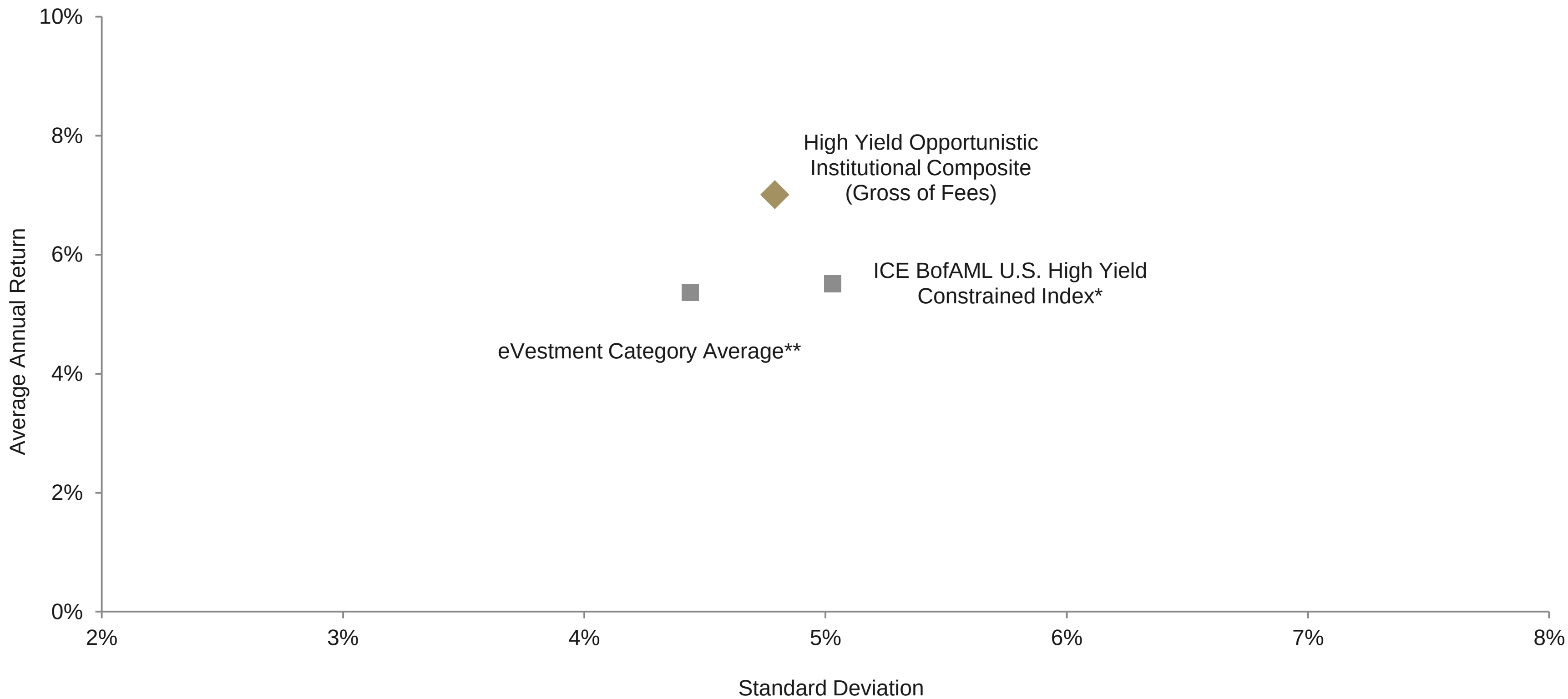
PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

	High Yield Opportunistic Representative Portfolio	ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index*
Effective Duration	4.9 Years	4.2 Years
Average Maturity	6.8 Years	6.2 Years

Total High Yield Strategy Assets: $11.6 Billion**

"Other" may include municipal bonds, and non-index holdings.

As of 06/30/2018. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. Effective Duration and Average Maturity are based upon a weighted average of the securities held in the representative portfolio. The statistical information provided above is supplemental to the High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite presentation, which is included at the end of this presentation, and is subject to change. *Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC. **Total Assets includes the assets of both the high yield core & high yield opportunistic strategies across all accounts/vehicles.



TRAILING 5 YEARS AS OF 06/30/2018

	Average Annual Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio
High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite (Gross of Fees)	7.02%	4.79%	1.38
ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index*	5.51%	5.03%	1.02
eVestment Category Average**	5.36%	4.44%	1.19

Past performance is not a reliable indicator or guarantee of future results. The performance information provided above is supplemental to the High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite presentation, which is included at the end of this presentation, and is subject to change. *Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC. **eVestment Alliance. US High Yield Fixed Income Universe consisting of 196 managers for the 5-year time period.

LARGE SWINGS IN CALENDAR YEAR INDEX RETURNS BY RATING

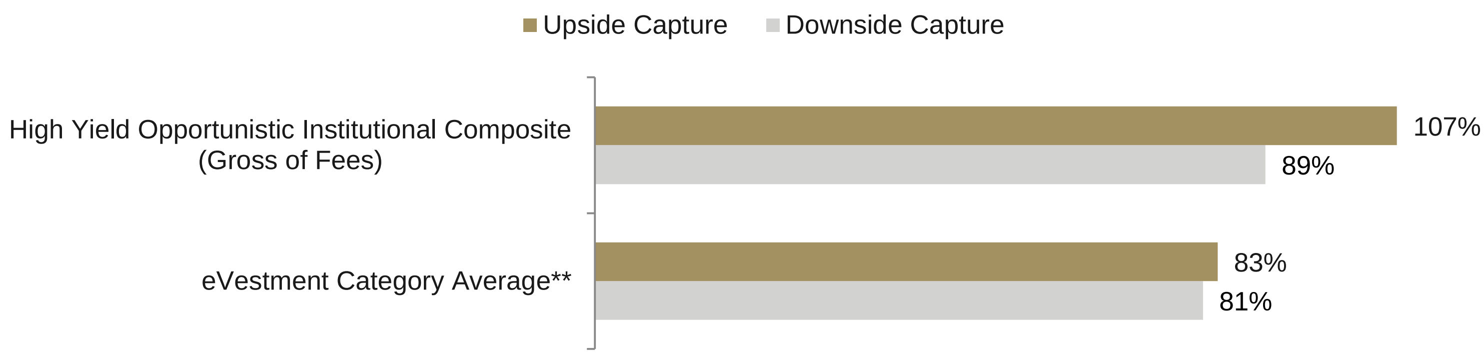
ICE BofAML High Yield Index*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
BB	14.4%	5.2%	5.3%	-1.0%	13.2%	7.2%
CCC	20.3%	13.0%	-2.6%	-15.0%	36.5%	10.2%
Difference CCC-BB	**5.9%**	**7.8%**	**-7.9%**	**-14.0%**	**23.3%**	**3.0%**

BUT CONSISTENTLY AHEAD OF PEER GROUP EACH YEAR

eVestment Performance Rankings	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite (Gross of Fees)	**11**	**11**	**13**	**38**	**15**	**9**

LEADING TO ATTRACTIVE UPSIDE / DOWNSIDE CAPTURE RELATIVE TO PEERS

FIVE-YEAR UPSIDE/DOWNSIDE CAPTURE VS. ICE BOFAML U.S. HIGH YIELD CONSTRAINED INDEX (AS OF 06/30/2018)



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AS OF 06/30/2018

	1 Year (%)	3 Year (%)	5 Year (%)	10 Year (%)
High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite (Gross of Fees)	3.24	6.32	7.02	9.34
eVestment Category Average*	3.09	5.14	5.36	7.73
Relative Performance	**0.15**	**1.18**	**1.66**	**1.61**
eVestment Category Percentile Rank*	*34*	*16*	*6*	*5*

High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite	3 Year (%)	5 Year (%)
Sharpe Ratio	1.10	1.38
eVestment Category Percentile Rank*	***32***	***22***
Information Ratio	0.74	1.51
eVestment Category Percentile Rank*	***9***	***1***

Past performance is not a reliable indicator or guarantee of future results. The performance information provided above is supplemental to the High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite presentation, which is included at the end of this presentation, and is subject to change. *eVestment Alliance. Number of managers in the eVestment universe for US High Yield Fixed Income for the 1-, 3-, 5-, and 10-year time periods is 225, 219, 196, and 138, respectively.

CALENDAR YEAR RETURNS

	High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite (Gross of Fees)	High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite (Net of Fees)	ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index*
2017	9.46%	8.92%	7.48%
2016	16.98%	16.40%	17.49%
2015	-1.33%	-1.84%	-4.61%
2014	4.45%	3.92%	2.51%
2013	10.75%	10.20%	7.41%
2012	17.63%	17.05%	15.55%
2011	4.16%	3.64%	4.37%
2010	15.42%	14.85%	15.07%
2009	52.05%	51.32%	58.10%
2008	-22.48%	-22.87%	-26.11%

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The performance information provided above is supplemental to the High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite presentation, which is included at the end of this presentation, and is subject to change. Net of fees performance reflects the deduction of the highest applicable management fee ("Model Net Fee") that would be charged based on the fee schedule appropriate to you for this mandate without the benefit of breakpoints. Please be advised that the composite may include other investment products that are subject to management fees that are inapplicable to you but are in excess of the Model Net Fee. Therefore, the actual performance of all the portfolios in the composite on a net-of-fees basis will be different, and may be lower, than the Model Net Fee performance. However, such Model Net Fee performance is intended to provide the most appropriate example of the impact management fees would have by applying management fees relevant to you to the gross performance of the composite. *Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC.

The Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) compliant performance results shown represent the investment performance record for the Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC (Lord Abbett) **High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite**. Prior to December 31, 2015, the composite was named High Yield Institutional Composite. This composite is comprised of all fully discretionary portfolios investing in debt securities, including corporate debt, convertible securities, bank loans, structured products, and non-dollar denominated bonds, rated below investment grade at the time of purchase by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations or deemed to be of equivalent quality. Effective November 2017, only accounts with a value of $20 million or more are included in the composite. Prior to November 2017, only portfolios with a value of $10 million or more are included in the composite. Effective January 2018, accounts funded on or before the 15th of the month will be included in the Composite effective the first day of the first following month. Accounts funded after the 15th of the month will be included effective on the first day of the second following month. Prior to January 2018, other than registered investment companies sponsored by Lord Abbett, accounts opened/funded on or before the 15th day of the month were included in the Composite effective the first day of the second following month and accounts opened/funded after 15th of the month were included effective on the first day of the third following month. Registered investment companies sponsored by Lord Abbett are included in the Composite in the first full month of management. Closed accounts are removed from the Composite after the last full month in which they were managed in accordance with applicable objectives, guidelines, and restrictions. Performance results are expressed in U.S. dollars and reflect reinvestment of any dividends and distributions. The Composite was created in 2013. A complete list of Lord Abbett composites and a description of their investment strategies is available on request. Policies for valuing portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

For GIPS® purposes, the firm is defined as Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC ("Lord Abbett"). Total Firm Assets are the aggregate fair value of all discretionary and non-discretionary assets for which the Firm has investment management responsibility. Accordingly, Total Firm Assets include, but are not limited to, mutual funds (all classes of shares), privately placed investment funds, non-U.S. domiciled investment funds, separate/institutional portfolios, individual portfolios and separately managed accounts ("Wrap Fee/SMA Portfolios") managed by Lord Abbett. Total Firm Assets also include any collateralized, structured investment vehicle, such as a collateralized debt obligation or collateralized loan obligation, for which Lord Abbett has been appointed as the collateral manager. For the period prior to January 1, 2000, the definition of the Firm does not include any hedge fund or SMA program accounts where Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC did not have the records so long as it is impossible for Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC to have the records (within the meaning of relevant GIPS® standards interpretations). Total Firm Assets also exclude separately managed program accounts that involve model delivery.

The number of portfolios and total assets in the Composite, and the percentage of total "firm" assets represented by the Composite at the end of each calendar year for which performance information is provided are as follows:

Calendar Year Ended	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
# of Portfolios	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Assets ($M)	$8,167	$6,200	$3,896	$3,964	$2,782	$2,232	$1,780	$1,281	$827	$377
Percentage of Firm Assets	5.23%	4.61%	3.14%	2.92%	2.05%	1.70%	1.70%	1.20%	0.90%	0.50%
Total Firm Assets ($M)	$156,110	$134,565	$124,007	$135,945	$135,786	$127,753	$107,449	$106,528	$88,895	$70,347
Dispersion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lord Abbett High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite Gross (Annual)	9.46%	16.98%	-1.33%	4.45%	10.75%	17.63%	4.16%	15.42%	52.05%	-22.48%
Lord Abbett High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite Gross (3 year Annualized Return)	8.11%	6.43%	4.51%	10.81%	10.71%	12.24%	22.29%	10.81%	6.92%	-3.64%
Lord Abbett High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite Gross (3 year Annualized Ex-Post Standard Deviation)	5.25%	5.72%	5.22%	4.71%	6.68%	7.40%	10.17%	15.29%	15.15%	12.30%
Lord Abbett High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite Net (Annual)	8.92%	16.40%	-1.84%	3.92%	10.20%	17.05%	3.64%	14.85%	51.32%	-22.87%
Lord Abbett High Yield Opportunistic Institutional Composite Net (3 year Annualized Return)	7.57%	5.90%	3.98%	10.26%	10.16%	11.69%	21.67%	10.26%	6.39%	-4.12%
ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index (Annual)	7.48%	17.49%	-4.61%	2.51%	7.41%	15.55%	4.37%	15.07%	58.10%	-26.11%
ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index (3 year Annualized Return)	6.40%	4.73%	1.65%	8.36%	9.01%	11.54%	23.83%	10.36%	6.20%	-5.68%
ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index (3 year Annualized Ex-Post Standard Deviation)	5.67%	6.10%	5.34%	4.50%	6.51%	7.12%	11.12%	17.00%	16.87%	13.31%

Dispersion is represented by the asset-weighted standard deviation, a measure that explains deviations of portfolio rates of return from the asset-weighted composite return. Only portfolios that have been managed within the Composite style for a full year are included in the asset-weighted standard deviation calculation. The measure may not be meaningful (N/A) for composites consisting of five or fewer portfolios or for periods of less than a full year.

The performance of the Composite is shown net and gross of advisory fees, and reflects the deduction of transaction costs. The deduction of advisory fees and expenses (and the compounding effect thereof over time) will reduce the performance results and, correspondingly, the return to an investor. Net performance of the Composite as presented in the table on the previous page reflects the deduction of a “model” advisory fee, calculated as the highest advisory fee, borne by any account (without giving effect to any performance fee that may be applicable) in the Composite (an annual rate of 0.50% of assets) and other expenses (including trade execution expenses). **For example, if $10 million were invested and experienced a 10% compounded annual return for 10 years, its ending dollar value, without giving effect to the deduction of the advisory fee, would be $25,937,425. If an advisory fee of 0.50% of average net assets per year for the 10-year period were deducted, the annual total return would be 9.45% and the ending dollar value would be $24,782,276. The management fee schedule is as follows: 0.50% on the first $50 million, 0.40% on the next $100 million, 0.38% on the next $100 million, and 0.35% on all assets over $250 million.** Net-of-fee performance reflects the deduction of the highest applicable institutional advisory fee that would be charged to a new institutional client account based on the current fee schedule for this strategy. The composite includes one or more registered investment companies sponsored by Lord Abbett (“Lord Abbett Funds”) that are subject to fees and expenses that would be inapplicable to an institutional client account. Therefore, the actual performance of Lord Abbett Fund accounts included in the composite may be lower than the net-of-fee composite performance presented. Fees and expenses applicable to the Lord Abbett Funds are disclosed in each Fund’s Prospectus, which is available upon request. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Certain securities held in portfolios contained in this composite may have valuations determined using both subjective observable and subjective unobservable inputs. The Firm’s valuation hierarchy does not materially differ from the hierarchy in the GIPS Valuation Principles.

Lord Abbett claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Lord Abbett has been independently verified for the periods 1993 through 2017. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm’s policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. The High Yield Opportunistic Institutional composite has been examined for the periods 1999 through 2017. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

The ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Constrained Index is a capitalization-weighted index of all US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody’s, S&P and Fitch), at least 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance, at least one year remaining term to final maturity as of the rebalancing date, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of $100 million. The index caps individual issuer at 2%. Index constituents are capitalization-weighted, based on their current amount outstanding, provided the total allocation to an individual issuer does not exceed 2%. Issuers that exceed the limit are reduced to 2% and the face value of each of their bonds is adjusted on a pro-rata basis. The face values of bonds of all other issuers that fall below the 2% cap are increased on a pro-rata basis. In the event there are fewer than 50 issuers in the Index, each is equally weighted and the face values of their respective bonds are increased or decreased on a pro-rata basis. The benchmark has not been examined by Deloitte & Touche LLP.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator or a guarantee of future results. Differences in account size, timing of transactions, and market conditions prevailing at the time of investment may lead to different results among accounts. Differences in the methodology used to calculate performance also might lead to different performance results than those shown. Composite performance is compared to that of an unmanaged index, which does not incur management fees, transaction costs, or other expenses associated with a managed account.

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