

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND III



MESIROW ENHANCED CORE PLUS FUND

(Institutional Shares: MFBIX)

(Investor Shares: MFBVX)

Summary Prospectus

January 28, 2024

Investment Adviser:

Mesirow Financial Investment Management, Inc.

Click here to view the fund's **statutory prospectus** or **statement of additional information**

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.mesirow.com/mutual-funds>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 833-MESIROW (833-637-4769), by sending an e-mail request to MesirowFunds@seic.com, or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated January 28, 2024, as they may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

Investment Objective

The Mesirow Enhanced Core Plus Fund (the “Enhanced Core Plus Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to maximize total return through capital appreciation and current income consistent with preservation of capital.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Institutional and Investor Shares
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 90 days)	1.00%

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

	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares
Management Fees	0.37%	0.37%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>1.97%</u>	<u>2.04%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.01%	0.01%
Other Operating Expenses	1.96%	2.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.34%	2.66%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>(1.80)%</u>	<u>(1.87)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.54%	0.79%

¹ Mesirow Financial Investment Management, Inc. (“MFIM”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, class specific expenses (e.g., Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees) other than Shareholder Servicing Fees incurred by the Fund under the Amended and Restated Shareholder Services Plan adopted by the Trust (as defined below), research expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.54% of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Institutional Shares and Investor Shares

until January 31, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, MFIM may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by MFIM, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on January 31, 2025.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Shares	\$55	\$557	\$1,086	\$2,537
Investor Shares	\$81	\$648	\$1,242	\$2,854

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions or mark-ups, when it buys and sells securities or other assets (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 161% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities and other financial instruments with economic characteristics similar to such securities. The Fund primarily invests

in investment-grade fixed income securities with an adjusted portfolio duration that normally varies within two years (plus or minus) of the adjusted duration of the securities comprising the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index. As of September 30, 2023, the average portfolio duration of securities comprising the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index was approximately 6.08 years. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates.

For purposes of the Fund's 80% investment policy, fixed income securities include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies or instrumentalities, municipal bonds, corporate bonds, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, convertible securities, trust preferred securities, loan participations and assignments, and U.S. dollar-denominated foreign debt securities. The Fund typically will also invest in exchange-traded funds that invest in such instruments, preferred stocks and hybrid preferred securities. Additionally, the Fund will invest up to 15% of its net assets in foreign exchange spot transactions (including with respect to emerging market currencies) and derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts, forward contracts or swap agreements (including non-deliverable forwards and credit default swaps), for bona fide hedging purposes, to gain exposure to certain markets or segments of markets, and for speculative purposes. The Fund may also purchase or sell securities or other assets on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.

While the Fund primarily invests in fixed income securities rated investment grade by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or equivalently rated by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), it may invest to a lesser extent in high yield instruments (also known as "junk bonds"). The Fund may borrow money for, among other reasons, cash management purposes, to obtain leverage and to meet redemptions.

MFIM's investment philosophy and process for selecting investments for the Fund generally includes a neutral duration policy, meaning that MFIM does not shorten or lengthen the Fund's duration based on interest rate forecasts, but MFIM expects that the Fund's duration may vary within two years (plus or minus) of the duration of the benchmark. MFIM strives to diversify at the sector, industry and issuer level when constructing the Fund's portfolio. At the sector level, MFIM starts with the benchmark index weightings, modifies the index weightings to achieve what it believes will produce the most favorable risk-adjusted returns based on current market conditions

and outlook, and then tactically adjusts sector weightings as market opportunities present themselves. MFIM believes the majority of available excess returns can be captured through sector allocation and specific security selection. This approach is designed to capture the bulk of the excess returns available in the fixed income market while minimizing the variability of those returns relative to the Fund's benchmark. MFIM believes the key to this investment process is the responsiveness, focus and analysis provided by its in-house sector specialists, credit analysts and trading professionals.

MFIM will target spot transactions and derivative instruments on behalf of the Fund that it believes will generate consistent alpha (i.e., outperformance) in all market conditions. MFIM will allocate capital between fundamental and technical currency strategies, and will aim to profit from short- and medium-term moves in various markets' currency pairs. When investing in high yield bonds on behalf of the Fund, MFIM will target instruments that have individual yield premiums which MFIM believes are favorable and which are viewed by MFIM as having a comparable or lower probability of default and/or the risk of loss compared to their peer group.

The Fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.** The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Fixed Income Market Risk — The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the value of the Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. In the case of foreign securities, price fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. In response

to these events, the Fund's value may fluctuate and/or the Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact the Fund's liquidity or force the Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally, the value of the Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Market Risk — The risk that the market value of a security or other Fund holding may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the bond market as a whole. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities or other Fund holdings may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the seller would like. The seller may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Credit Risk — The risk that the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk — Corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

Below Investment Grade Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk — Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities because the prospect for repayment of principal and interest of many of these securities is speculative. Because these securities typically offer a higher rate of return to compensate investors for these risks, they are sometimes referred to as “high yield bonds,” but there is no guarantee that an investment in these securities will result in a high rate of return.

Leverage Risk — The Fund’s use of borrowing, derivatives and when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions may result in the Fund’s total investment exposure substantially exceeding the value of its portfolio securities and, in certain cases, the Fund’s investment returns substantially depending on the performance of securities that the Fund may not directly own. The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. In the case of borrowings, the Fund may experience losses if its borrowing costs exceed the investment returns on the securities purchased with the borrowed money. The Fund’s use of leverage may result in a heightened risk of investment loss.

Duration Risk — The longer-term securities in which the Fund may invest tend to be more volatile than shorter-term securities. A portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration is more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a portfolio with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of futures, forwards, options and swaps is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Leverage risk, liquidity risk and market risk are described elsewhere in this section. Many over-the-counter (OTC) derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The Fund’s use of OTC forward contracts, options and swaps is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Valuation risk is described below. Credit risk is described above. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund’s initial investment. The other parties to certain derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers

of fixed income securities. The Fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear. Additionally, some derivatives, such as non-deliverable forwards, require funds to be posted by the Fund when positions are opened. This creates a risk that the funds may not be returned to the Fund even if the position is closed.

Bank Loans Risk — Investments in bank loans (through both assignments and participations) are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in junk bonds. There may be limited public information available regarding bank loans and bank loans may be difficult to value. If the Fund holds a bank loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial institution to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial institution. It is possible that any collateral securing a loan may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, and that the Fund's rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws. In addition, the secondary market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, and extended trade settlement periods, which may cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in a bank loan.

Bank loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Hybrid Preferred Securities Risk — Hybrid preferred securities may be issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest-bearing instruments with preferred securities characteristics, or by an affiliated trust or partnership of the corporation, generally in the form of preferred interests in subordinated business trusts or similarly structured securities. Although hybrid preferred security holders generally have claims to assets in a corporate liquidation that are senior to those of traditional preferred securities, the claims of such holders are generally still subordinate to those of senior debt holders.

Trust Preferred Securities Risk — Trust preferred securities are preferred stocks issued by a special purpose trust subsidiary backed by subordinated debt of the corporate parent. MFIM considers trust preferred securities to be debt securities. Trust preferred securities are subject to increased credit risk and market value volatility, as well as the risk that the Fund may have to liquidate other investments in

order to satisfy the distribution requirements applicable to regulated investment companies (“RICs”) within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) if the trust preferred security or the subordinated debt is treated as an original issue discount obligation, and thereby causes the Fund to accrue interest income without receiving corresponding cash payments. There is also the risk that the underlying obligations, and thus the trust preferred securities, may be prepaid after a stated call date or as a result of certain tax or regulatory events, resulting in a lower yield to maturity.

Foreign Currency Risk — Foreign currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. Due to the Fund's active positions in currencies, it will be subject to the risk that currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Investment Style Risk — The risk that fixed income securities may underperform other segments of the fixed income markets or the fixed income markets as a whole.

Convertible Securities and Preferred Stocks Risk — Convertible and preferred securities have many of the same characteristics as stocks, including many of the same risks. In addition, convertible bonds may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than stocks. Convertible bonds may also have credit ratings below investment grade, meaning that they carry a higher risk of failure by the issuer to pay principal and/or interest when due.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk — Mortgage-backed securities are affected significantly by the rate of prepayments and modifications of the mortgage loans backing those securities, as well as by other factors such as borrower defaults, delinquencies, realized or liquidation losses and other shortfalls. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly sensitive to prepayment risk, which is described below, given that the term to maturity for mortgage loans is generally substantially longer than the expected lives of those securities; however, the timing and amount of prepayments cannot be accurately predicted. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect the

Fund's actual yield to maturity on any mortgage-backed securities, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with the Fund's expectation. Along with prepayment risk, mortgage-backed securities are significantly affected by interest rate risk, which is described above. In a low interest rate environment, mortgage loan prepayments would generally be expected to increase due to factors such as refinancings and loan modifications at lower interest rates. In contrast, if prevailing interest rates rise, prepayments of mortgage loans would generally be expected to decline and therefore extend the weighted average lives of mortgage-backed securities held or acquired by the Fund.

Prepayment Risk — The risk that, in a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have the principal paid earlier than expected, requiring the Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Extension Risk — The risk that rising interest rates may extend the duration of a fixed income security, typically reducing the security's value.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities Risk — When-issued and delayed delivery securities involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery.

Municipal Securities Risk — Municipal securities, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. Rising interest rates will generally cause municipal securities to decline in value. Longer-term securities respond more sharply to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. A municipal security will also lose value if, due to rating downgrades or other factors, there are concerns about the issuer's current or future ability to make principal or interest payments. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal securities, to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to meet their obligations. Actual or perceived erosion of the creditworthiness of municipal issuers may reduce the value of the Fund's holdings. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors that adversely affect issuers of municipal obligations than a mutual fund that does not have as great a concentration in municipal obligations.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk — Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities. Securitization trusts generally do not have any assets or sources of funds other than receivables and related property they own, and asset-backed securities are generally not insured or guaranteed by the related sponsor or any other entity. Asset-backed securities may be more illiquid than more conventional types of fixed income securities that the Fund may acquire.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk — The risk that non-U.S. securities may be subject to additional risks due to, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements, and different legal, regulatory and tax environments. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund. These additional risks may be heightened with respect to emerging market countries because political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions are more likely to occur in these countries.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk — The risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities in which the ETF invests, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. When the Fund invests in an ETF, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the ETF's expenses.

Money Market Instruments Risk — The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. An investment in a money market fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by any bank, the FDIC or any other government agency. A money market fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and there should be no expectation that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time. Certain money market funds float their net asset value while others seek to preserve the value of investments at a stable net asset value (typically, \$1.00 per share). An investment in a money market fund, even an investment in a fund seeking to maintain a stable net asset

value per share, is not guaranteed and it is possible for the Fund to lose money by investing in these and other types of money market funds. Under certain circumstances where a money market fund experiences heightened redemptions, it may be required to impose a mandatory liquidity fee on amounts the Fund redeems from the money market fund (i.e., impose a liquidity fee). In addition, a money market fund may impose a liquidity fee of up to 2% on amounts the Fund redeems from the money market fund during circumstances where the money market fund's board of directors determines such fee would be in the money market fund's best interests. These measures may result in an investment loss. Money market funds and the securities they invest in are subject to comprehensive regulations. The regulations governing money market funds were recently amended in July, 2023, and their implementation and interpretation, as well as enforcement, may affect the manner of operation, performance and/or yield of money market funds.

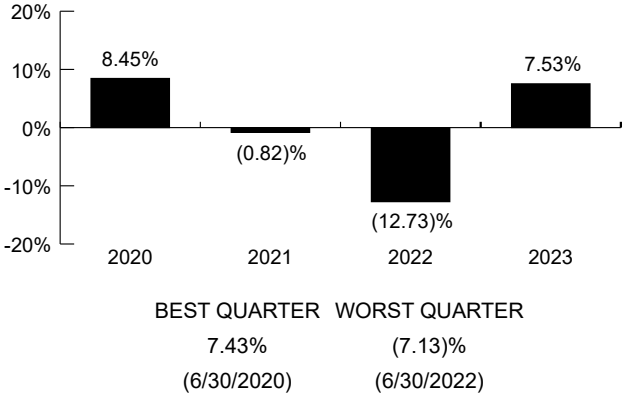
Valuation Risk — The risk that a security may be difficult to value. The Fund may value certain securities at a price higher than the price at which they can be sold.

U.S. Government Securities Risk — Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources.

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available by calling 833-MESIROW (833-637-4769) or on the Internet at www.mesirow.com.



Average Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of an appropriate broad-based index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”). After tax returns are shown for Institutional Shares only. After tax returns for Investor Shares will vary.

Mesirow Enhanced Core Plus Fund	1 Year	Since Inception (10/01/2019)
Fund Returns Before Taxes		
Institutional Shares	7.53%	0.27%
Investor Shares	7.18%	0.02%
Fund Returns After Taxes		
Institutional Shares	5.77%	(0.90)%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		
Institutional Shares	4.42%	(0.25)%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.53%	(0.67)%

Investment Adviser

Mesirow Financial Investment Management, Inc.

Portfolio Managers

Peter W. Hegel, Senior Managing Director, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2019.

Joseph P. Hoffman, CFA, Senior Managing Director, has managed the Fund since 2019.

James Lisko, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since 2022.

David Nirtaut, Senior Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may generally purchase or redeem shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business.

To purchase Institutional Shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$100,000. To purchase Investor Shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$5,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments.

The Fund may accept investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares by contacting the Fund directly by mail at: Mesirow Funds P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: Mesirow Funds, c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc., 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105) or telephone at 833-MESIROW (833-637-4769).

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other financial intermediary, contact that broker or financial intermediary to redeem your shares. Your broker or financial intermediary may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as qualified dividend income, ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”), in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s web site for more information.

