



WORLD INCOME FUND

Finding income today...
a world of opportunities

Expanding the search for income

Where can you look for income today? In an evolving global economy, there are potential opportunities around the globe and in investment types where you may not have thought to look.

When many investors think about income, whether to meet current cash flow needs or for future retirement, they think of traditional U.S. bond yields. However, domestic bonds represent just one of many ways to generate income. And, as an investor, you may already know that investing your money in only one asset class may be risky.

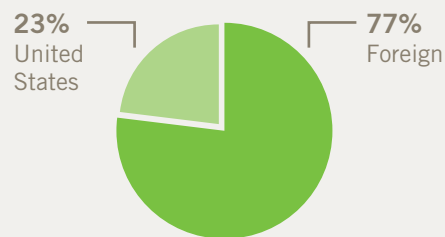
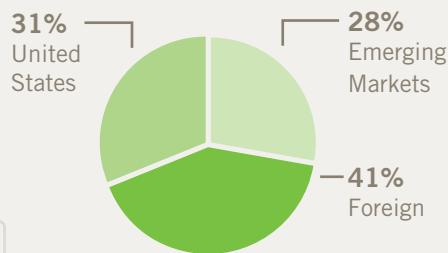
Taking a global perspective

Given today's evolving global economy, it only makes sense to look beyond our borders. The international financial markets account for more than 70% of the investment opportunities available. Investing globally opens the door to the potential to earn income through bond yields, stock dividends and more.

Expanding your investing beyond U.S. borders helps diversify your portfolio as well. Political, social and monetary conditions vary among countries and regions, so while some countries or regions may be experiencing an economic downturn, others may be flourishing. New government policies, trade agreements or investments in education and infrastructure can stimulate economic improvements, offering what we believe are often compelling future growth prospects.

WORLD MARKET CAPITALIZATION

STOCKS: THE EQUITY UNIVERSE	BONDS: THE FIXED-INCOME UNIVERSE
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Today, over two-thirds of the available investment opportunities are outside U.S. borders.

Source: Standard & Poor's, Emerging Stock Markets Fact Book, 1995 and Global Stock Markets Fact Book, 2010.
Source: © 2010 Citigroup. Citigroup Non-USD World Government Bond Index, U.S. component of Citigroup World Government Bond Index.

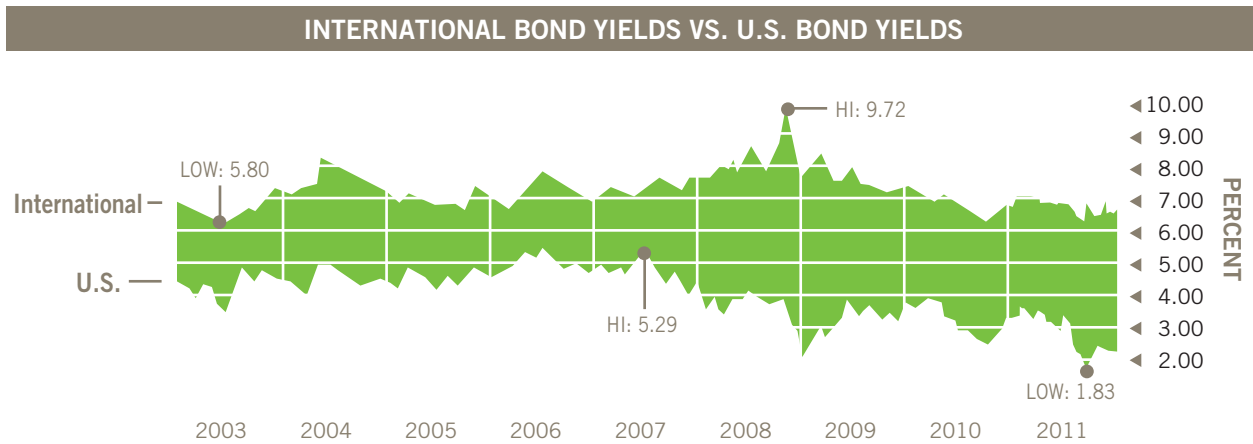
Investments in international markets present special risks including currency fluctuation, the potential for diplomatic and political instability, regulatory and liquidity risks, foreign taxation and differences in auditing and other financial standards. Risks of foreign investing are generally intensified for investments in emerging markets.

Diversification does not assure profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

Huntington World Income Fund

Opportunities to fund your future

The Fund managers have the flexibility to invest in individual bonds issued by governments and companies, both foreign and domestic, as they look for the most attractive yield opportunities. Historically, bonds, which are simply “loans” to a company or government in exchange for regular payments to the investor at a specific interest rate, have provided a source for steady, reliable income.



Source: Bloomberg. International bonds represented by JPM Global Bond Index (GBI-EM); U.S. bonds represented by U.S. 10-Year Treasury

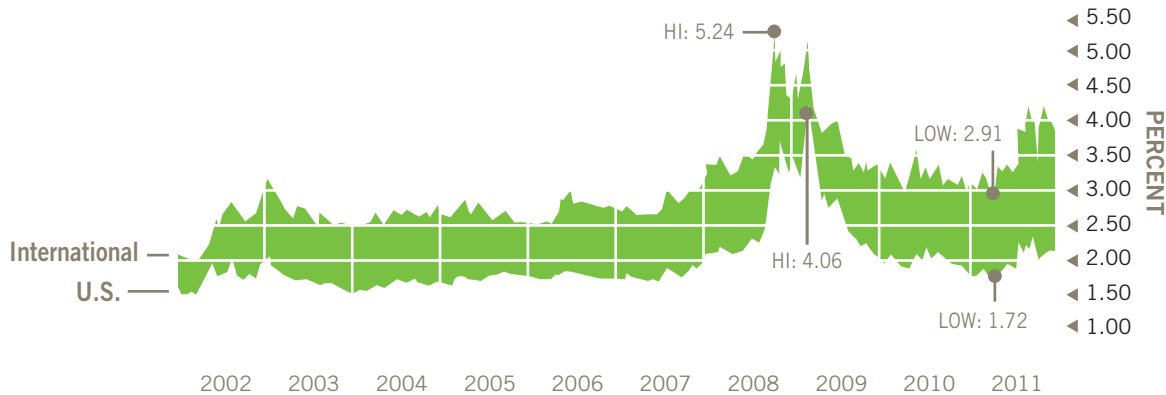
By purchasing bonds in their local currencies, the Fund also has the opportunity to benefit from currency appreciation, while using currency hedging techniques to help cushion any downside risk.

Income (yield) from international bonds consistently outpaced income from U.S. bonds by an average of 3.5% annually over the last 9 years.

More than growth, finding income in stocks

Unlike other income funds, which typically invest solely in bonds, the Fund managers also look to dividend paying stocks around the globe that meet stringent criteria and that they believe are poised to offer consistent, and/or growing, dividends. As illustrated below, international companies have tended to pay larger dividends than their U.S. counterparts and also offer further diversification opportunities to the Fund.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK DIVIDEND YIELDS VS. U.S. STOCK DIVIDEND YIELDS



Source: Bloomberg. International stocks represented by MSCI EAFE; U.S. stocks represented by S&P 500.

During the past 5 years, reinvesting dividends from dividend-paying companies produced returns that outpaced their non-dividend paying peers by an average of 8% with lower volatility. Alternatively, when taken as current income, dividends may offer investors a significant tax benefit over ordinary income tax rates.

Income (dividends) from international companies consistently outpaced income from U.S. stocks by an average of 1.0% annually over the last 10 years.

...And in non-traditional investments

The Fund can also invest in bond exchange-traded funds (ETFs), preferred stocks and more specialized securities like Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs). These securities also have historically provided current income at rates that have outpaced more traditional asset classes.

There are no guarantees that dividend paying stocks will continue to pay dividends. Dividend paying stocks may not experience the same capital appreciation potential as non-dividend paying stocks. In addition, such a strategy does not ensure profit or guarantee against loss.

Striving to keep your principal intact

As a dual objective, Huntington World Income Fund not only looks for income opportunities, but is also designed with the goal of preserving your principal.

We actively manage the portfolio, making tactical allocations to international and domestic bonds, stocks and special asset classes. Our investment committee and economists constantly monitor economic, political and monetary events throughout the world, identifying trends early to allow us to capitalize on potential opportunities in the market.

By combining the power of dividends with the yield on bonds, the Fund is designed to help weather differing economic climates, interest rates and inflationary trends. Then, we go one step further to help manage risk by employing a variety of hedging tactics. These may include writing covered calls and other equity option strategies, as well as the use of inverse bond exchange-traded funds (ETFs) to potentially offset principal erosion.

What is hedging?

Simply put, hedging means investing in such a way that one investment may benefit in circumstances that cause another investment in the portfolio to decline.

In non-investment terms, it is like taking an umbrella as well as sunscreen on your vacation; then you would be better protected, rain or shine.

For the Huntington World Income Fund, the manager may purchase or sell one investment, such as a put or call option, to help offset risk in another investment, such as a stock.

TRUST SHARES

HWITX

CLASS A SHARES

HWAFX

There is no guarantee that hedging strategies, including writing covered calls and other equity option strategies will succeed; the strategy is not an indicator of future performance; and investment results may vary.

The Huntington advantage

The investment managers of Huntington Funds include some of the most experienced professionals in the industry.

On average the investment professionals of Huntington Asset Advisors, Inc. (HAA), advisor to the Fund, have worked for more than 25 years in the investment business.

Managing money always demands a blending of art and science. At Huntington, our staff's experience and talent contribute the art. Our disciplines provide the science. Today, HAA and its affiliates manage nearly \$14.6 billion* for individuals, institutions, endowments, foundations, retirement plans, IRAs and municipalities across six states.

HAA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Huntington National Bank, which is the principal subsidiary of Huntington Bancshares Incorporated, a regional bank holding company headquartered in Columbus, Ohio with \$54 billion* in assets.

Meet the portfolio managers

For the Huntington World Income Fund, we've brought together a team of experts who are knowledgeable and experienced in the financial markets across the globe.

By collaborating on the Huntington World Income Fund, we leverage the unique expertise of each member, allowing the Fund the flexibility to take advantage of what we believe are the best income opportunities, wherever they may be found.



RANDY BATEMAN, President of Huntington Asset Advisors and Chief Investment Officer of Huntington National Bank. Randy provides experience and insight into the small cap equity markets, seeking to unearth emerging opportunities across the globe. Along with Huntington's Investment Policy Committee, he assigns the asset allocation of the Fund seeking to maximize the Fund's yield potential.



PAUL ATTWOOD, Vice President. Paul provides research and expertise in emerging markets for both equity and fixed-income selections.



CHIP HENDON, Vice President. Chip oversees the Huntington World Income Fund, bringing together the expertise of the investment professionals working on a wide array of Huntington Funds to create the Huntington World Income Fund. Chip, with an extensive option trading background, implements the hedging and option strategies employed by the Fund.



MADLYNN M. MATLOCK, Senior Vice President and Director of International Investments. Madelynn shares her significant international experience in the equity markets, helping to uncover opportunities in the developed international countries.



RONALD WEINER, Assistant Vice President. Ron manages the trading and direction of the fixed-income component of the Fund, selecting domestic securities and working in concert with Madelynn and Paul to determine international fixed-income investments.

*as of December 31, 2011

Helping you find a world of income opportunities

You are unique and so are your income needs.

Even if you are an investor who doesn't need regular income payments today, you may benefit by investing in the Huntington World Income Fund to help broaden your diversification or enhance your overall investment returns by reinvesting the income earned by the Fund.

Look to your financial professional to guide you in selecting the Huntington Fund best suited for your investing personality. For more information, please call 800-253-0412 for a prospectus or visit our website at huntingtonfunds.com.



Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Investing in securities involves risk, including possible loss of principal amount invested.

The Fund is subject to both credit and interest-rate risk. The Fund's share prices and yields will be affected by interest-rate movements, with bond prices generally moving in the opposite direction from interest rates. Credit risk refers to the bond issuers' ability to make timely payments of principal and interest. Bonds are affected by a number of risks, including fluctuations in interest rates, credit risks, and prepayment risk. In general, as prevailing interest rates rise, fixed-income securities prices will fall. Bonds face credit risk if a decline in an issuer's credit rating or credit worthiness causes a bond's price to decline.

Real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and real-estate related securities involve special risks associated with an investment in real estate, such as limited liquidity and interest rate risks and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, the value of REITs and other real estate-related investments is sensitive to changes in real estate values, extended vacancies of properties and other environmental and economic factors.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) concentrate investments in the natural resource sector and are subject to the risks of energy prices and demand and the volatility of commodity investments. Damage to facilities and infrastructure of MLPs may significantly affect the value of an investment and may incur environmental costs and liabilities due to the nature of their business. MLPs are subject to significant regulation and may be adversely affected by changes in the regulatory environment. MLPs are subject to certain risks inherent in the structure of MLPs, including complex tax structure risks, the limited ability for election or removal of management, limited voting rights, potential dependence on parent companies or sponsors for revenues to satisfy obligations, and potential conflicts of interest between partners, members and affiliates.

Smaller companies involve additional risks such as limited liquidity and greater volatility.

Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) generally presents the same primary risks as investments in conventional funds (i.e., one that is not exchange traded) that have the same investment objectives, strategies and policies. The price of an ETF can fluctuate up or down, and the Fund could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs may be subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional funds: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally.

The S&P 500 Index is a widely recognized unmanaged index of equity prices and is representative of a broader market and range of securities than is found in the Fund's portfolio. JP Morgan Global Bond Index a comprehensive emerging market debt benchmark that tracks local currency bonds issued by emerging market governments. MSCI EAFE Index is a measure of the equity market performance of developed markets (Europe, Australasia, Far East), excluding the U.S. & Canada. Index returns do not reflect the deduction of expenses, which have been deducted from the Fund's returns. Index return assumes reinvestment of all distributions and does not reflect the deduction of taxes and fees. Individuals cannot invest directly in an Index, however, an individual can invest in exchange traded funds or other investment vehicles that attempt to track the performance of a benchmark index.

For more complete information about the Huntington Funds, please call 1-800-253-0412 for a prospectus or summary prospectus or log onto our website at huntingtonfunds.com. You should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before you invest. Information about these and other important subjects is in the Fund's prospectus or summary prospectus, which you should read carefully before investing. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost.

The Fund is distributed by Unified Financial Securities, Inc. (Member FINRA) a wholly owned subsidiary of Huntington Bancshares, Inc. and an affiliate of Huntington Asset Advisors, Inc. the advisor to the Huntington Funds.

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