EXPECT **MORE** FROM RETIREMENT℠

FRANKLIN TEMPLETON

Target-date strategies: Putnam Retirement Advantage Trusts

Q4 | 23

Putnam Retirement Advantage Trusts

Featuring a distinctive glide path to pursue better risk-adjusted returns for retirement investors

FRANKLIN TEMPLETON

Putnam manages money for individuals and institutions worldwide with a commitment to helping them achieve their long-term financial goals.

We are dedicated to providing a complete range of capabilities for the challenges investors face. We offer a choice of managed strategies that harness insights reached through collaborative, fundamental research.

Putnam has fostered the evolution of diversification strategies for investors

Diversifying a portfolio across asset classes or risk sources is an effective way to reduce performance volatility and to take advantage of compounding through more consistent positive returns.

Diversification has been part of Putnam's story since the launch of our first fund in 1937, and today Putnam is a leader in this area thanks to the managed diversification strategies of Putnam's long-tenured Global Asset Allocation team.

1937	**Balanced investing**	In the wake of the Great Depression, a portfolio of stocks and bonds helps to moderate the risks of investing in individual stocks.
1994	**Asset allocation funds**	The Global Asset Allocation group is formed and launches three new portfolios to pursue conservative, balanced, and growth profiles.
2004	**Target-date portfolios**	Glide paths provide a better approach to risk over a lifecycle for tens of millions of people approaching retirement.
2008	**Multi-asset income strategies**	A globally diversified portfolio of stocks and bonds can balance income and capital appreciation potential.

The road to retirement requires a plan for diversification.

Security. Comfort. A new endeavor. Retirement is an opportunity for people to define their future. But getting to retirement means tackling questions about how to save, how to invest, and how to manage risk over time.

For millions of working people today, the road to retirement depends on access to a workplace savings plan. Studies show that having a well-designed workplace savings plan is one of the greatest advantages for individuals to make progress toward their retirement goals.

Putnam Retirement Advantage offers convenient features and active strategies in a target-date format

Diversification across stocks and bonds

Target-date funds invest in a mix of stocks for growth and bonds for stability.* Combining stocks and bonds can enhance stable performance of the portfolios. This diversification allows the funds to benefit when either stocks or bonds are performing well and can help to reduce risk.

A glide path to adjust the mix automatically

Protecting investors near retirement from significant losses is critical to a successful, sustainable retirement. That's why our portfolios follow a glide path that automatically moves assets out of volatile equities and into less volatile bonds and cash near the target date, when the savings amount is largest.

Putnam's active strategies and competitive fees

The funds pursue active strategies managed by Putnam's long-tenured Global Asset Allocation team, and offer a collective investment trust structure that keeps fees competitive.

*Diversification does not guarantee a profit or ensure against loss. It is possible to lose money in a diversified portfolio.

It's important to reduce an equity allocation when losses would do the most harm — just before or just after retirement.

The volatility of an equity portfolio can be damaging to retirement planning if experienced at the wrong time

Equities are an attractive investment for a long-term goal like retirement because they have historically outperformed other asset classes. However, a sequence-of-returns comparison highlights the risk of relying on equities for retirement.

Savings are most at risk just before and just after retirement

Before retirement, as investors contribute to retirement savings, early losses can be recovered, while late losses cannot. In retirement, as investors take withdrawals from their savings, early losses can deplete portfolios.

Significantly reducing the risk of losses from equities just before and just after retiring can help preserve savings for a lifetime.

SEQUENCE-OF-RETURNS

SEQUENCE-OF-RETURNS COMPARISON

In this comparison, both investments achieve an 11% average return. The only difference is the sequence of returns.

BEFORE RETIREMENT

ACCUMULATION PHASE

Losses late in the savings period are far more damaging than losses early in the savings period because they significantly reduce the portfolio value just before retirement.

Assumes a beginning balance of $100,000, a salary in year 1 of $51,324, a contribution rate of 10%, a salary adjustment for inflation of 3% per year, and a salary in year 20 of $92,697. Returns are represented by the S&P 500 Index from 1/1/91 to 12/31/10. This illustration is hypothetical and not indicative of any fund or product. You cannot invest directly in an index.

IN RETIREMENT

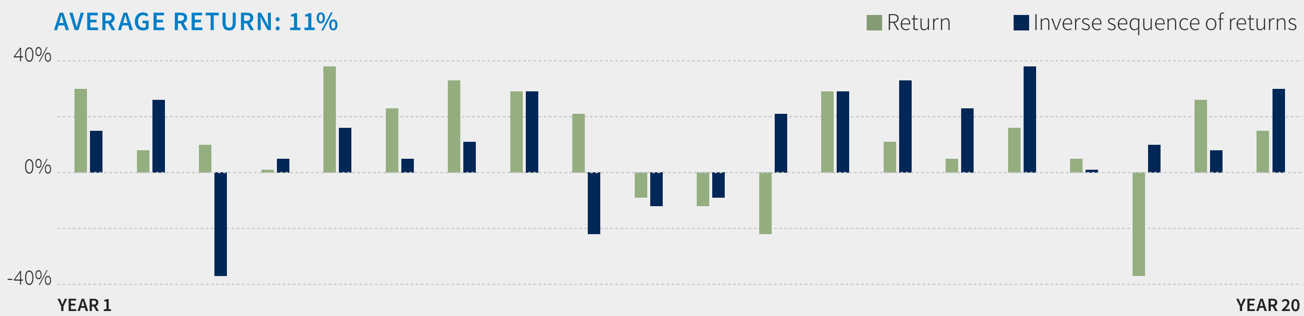
DISTRIBUTION PHASE

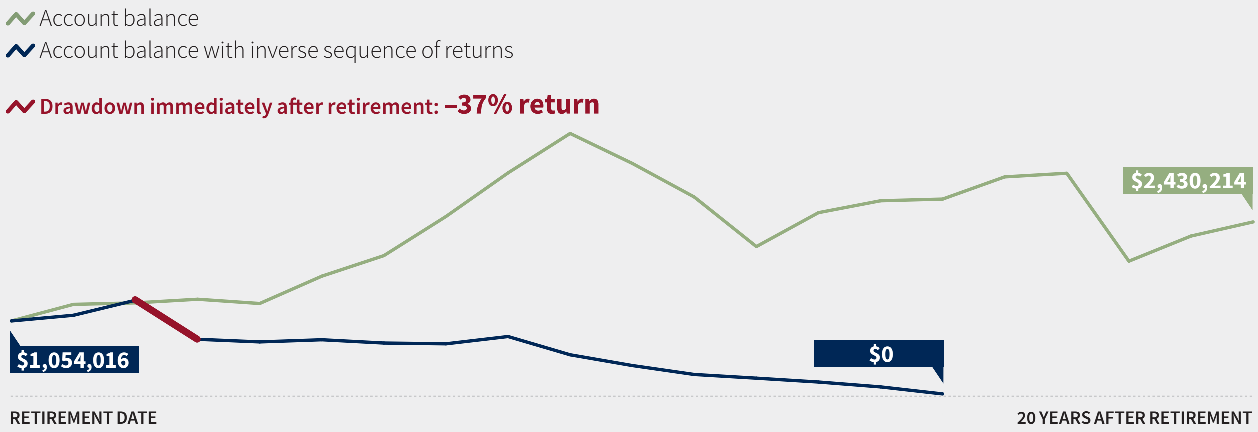
Losses early in retirement are far more damaging than losses later in retirement years because they reduce the portfolio so much that it never recovers, and it is entirely depleted after 16 years.

Assumes an ending salary of $92,697, a beginning balance of $1,054,016, income replacement of 75% of ending salary ($69,523 in year 1), and distribution adjustment for inflation of 3% per year. Returns are represented by the S&P 500 Index from 1/1/91 to 12/31/10. This illustration is hypothetical and not indicative of any fund or product. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Two investors who experience the same long-term average returns can have much different outcomes based on when the returns occur

Investors have no control over when an equity market downturn occurs, and the impact can be significant if the investors have large equity allocations.





For illustrative purposes only. Not an investment recommendation.

Putnam Retirement Advantage offers a unique glide path to reduce risk and a CIT structure to reduce fees.

Our glide path is designed to counter sequence-of-returns risk

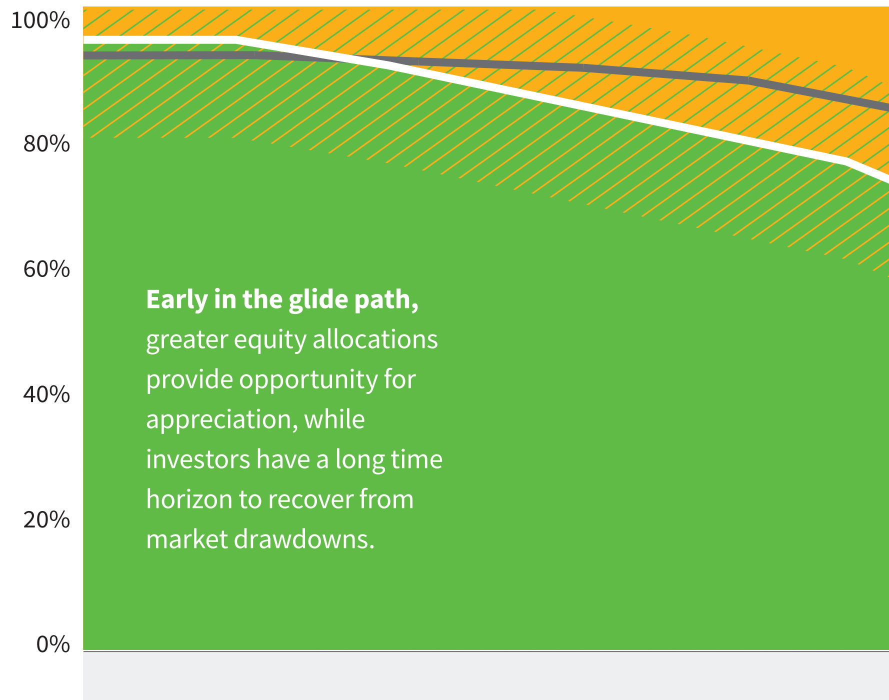
As investors approach retirement, Putnam's target-date glide path shifts more assets toward fixed income than the industry average.

Along the glide path, we make tactical allocations

The glide path guides the mix of stocks and bonds in each portfolio over time. With the glide path as a consistent reference point, the portfolio managers can add or subtract up to 15% to the stock or bond weightings based on their analysis of market opportunities and risks.

Within each asset class, we select securities

The portfolio managers analyze stocks and bonds to choose securities to buy and sell for the portfolios. Managing this level of selection gives them greater control of portfolio risks and enhances efficiency.



45	40	35	30	25	20
5%	5%	9%	14%	19%	24%
95%	95%	91%	86%	81%	76%
91%	91%	91%	90%	87%	82%

The low-cost fee structure of a collective investment trust

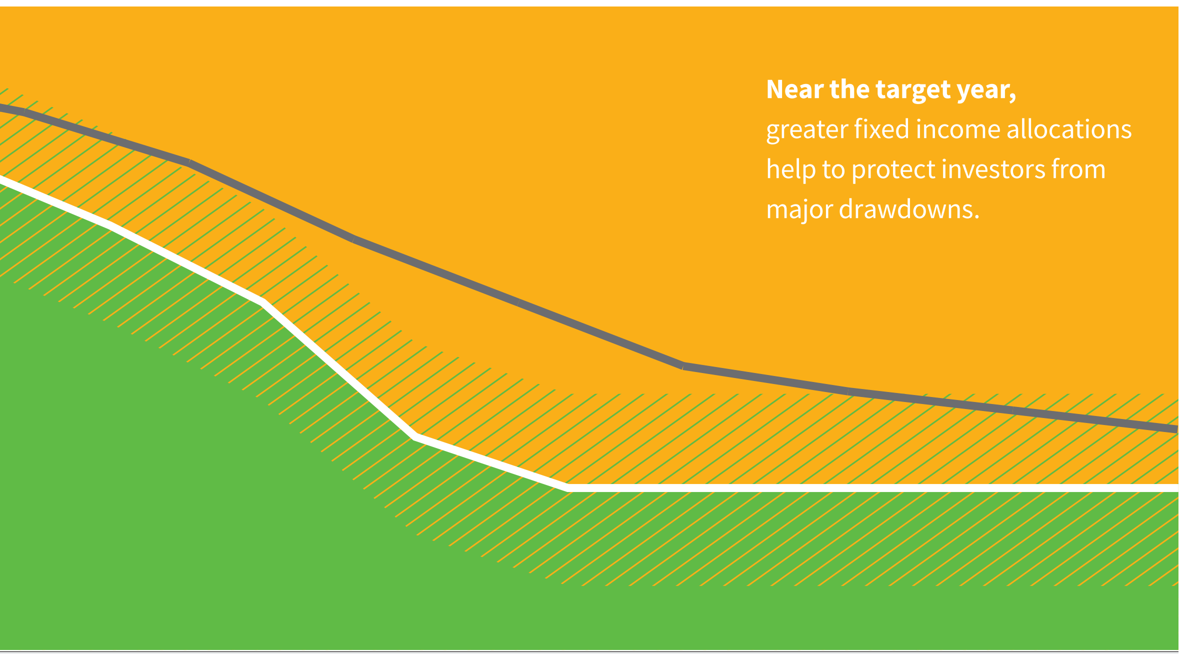
Putnam Retirement Advantage is registered as a collective investment trust and offers lower fees than many mutual funds available to investors.

- The expense ratio starts as low as 0.35% on all of the trusts.
- Six classes of units for each trust provide pricing flexibility.
- Fees can be adjusted based on plan needs and total assets under management.

Putnam created a unique glide path to manage long-term diversification

Compared with the industry, Putnam's glide path favors equities more when there is a long horizon before retirement and losses can be recovered. It has a greater emphasis on fixed income near retirement than the industry average.

Equities · Fixed income/Cash · Tactical allocations flexibility (+/–15%) · Industry average glide path



In the maturity portfolio, the fixed income allocation remains static to balance equity and fixed income risk levels.

Years to target				
15	**10**	**5**	**0**	
34%	46%	68%	75%	Fixed Income
66%	54%	33%	25%	Equity
74%	64%	54%	44%	Industry average

Data as of 12/31/23. Chart shown for illustrative purposes only. Sources: Morningstar, Putnam Investments.

Class	Management fee	Financial advisor, other marketing and servicing expenses, and/or plan administrative costs
X*	0.35%	0%
I	0.50%	0%
II	0.60%	0% to 0.10%
III	0.75%	0% to 0.25%
IV	0.90%	0% to 0.40%
V	1.05%	0% to 0.55%

*Class X requires a $5,000,000 target-date investment minimum.

Helping to solve key challenges for retirement savers

More features take aim at common challenges

Putnam's Global Asset Allocation team takes a thoughtful approach to address common investment challenges or behaviors. Their goal is to improve the likelihood of successful retirement outcomes.

INVESTMENT CHALLENGE/BEHAVIOR	PUTNAM RETIREMENT ADVANTAGE APPROACH
Two layers of management Target-date funds that allocate assets to other funds can have two layers of management fees as well as less precise management of portfolio holdings and risk levels.	**Comprehensive active management** All levels of Putnam portfolio decisions are managed by our in-house Global Asset Allocation team, providing efficient management of costs and risks. The team created the glide path and also controls tactical asset allocation and security selection.
Inconsistent savings Some glide paths take greater equity risk to compensate for inadequate savings.	**Downside protection** Retirement Advantage is designed to pursue outcomes for all participants without relying on equities to increase returns.
Aggressive allocations Many target-date funds with higher equity allocation near retirement overexpose participants to sequence-of-returns risk, jeopardizing balances when they are at their largest.	**Conservative, to-retirement glide path** Reducing equity allocations below industry average near retirement protects portfolio values from market drawdowns.

> "In managing Putnam Retirement Advantage, we want to deploy any tool we can to help protect investors from the risk of sharp portfolio drawdowns at the threshold of retirement."

ROBERT SCHOEN
Co-Chief Investment Officer, GAA

The glide path's impact

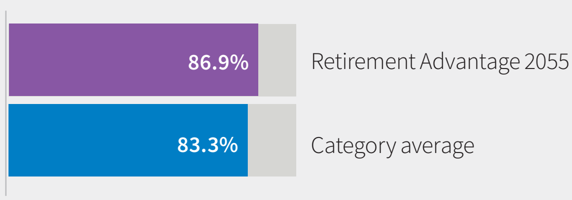
Putnam's glide path is designed to address the most prominent risks at each point in the retirement savings process. It is more aggressive when there is a long time horizon and seeks to protect balances when approaching and into retirement.

Retirement Advantage seeks to manage the right risks at the right time for investors

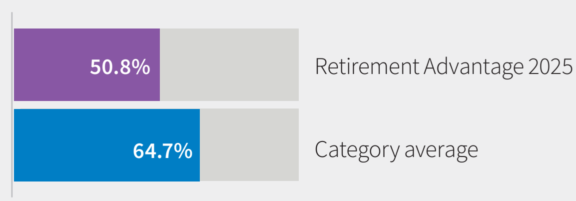
Retirement Advantage 2055 is for investors with a long horizon and tries to maximize total return. Its upside capture ratio — which indicates how much it participates in rising markets — outperforms the industry average.

Retirement Advantage 2025 is for investors near retirement and tries to minimize the risk of drawdowns. For downside capture ratio, a lower number is better because it means an investment captured less of the market drawdown.

10-year up capture ratio vs. S&P 500



10-year down capture ratio vs. S&P 500



Capture ratios are used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during specific periods (periods of positive return in the case of up capture, negative return in the case of down capture). The ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the period and multiplying that factor by 100.

Class X share performance data is historical. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. More recent returns may be less or more than those shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, and you may have a gain or a loss when you sell your shares. Performance assumes reinvestment of distributions and does not account for taxes.

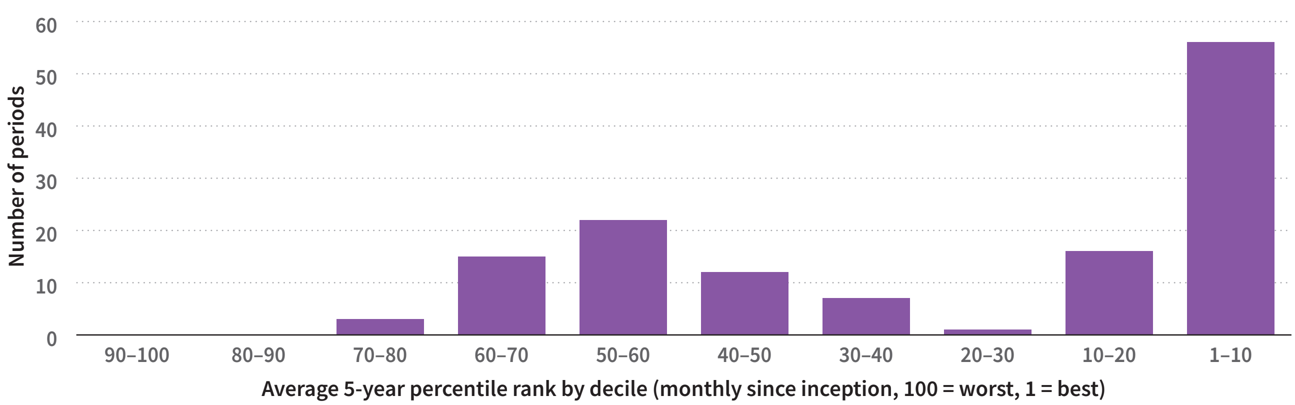
Data as of 12/31/23.

Retirement Advantage pursues solid long-term performance

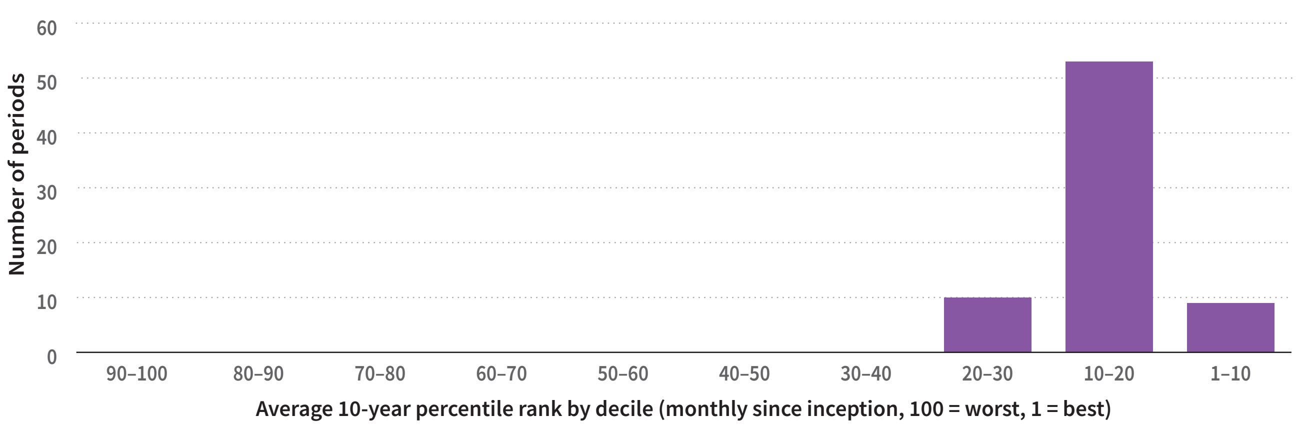
Strong, competitive returns over time

Putnam Retirement Advantage has delivered strong total return performance. Competitive rankings are especially strong over longer periods. In 70% of 5-year periods, all of the funds have ranked above median in their peer groups. In all 10-year periods — 100% — the funds have ranked on average in the top 25% of their peer groups.

Retirement Advantage ranked in the top half of their peer groups in 70% (93 of 132) of 5-year periods



Retirement Advantage ranked in the top 25% of their peer groups in 100% (72 of 72) of 10-year periods



Funds were ranked within the appropriate Morningstar category, specifically: US SA Target-Date Retirement, US SA Target-Date 2025, US SA Target-Date 2030, US SA Target-Date 2035, US SA Target-Date 2040, US SA Target-Date 2045, US SA Target-Date 2050, US SA Target-Date 2055.

Morningstar rankings for class X shares are based on total return without sales charge relative to all share classes of funds with similar objectives as determined by Morningstar. Morningstar rankings may differ significantly from Morningstar's risk-adjusted star ratings. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Comprehensive total return performance

Performance returns (net 35 bps)

As of December 31, 2023

Account	Q4	1 year cumulative	3 years annualized	5 years annualized	10 years annualized	Since inception*
Putnam Retirement Advantage Maturity: X	7.67%	10.48%	1.24%	5.66%	4.85%	4.96%
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2025: X	8.00	11.45	1.32	5.68	5.20	5.19
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2030: X	8.87	14.78	3.44	7.90	6.50	5.99
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2035: X	9.90	18.21	4.90	9.48	7.42	6.62
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2040: X	10.42	20.08	5.67	10.46	7.98	6.94
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2045: X	10.91	21.39	6.14	11.01	8.31	7.16
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2050: X	11.23	22.63	6.53	11.46	8.62	7.42
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2055: X	11.53	23.89	6.97	11.92	8.90	10.01
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2060: X	11.82	25.03	7.34	12.27	—	11.79
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2065: X	11.86	25.40	—	—	—	7.87

Percentile ranks (net 35 bps)

As of December 31, 2023

Account	Q4	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Putnam Retirement Advantage Maturity: X	36% (103/288)	48% (123/259)	38% (78/205)	19% (29/156)	5% (5/82)
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2025: X	70% (221/319)	79% (225/288)	75% (170/228)	90% (148/165)	77% (64/83)
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2030: X	70% (190/274)	50% (127/257)	25% (50/205)	66% (102/155)	43% (40/93)
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2035: X	58% (186/321)	17% (49/293)	9% (21/227)	37% (61/166)	35% (29/83)
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2040: X	53% (146/275)	7% (18/258)	7% (14/206)	30% (47/155)	22% (20/91)
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2045: X	52% (166/321)	2% (5/290)	1% (3/230)	28% (47/167)	11% (10/84)
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2050: X	33% (89/275)	1% (2/257)	4% (8/206)	22% (34/155)	6% (6/88)
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2055: X	10% (33/321)	1% (2/289)	1% (2/229)	8% (13/165)	2% (2/73)
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2060: X	7% (19/274)	1% (2/257)	1% (2/201)	2% (3/135)	—
Putnam Retirement Advantage 2065: X	5% (14/272)	1% (2/205)	—	—	—

* Inception date is January 3, 2008, except for 2055, which is December 22, 2010; 2060, which is February 10, 2016; and 2065, which is January 5, 2021.

Data is historical. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. More recent returns may be more or less than those shown. Investment return will fluctuate. Performance assumes reinvestment of distributions and does not account for taxes. Performance data reflects the impact of a 0.35% management fee for class X shares. In certain cases, your plan's management fee may be lower and your return higher.

For the most recent month-end performance, please call your plan's toll-free number.

Morningstar rankings for class (X) shares are based on total return without sales charge relative to all share classes of funds with similar objectives as determined by Morningstar. Morningstar rankings may differ significantly from Morningstar's risk-adjusted star ratings. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Each Retirement Advantage Trust has a different target date indicating when the trust's investors expect to retire and begin withdrawing assets from their account. The dates range from 2025 to 2065 in five-year intervals. The trusts are generally weighted more heavily toward more aggressive, higher-risk investments when the target date of the trust is far off, and more conservative, lower-risk investments when the target date of the trust is near. This means that both the risk of your investment and your potential return are reduced as the target date of the particular trust approaches, although there can be no assurance that any one trust will have less risk or more reward than any other trust. The principal value of the trusts is not guaranteed at any time, including the target date.

Consider these risks before investing: If the quantitative models or data that are used in managing an underlying fund prove to be incorrect or incomplete, investment decisions made in reliance on the models or data may not produce the desired results and the fund may realize losses.

Our allocation of assets among permitted asset categories may hurt performance. The value of investments in the underlying funds' portfolios may fall or fail to rise over extended periods of time for a variety of reasons, including general economic, political, or financial market conditions; investor sentiment and market perceptions; government actions; geopolitical events or changes; and factors related to a specific issuer, asset class, geography, industry, or sector. These and other factors may lead to increased volatility and reduced liquidity in the underlying funds' portfolio holdings.

Growth stocks may be more susceptible to earnings disappointments, and value stocks may fail to rebound. Investments in small and/or midsize companies increase the risk of greater price fluctuations. Bond investments are subject to interest-rate risk (the risk of bond prices falling if interest rates rise) and credit risk (the risk of an issuer defaulting on interest or principal payments). Default risk is generally higher for non-qualified mortgages. Interest-rate risk is generally greater for longer-term bonds, and credit risk is generally greater for below-investment-grade bonds. Lower-rated bonds may offer higher yields in return for more risk. Funds that invest in government securities are not guaranteed. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, which means that they may increase in value less than other bonds when interest rates decline and decline in value more than other bonds when interest rates rise.

The underlying funds may have to invest the proceeds from prepaid investments, including mortgage- and asset-backed investments, in other investments with less attractive terms and yields. International investing involves currency, economic, and political risks. Emerging market securities carry illiquidity and volatility risks. REITs are subject to the risk of economic downturns that have an adverse impact on real estate markets. Convertible securities' prices may be adversely affected by underlying common stock price changes. While convertible securities tend to provide higher yields than common stocks, the higher yield may not protect against the risk of loss or mitigate any loss associated with a convertible security's price decline. Convertible securities are subject to credit risk. Risks associated with derivatives include increased investment exposure (which may be considered leverage) and, in the case of over-the-counter instruments, the potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions and the potential failure of the other party to the instrument to meet its obligations. There is no guarantee that the funds will provide adequate income at and through an investor's retirement.

Our investment techniques, analyses, and judgments may not produce the outcome we intend. The investments we select for the underlying funds may not perform as well as other securities that we do not select for the underlying funds. We, or the fund's other service providers, may experience disruptions or operating errors that could have a negative effect on the underlying funds. You can lose money by investing in the funds.

For informational purposes only. Not an investment recommendation.

The collective trusts are managed and distributed by Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company, LLC ("PFTC"), a non-depository New Hampshire trust company. However, they are not FDIC insured; not a deposit or other obligation of, and not guaranteed by, PFTC or any of its affiliates. The trusts are not a mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and their units are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The trusts are only available for investment by eligible, qualified retirement plan trusts, as defined in the declaration of trust and participation agreement.

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To request the offering document for the fund, visit putnam.com. The offering document includes investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other information that you should read and consider carefully before investing.

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