

Federated Institutional High Yield Bond Fund

4Q
2019

12/31/19

Fund Facts

Performance Inception Date

11/1/02

Benchmark

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index

Morningstar Category

High Yield Bond

Lipper Classification

High Yield Funds Average

Fund Assets

\$7.2 billion

Ticker Symbols

R6 Shares - FIHLX
Institutional Shares - FIHBX

Key Investment Team

Mark Durbiano, CFA
Steven Wagner

Yields (%)

30-Day Yield (R6) 4.66
30-Day Yield (IS) 4.65

Fund Description

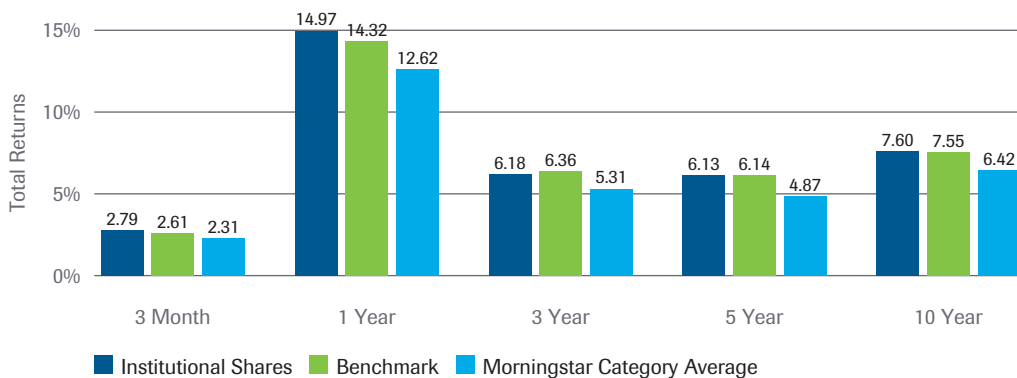
The fund pursues a high level of current income by investing primarily in non-investment-grade corporate fixed-income securities issued by U.S. or foreign businesses. Such securities tend to perform at their best during economic recoveries and expansions, and can offer portfolio diversification as their performance historically is uncorrelated to other types of bonds.

Performance

Average Annual Total Returns (%)

Performance shown is before tax.

	3 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	Since Inception	Expense Ratio*	
									Before Waivers	After Waivers
R6 Shares	2.89	14.98	14.98	6.19	6.14	7.56	6.95	8.26	0.51	0.49
Institutional Shares	2.79	14.97	14.97	6.18	6.13	7.60	7.21	8.60	0.55	0.50
Benchmark	2.61	14.32	14.32	6.36	6.14	7.55	7.20	-	-	-



Calendar Year Returns (%)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Institutional Shares	14.97	-2.84	7.16	15.09	-2.29	3.08	7.31	15.16	5.68	14.78
Benchmark	14.32	-2.08	7.50	17.13	-4.43	2.46	7.44	15.78	4.96	14.94
Morningstar Category Average	12.62	-2.59	6.47	13.30	-4.01	1.11	6.90	14.67	2.83	14.24

Performance quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than what is stated. To view performance current to the most recent month-end, and for after-tax returns, contact us or visit FederatedInvestors.com.

* The fund's expense ratio is from the most recent prospectus. The expense ratio may reflect voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements determined by the fund's Advisor and its affiliates. The voluntary waivers and/or reimbursements, if applicable, are in effect up to but not including the later of 1/1/21 or the date of the fund's next effective prospectus.

Investment Approach

Consistency of People

- The high-yield team is comprised of 13 investment professionals with an average of 20 years of investment experience, 11 of 13 team members have more than 10 years of experience, the vast majority of experience earned on the Federated high-yield team.
- Analysts are industry specialists responsible for researching the complex capital structures of high-yield companies and providing security recommendations to the portfolio managers.

Consistency of Process

- A bottom-up process, focusing on strong operating companies that generate free cash flow in stable and predictable businesses.
- We hold a fundamentally different view of quality compared to the rating agencies. Our process includes: focus on franchise value, industry profile, competitive profile, strength of management, forward-looking view of company financials and a belief that the market is more efficient at pricing high-yield credit risk than the agencies.

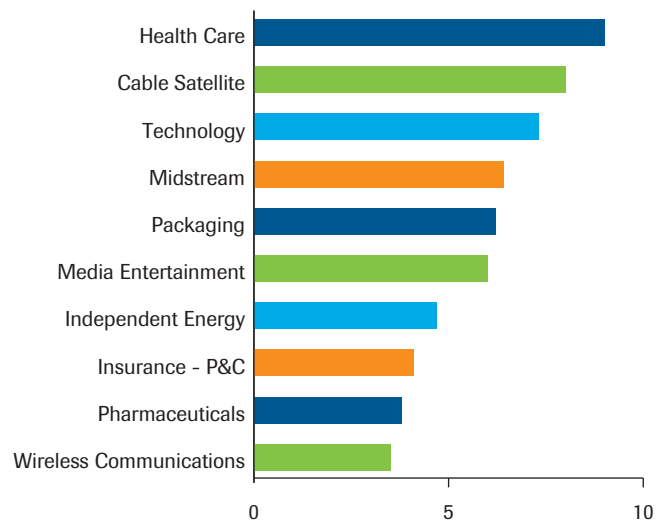
Portfolio Statistics

Weighted Average Effective Maturity	3.0 Yrs.
Weighted Average Duration to Worst	2.5 Yrs.
Weighted Average Coupon	6.31%
Weighted Average Bond Price	\$102.94
Weighted Average Yield to Worst	4.91%

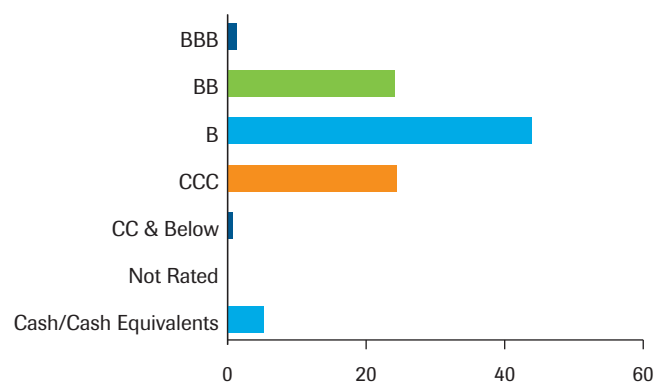
Top Holdings (%)

Charter Communications, Inc.	2.3
Bausch Health Cos, Inc.	2.0
CSC Holdings LLC	2.0
HCA Holdings, Inc.	1.6
Sprint Corp.	1.5
Tenet Healthcare Corp.	1.3
Hub International Ltd.	1.2
Targa Resources Partners LP / Targa Resources Partners Finance Corp.	1.2
Eagle Holding Co. II LLC	1.1
Flex Acquisition Co., Inc.	1.0
Total % of Portfolio	15.2

Top 10 Sector Weightings (%)



Quality Breakdown¹ (%)



Portfolio composition is based on net assets at the close of business on 12/31/19 and may not necessarily reflect adjustments that are routinely made when presenting net assets for formal financial statement purposes. Because this is a managed portfolio, the investment mix will change.

Market Overview

For the three months ended December 31, 2019, the high-yield market outperformed the investment-grade bond market. For example, the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond Index (BBC2%HYBI) returned 2.61% versus a 0.18% return for the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index (Aggregate), a measure of high-quality bond performance.

The fourth quarter started off with modest returns for high-yield bonds in October and November but accelerated sharply in December as uncertainty on several fronts lifted. China and the U.S. appeared to have reached a Phase One trade deal, conservatives scored a resounding win in U.K. elections and the U.S. government reached a funding agreement. The U.S. economy continued to look solid with job growth coming in well above expectations in November. These factors spurred the equity markets to all-time highs. While higher-quality high-yield bonds had been leading the way for most of 2019, these factors also sparked a rally in the lower-quality segment of the high-yield market, which had trailed the overall market for most of the year. The market also was supported by strong demand as investors globally continued to search for yield and net new high-yield issuance continued to be modest. The impact of these factors can be seen in the yield spread between the Credit Suisse High Yield Bond Index and Treasury securities with comparable maturities, which started the period at 460 basis points and ended the period at 414 basis points.

Within the high-yield market, the strongest-performing major industries relative to the BBC2%HYBI were: Automotive, Wireline Telecommunications, Pharmaceuticals, Oil Field Services and Property & Casualty. The worst-performing major industries relative to the BBC2%HYBI were: Leisure, Cable & Satellite, Media/Entertainment, Midstream and Food & Beverage. From a quality perspective, the CCC-rated December surge led to a 3.74% gain for the quarter followed by the B-rated and BB-rated sectors, which returned 2.61% and 2.45%, respectively.

Performance

The fund outperformed the BBC2%HYBI. The fund's outperformance was driven by strong security selection in the quarter. This was especially true in the Packaging, Oil Field Services, Independent Energy, Health Care, Automotive and Pharmaceutical industry sectors. Specific high-yield issuers held by the portfolio that positively impacted performance relative to the BBC2%HYBI included: Flex Acquisition, SESI LLC, Mallinckrodt, Wall Street Merger and Endo Finance LLC.

The fund was negatively impacted by poor security selection in the retail sector and by its underweight to the outperforming Wireline Telecommunications sector. Specific high-yield issuers held by the portfolio that negatively impacted performance relative to the BBC2%HYBI included: Party City, Summit Midstream, Team Health, Diamond Sports and Charter Communications. The fund's total return for the period also reflected actual cash flows, transaction costs and other expenses that were not reflected in the total return of the BBC2%HYBI.

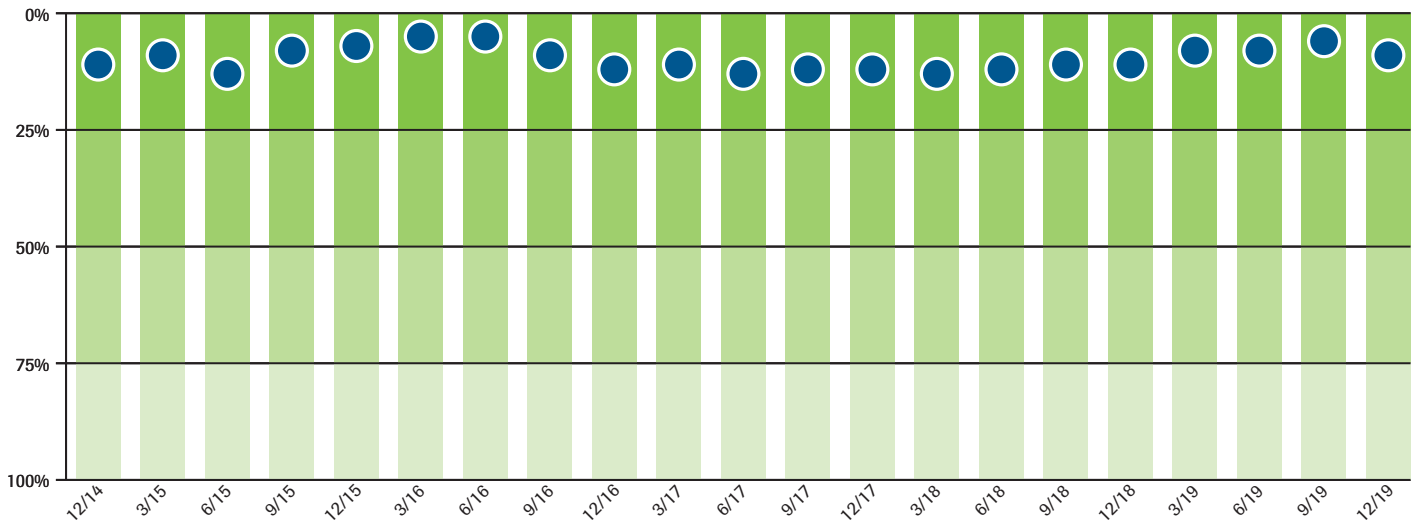
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How We Are Positioned

As 2020 begins, the high-yield market is at a crossroad. On the one hand, strong performance in 2019 has pushed valuations toward the tight end of historical ranges. In addition, the non-distressed segment of the market is trading at very tight spread levels given the surge in demand for higher quality bonds in 2019. Meanwhile, a larger-than-normal distressed segment (bonds trading over 1,000 basis points in spread) is pushing out the overall spread level. On the other hand, economic growth, with the consumer leading the way, remains solid. Credit fundamentals, while showing some early signs of weakness, are still reasonable. Absolute returns for 2020 will most likely be modest with relative returns dictated by the performance of the economy, uncertainty around the November elections in the U.S. and whether already narrow credit spreads can tighten further.

See disclosure section for important disclosures and definitions.

5-Year Rolling Morningstar Ranking



5-Year Rolling Morningstar High Yield Bond Category. Ranking over other time periods will vary.
 % Rankings are for IS Shares.
 Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Rankings are based on total return.

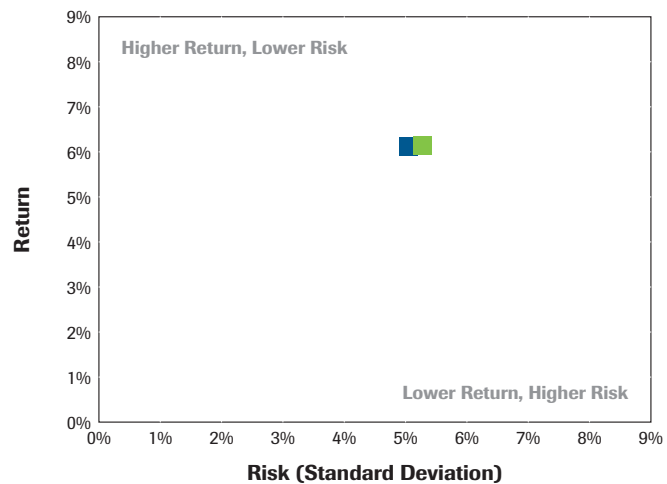
Risk Statistics

	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year
Standard Deviation	4.44	5.05	4.94	5.48
Alpha	-0.53	0.26	0.25	0.47
Beta	1.08	0.94	0.96	0.94
Up Capture Ratio	99.99	95.42	97.50	95.87
Down Capture Ratio	106.51	89.50	93.03	88.83
Sharpe Ratio	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.27

Sources: Federated Investors, Morningstar, Inc.
 Fund vs. Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index

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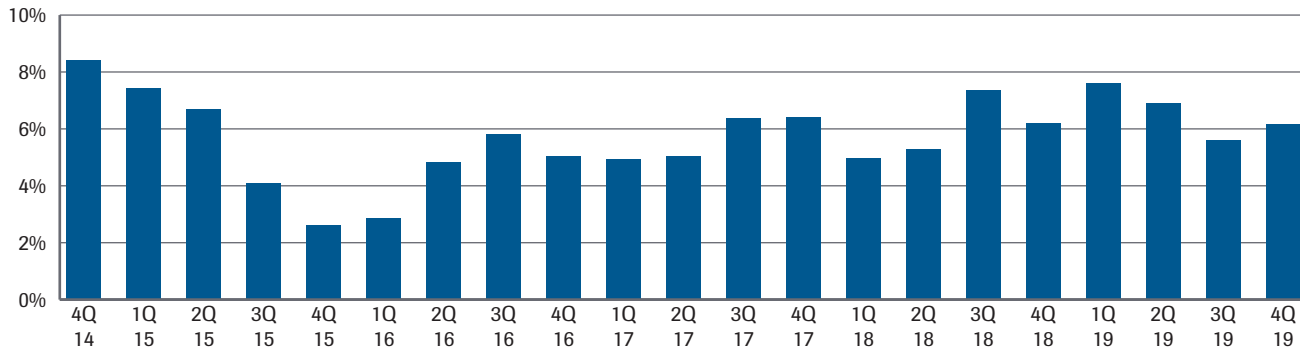
5-Year Risk/Return



■ Federated Institutional High Yield Bond Fund (IS)
 ■ Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index

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3-Year Rolling Returns (IS)



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Category Rankings

Morningstar High Yield Bond Category

R6 Shares	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Morningstar Category % Rank	20	18	8	7
Morningstar Category Rank	131 of 711 Funds	87 of 616 Funds	-	-
IS Shares	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Morningstar Category % Rank	20	18	9	7
Morningstar Category Rank	132 of 711 Funds	91 of 616 Funds	43 of 539 Funds	19 of 339 Funds

Lipper High Yield Funds Average

R6 Shares	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Lipper Classification % Rank	23	16	-	-
Lipper Classification Rank	115 of 500 Funds	66 of 418 Funds	-	-
IS Shares	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Lipper Classification % Rank	23	17	11	7
Lipper Classification Rank	115 of 500 Funds	69 of 418 Funds	38 of 376 Funds	19 of 274 Funds

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Rankings are based on total return and do not take sales charges into account.

¹The ratings agencies that provided the ratings are Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. When ratings vary, the highest rating is used. Credit ratings of A or better are considered to be high credit quality; credit ratings of BBB are good credit quality and the lowest category of investment grade; credit ratings BB and below are lower-rated securities ("junk bonds"); and credit ratings of CCC or below have high default risk. The credit quality breakdown does not give effect to the impact of any credit derivative investments made by the fund.

The 30-day yield (also known as "SEC yield") is a compounded and annualized figure calculated according to a formula set by the SEC. The formula requires use of a specific methodology for calculating dividends and interest earned, and expenses accrued, during the period, and reflects the maximum offering price per fund share. The standardized computation is designed to facilitate yield comparisons among different funds. In the absence of temporary expense waivers or reimbursements, the 30-day yield would have been 4.64% for R6 Shares and 4.60% for Institutional Shares.

The fund's R6 Shares commenced operations on June 30, 2016. For the period prior to the commencement of operations of the R6 Shares, the performance information shown is for Institutional Shares. The performance of the Institutional Shares has not been adjusted to reflect the expenses applicable to the R6 Shares since the R6 Shares have a lower expense ratio than the expense ratio of the Institutional Shares. The performance of the Institutional Shares has been adjusted to remove any voluntary waiver of fund expenses related to the Institutional Shares that may have occurred during the period prior to the commencement of operations of the R6 Shares.

A Word About Risk

Mutual funds are subject to risks and fluctuate in value.

High-yield, lower-rated securities generally entail greater market, credit/default and liquidity risks, and may be more volatile than investment-grade securities.

Bond prices are sensitive to changes in interest rates, and a rise in interest rates can cause a decline in their prices.

Definitions

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index composed of securities from the Bloomberg Barclays Government/Corporate Bond Index, the Mortgage-Backed Securities Index and the Asset-Backed Securities Index. Total return comprises price appreciation/depreciation and income as a percentage of the original investment. Indices are rebalanced monthly by market capitalization.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index is an issuer-constrained version of the flagship U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, which measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. The index follows the same rules as the uncapped version, but limits the exposure of each issuer to 2% of the total market value and redistributes any excess market value index wide on a pro rata basis. The index was created in 2002, with history backfilled to January 1, 1993.

Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly.

Alpha shows how much or how little return is generated, given the risk a portfolio takes. A portfolio with an Alpha greater than 0 has earned more than expected given its Beta—meaning the portfolio has generated excess return without increasing risk. A portfolio with a negative Alpha is producing a lower return than would be expected given its risk.

Beta measures a portfolio's volatility relative to the market. A Beta greater than 1.00 suggests the portfolio has historically been more volatile than the market as measured by the fund's benchmark. A Beta less than 1.00 suggests the portfolio has historically had less volatility relative to the market.

Sharpe Ratio is calculated by dividing a fund's annualized excess return by the fund's annualized standard deviation. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk adjusted performance.

Standard Deviation is a historical measure of the variability of returns relative to the average annual return. A higher number indicates higher overall volatility.

Up Capture Ratio/Down Capture Ratio is a measure of how well a manager was able to replicate or improve on periods of positive benchmark returns, and how badly the manager was affected by periods of negative benchmark returns. The up-market capture ratio is a measure of a manager's performance in up markets relative to the index during the same period. For

example, a ratio value of 115 indicates that the manager has outperformed the market index by 15% in periods when the index has risen. The down-market capture ratio is the direct opposite of the up-market capture ratio, gauging performance of the manager relative to the index in down markets. A ratio value of 80 would indicate the manager had declined on 80% as much as the declining overall market, indicating relative outperformance.

Weighted Average Bond Price is the weighted average of all individual bond prices within a portfolio.

Weighted Average Coupon is the weighted average interest payment of all individual debt securities within a portfolio.

Weighted Average Duration to Worst is the approximate percentage change in a bond's price given a 1% change in its yield-to-maturity or its yield-to-call, whichever is lower. Duration-to-Worst is the same as Macaulay's duration except the pre-determined set of principal and interest cash flows are based on either the final maturity date, or a call date within the bond's call schedule, whichever would result in the lowest yield to the investor – i.e., the Yield-to-Worst.

Weighted Average Effective Maturity is the average time to maturity of debt securities held in the fund.

Weighted Average Yield to Worst is an average of the lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting. The yield to worst is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call or sinking fund, are used by the issuer.

Ratings and Rating Agencies

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This must be preceded or accompanied by a prospectus.