Quantified Managed Income Fund
Investor Class Shares QBDSX
Advisor Class Shares QBDAX

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS
November 1, 2026

Adviser:

ADVISORS PREFERRED

Advisors Preferred, LLC
2273 Research Blvd., Suite 350
Rockville, MD 20850

Sub-Adviser:

FPI FLEXIBLE PLAN INVESTMENTS

Flexible Plan Investments, Ltd.
3883 Telegraph Road, Suite 100
Bloomfield Hills, MI 48302

Before you invest, you 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 at http://www.quantifiedfunds.com/fund-documents. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-64-QUANT (1-855-647-8268), emailing orderquantifiedfunds@ultimusfundsolutions.com or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus, dated November 1, 2026, and statement of additional information, dated November 1, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website or phone number noted above.

Investment Objective: The Quantified Managed Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks high total return from fixed income investments on an annual basis consistent with a moderate tolerance for risk.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	**Investor Class Shares**	**Advisor Class Shares**
Management Fees	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%
Other Expenses	0.35%(1)	0.20%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(2)	0.24%	0.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses(2)	1.59%	2.19%

(1) Includes up to 0.15% for shareholder servicing which may include sub-transfer agent and sub-accounting fees.

(2) The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and do not include the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

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 remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor	$162	$502	$866	$1,889
Advisor	$222	$685	$1,175	$2,524

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover 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 annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 1,148% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund's investment adviser, Advisors Preferred, LLC (the "Adviser"), delegates execution of the Fund's investment strategy to the subadviser, Flexible Plan Investments, Ltd. ("FPI" or the "Subadviser"). The Subadviser selects investments for the Fund and provides trade placement for fixed income instruments, including cash equivalents. The Adviser provides trade placement for non-fixed income instruments. The Fund invests primarily in income-producing securities. The Fund does so indirectly through exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and other closed-end and open-end investment companies that themselves primarily invest in income-producing securities. The underlying income-producing securities to which the Fund seeks to gain exposure primarily include U.S. government securities, corporate debt obligations, foreign debt securities (including emerging markets), and bonds in the lowest credit rating category, also called "junk bonds," convertible bonds, preferred stocks, common stocks, master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Fund may also invest directly in these types of securities. The Fund may invest in fixed-income securities without any restriction on maturity. The Fund may gain exposure to income securities by using inverse and/or leveraging instruments: leveraged ETF positions, futures contracts, forward contracts, options, swap agreements, and pooled investment vehicles, regardless of whether they generate income or dividends, and may invest up to 80% of its assets in short positions. Certain pooled investment vehicles are classified as commodity pools. When the Fund enters into a swap, the Fund makes payments to the swap counterparty based on either a fixed or variable rate, and the swap counterparty makes payments to the Fund based on the return of a refence asset. The Fund invests in commodity pools that primarily in financial futures such as interest rate, equity and currency futures. However, these pools may have lesser exposure to commodity-related and volatility-related futures. The Fund employs short positions for hedging purposes or to capture returns in down markets.

The Fund employs an aggressive management strategy that typically results in high portfolio turnover. As part of its principal investment strategy the Fund may invest all or part of the Fund assets in short-term and ultra-short-term ETFs and for temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest all or part of the Fund assets in cash and/or cash equivalents.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary (the "Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with indirect exposure to certain instruments such as commodity futures within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "code"). The Subsidiary will invest primarily in pooled investment vehicles. The Fund's investments will be composed primarily of securities, even when viewing the Subsidiary on a consolidated basis. The Subsidiary, when viewed from a consolidated basis, is subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund. On an aggregate basis with the Fund, the Subsidiary complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act in Sections 8 and 18 (regarding investment policies, capital structure and leverage); the Adviser and Sub-Adviser to the Subsidiary, are SEC-registered and each complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act in Section 15 (regarding investment advisory contracts) and the Subsidiary complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act in Section 17 (regarding affiliated transactions and custody) and employs the same custodian as the Fund.

In managing the Fund's assets, the Subadviser employs a dynamic asset allocation strategy. The Subadviser analyzes the overall investment opportunities of various fixed-income investments and market sectors to determine how to position the Fund's portfolio. The Subadviser evaluates and ranks the short-term to intermediate-term performance of each investment and invests in those securities that best fit the percentage allocations deemed beneficial by the Subadviser's multiple proprietary algorithms.

The Subadviser typically assigns each investment in which it invests a minimum holding period, though an investment's actual holding period and allocation weighting will depend on its performance ranking. The allocation weightings will likely not be changed for a time period longer than the assigned holding period. By establishing holding periods, the Subadviser seeks to maintain longer-term core holdings in the Fund. The Subadviser generally evaluates all investments weekly based on its allocation rankings but may reallocate more or less often to minimize the impact and costs associated with trading. Finally, in making the decision to invest in a security, long or short, the Subadviser may utilize proprietary and third-party analysis models that evaluate interest rate trends and other macroeconomic data, market momentum, price patterns and other technical data or data related to accounting periods, tax events and other calendar-related events. In addition, the Subadviser uses the Fund as an asset allocation tool for its other clients, which may lead to purchases and redemptions of Fund shares. Responding to purchase and redemption-related fluctuations in the Fund's size will result in portfolio turnover not directly related to the preceding investment analysis.

Principal Investment Risks: An investment in the Fund entails risks. The Fund could lose money, or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. Neither the Subadviser nor the Adviser can guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objective. In addition, the Fund presents some risks not traditionally associated with other fixed income mutual funds. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment in the Fund. Turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets could negatively affect issuers worldwide, including the Fund. There is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your money on your investment in the Fund.

Subadviser's Investment Strategy Risk – While the Subadviser seeks to take advantage of investment opportunities for the Fund that will maximize its investment returns, there is no guarantee that such opportunities will ultimately benefit the Fund. The Subadviser will aggressively change the Fund's portfolio in response to market conditions that are unpredictable and may expose the Fund to greater market risk than other mutual funds. There is no assurance that the Subadviser's investment strategy will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Active and Frequent Trading Risk – The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading, leading to increased portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, and the possibility of increased net realized capital gains, including net short-term capital gains that will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them. The Subadviser's use of the Fund as an asset allocation tool for its other clients will increase the Fund's portfolio turnover.

Aggressive Investment Techniques Risk – The Fund uses investment techniques that may be considered aggressive. Risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options include potentially dramatic price changes (losses) in the value of the instruments and imperfect correlations between the price of the contract and the underlying security or index. These instruments may increase the volatility of the Fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed.

Convertible Bond Risk – Convertible bonds are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are subject to fixed income security risks and conversion value-related equity risk.

Counterparty Risk – The Fund may invest in financial instruments involving counterparties for the purpose of attempting to gain exposure to a particular group of securities or asset class without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. These financial instruments may include swap agreements. The use of swap agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. For example, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. Swap agreements may also be considered to be illiquid. In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements that involve a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. The Fund does not specifically limit its counterparty risk with respect to any single counterparty. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties are willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Credit Risk – The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a debt security goes bankrupt or is unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay principal. The value of a debt security may decline if there are concerns about an issuer's ability or willingness to make interest and or principal payments. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in an issuer's or debt security's credit rating may also affect a security's value and thus have an impact on Fund performance. The Fund considers all derivatives and non-U.S. Treasury debt instruments as subject to credit risk.

Derivatives Risk – The Fund uses investment techniques, including investments in derivatives such as futures contracts, forward contracts, options, and swaps, which may be considered aggressive. Investments in such derivatives are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time and may increase the volatility of the Fund. The use of derivatives may expose the Fund to additional risks that it would not be subject to if it invested directly in the securities underlying those derivatives, such as counterparty risk and the risk that the derivatives may become illiquid. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than otherwise would be the case. In addition, the Fund's direct and indirect investments in derivatives are currently subject to the following risks:

Futures and Forward Contracts Risk. There may be an imperfect correlation between the changes in the market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of futures contracts. There may not be a liquid secondary market for the futures contracts. Forward currency transactions include the risks associated with fluctuations in currencies.

- *Currency Futures Risk:* Foreign currency contracts subject the Fund to currency trading risks that include market risk and country risk. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates. Country risk arises because a government may interfere with transactions in its currency.

- *Debt Futures Risk:* Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of debt futures. Current conditions may result in a rise in interest rates, which in turn may result in a decline in the value of the debt futures held by the Fund.

- *Equity Futures Risk:* Equity futures are subject to general market risks and may not track the equity indices for which they are intended to serve as substitutes.

- *Energy Futures Risk:* Energy prices may be adversely affected by fluctuating commodity prices, weather, increased conservation or use of alternative fuel sources, increased governmental or environmental regulation, depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events, and economic conditions.

- *Metals Futures Risk:* Precious and industrial metals prices may be susceptible to financial, economic, political or market events, as well as government regulation, impacting the production costs of these metals. Precious metal prices may become volatile when they serve as a substitute for currencies.

- *Agriculture Commodity Futures Risk:* Investing in the commodities markets through futures may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodity prices may be influenced by unfavorable weather, animal and plant disease, geologic and environmental factors as well as changes in government regulation such as tariffs, embargoes or burdensome production rules and restrictions.

Hedging Risk. If the Fund uses a hedging instrument at the wrong time or judges the market conditions incorrectly, the hedge might be unsuccessful, reduce the Fund's investment return, or create a loss.

Options Risk. There may be an imperfect correlation between the prices of options and movements in the price of the securities (or indices) hedged or used for cover which may cause a given hedge not to achieve its objective.

Swap Agreements Risk. Interest rate swaps are subject to interest rate and credit risk. Total return swaps are subject to counterparty risk, which relates to the credit risk of the counterparty and liquidity risk of the swaps themselves.

Equity Securities Risk – Investments in publicly issued equity securities and securities that provide exposure to equity securities, including common stocks, in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which the Fund invests will cause the Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Fund to fluctuate.

Foreign Securities Risk – Investments in foreign securities and securities that provide exposure to foreign securities involve greater risks than investing in domestic securities. As a result, the Fund's returns and NAVs may be affected to a large degree by fluctuations in currency exchange rates, political, diplomatic, or economic conditions and regulatory requirements in other countries. The laws and accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards in foreign countries typically are not as strict as they are in the U.S., and there may be less public information available about foreign companies. These risks are more pronounced in emerging market countries, which are generally those with per capita income less than half that of the U.S.

Holding Cash Risk – The Fund may hold cash positions when the market is not producing returns greater than the short-term cash investments in which the Fund may invest. There is a risk that the sections of the market in which the Fund invests will begin to rise or fall rapidly and the Fund will not be able to sell stocks quickly enough to avoid losses or reinvest its cash positions into areas of the advancing market quickly enough to capture the initial returns of changing market conditions.

Interest Rate Risk – The value of the Fund's investment in fixed income securities will fall when interest rates rise. The effect of increased interest rates is more pronounced for any intermediate-term or longer-term fixed income obligations owned by the Fund. Recently, interest rates have been historically low. Current conditions may result in a rise in interest rates, which in turn may result in a decline in the value of the fixed income investments held by the Fund. As a result, for the present, interest rate risk may be heightened.

Leverage Risk – The Fund may use leveraged investments that attempt to amplify the price movement of underlying securities or indices on a daily or other periodic basis, which may be considered aggressive. Such instruments may experience potentially dramatic price changes (losses), imperfect amplification and imperfect correlations between the price of the investment and the underlying security or index which will increase the volatility of the Fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. The use of leverage instruments may currently expose the Fund to additional risks that it would not be subject to if it invested directly in the securities underlying those derivatives. The use of leveraged instruments may result in larger losses or smaller gains than otherwise would be the case.

Lower-Quality Debt Securities Risk – The Fund will invest a significant portion of its assets in securities rated below investment grade or "junk bonds." Junk bonds may be sensitive to economic changes, political changes, or adverse developments specific to a company. These securities are considered speculative and generally involve greater risk of default or price changes than other types of fixed-income securities and the Fund's performance may vary significantly as a result.

Market Risk – Overall investment market risks affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the US and international investment markets. Additionally, unexpected local, regional, or global events, such as war; acts of terrorism; financial, political, or social disruptions; natural, environmental, or man-made disasters; the spread of infectious illnesses or other public health issues (such as the global pandemic coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)); and recessions and depressions could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and may impair market liquidity. Such events can cause investor fear, which can adversely affect the economies of nations, regions, and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen.

MLP Risk – Investments in MLPs involve risks different from those of investing in common stock including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner's limited call right. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. Many MLPs are focused on energy-related business and are subject to energy sector risks, such as decline in the price of petroleum.

Preferred Stock Risk – The value of preferred stocks will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of preferred stock. Preferred stocks are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer of preferred stock will fail to make its dividend payments.

REIT Risk – A REIT's performance depends on the types and locations of the rental properties it owns and on how well it manages those properties. Real estate values rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, including local and regional. and national economic conditions, interest rates and tax considerations.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies (including ETFs and pooled investment vehicles) - Investments in the securities of other investment companies, including ETFs and pooled investment vehicles, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company or ETF or pooled investment vehicles, the Fund becomes a shareholder thereof. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment companies or ETFs or pooled investment vehicles, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders indirectly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. Certain of these pooled investment vehicles may have performance fees that increase their expenses. If the other investment companies or ETFs or pooled investment vehicles fail to achieve their investment objectives, the value of the Fund's investment will decline, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. Leveraged ETFs or pooled investment vehicles will amplify gains and losses. Most leveraged ETFs "reset" daily. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. In addition, closed-end investment company and ETF shares may potentially trade at a discount or a premium and are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. Finally, because the value of other investment company or ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

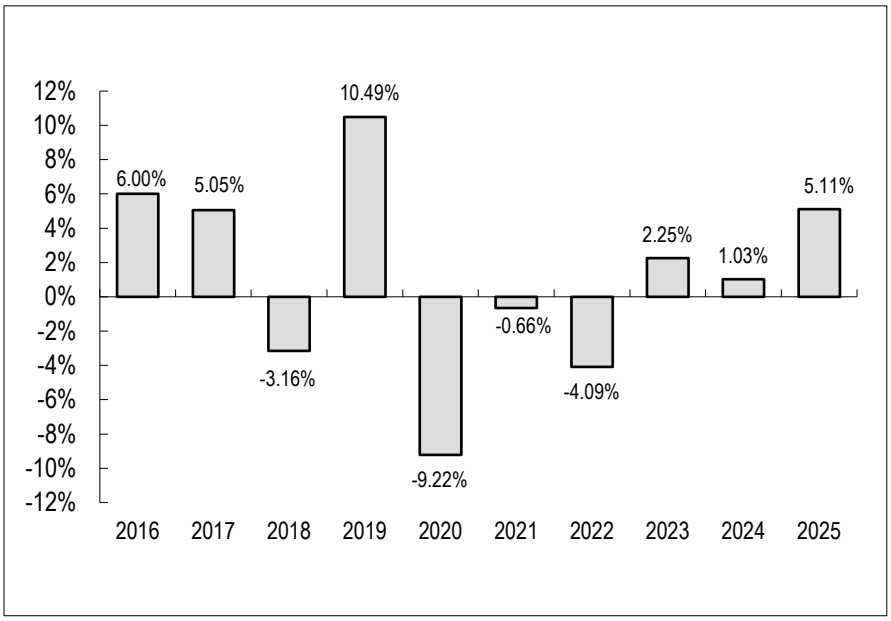
Shorting (Inverse) Risk – Short (inverse) positions are designed to profit from a decline in the price of particular securities, investments in securities or indices. The Fund will lose value if and when the instrument's price rises – a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds. The Fund may also utilize inverse mutual funds and ETFs. These instruments seek to increase in value when their underlying securities or indices decline. Like leveraged investments, inverse positions may be considered aggressive. Inverse positions may also be leveraged. Such instruments may experience imperfect negative correlation between the price of the investment and the underlying security or index. The use of inverse instruments may expose the Fund to additional risks that it would not be subject to if it invested only in "long" positions.

Taxation Risk – By investing in certain instruments indirectly through the Subsidiary, the Fund will obtain exposure to these markets within the Federal tax requirements that apply to the Fund. However, because the Subsidiary is a controlled foreign corporation, any income received from its investments will flow through to the Fund as ordinary income, which may be taxed at less favorable rates than capital gains.

Wholly Owned Subsidiary Risk – Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), as amended, and unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act, such as limits on leverage when viewed in isolation from the Fund.

Performance: The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund's returns, which is an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Investor Class Shares for each of the last 10 full calendar years. The performance table compares the performance of the Fund's Investor Class Shares and Advisor Class Shares overtime to the performance of a broad-based market index. You should be aware that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Advisor Class Shares have similar annual returns to Investor Class Shares because the classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities, however, the returns for Advisor Class Shares are lower than Investor Class Shares because Advisor Class Shares have higher expenses. Shareholder reports containing financial and performance information for the Fund will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information is available at no cost by calling toll-free 1-855-64-QUANT (1-855-647-8268).

Quantified Managed Income Fund
Investor Class Performance Bar Chart
For Calendar Years Ended December 31



The Fund's Investor Class year-to-date return as of September 30, 2026 was (2.14)%.

Best Quarter	4.74%	March 31, 2019
Worst Quarter	(9.29)%	March 31, 2020

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For periods ended December 31, 2025)

Quantified Managed Income Fund	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years or Since Inception[1]
Investor Class Shares Return before taxes	5.11%	0.68%	1.13%
Investor Class Shares Return after taxes on distributions[2][4]	3.37%	(0.35)%	0.30%
Investor Class Shares Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[2][4]	3.12%	0.13%	0.57%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index[3] *(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	7.30%	(0.36)%	2.01%[5]
Advisor Class Shares Return before taxes	4.55%	0.06%	0.32%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index[3] *(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	7.30%	(0.36)%	1.80%[5]

(1) The Inception date of the Fund's Investor Class Shares is August 9, 2013. The Fund's Advisor Class Shares commenced operations on March 18, 2016.

(2) 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, and 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.

(3) The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index comprised of U.S. Investment grade bond market securities, including government, government agency, corporate and mortgage-backed securities. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends. Investors may not invest in the index directly.

(4) After tax returns are only shown for Investor Class Shares, after Tax Return for Advisor Class Shares will vary.

(5) The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index has been shown for ten years for Investor Class Shares and since inception on March 18, 2016 for Advisor Class Shares.

Investment Adviser: Advisors Preferred, LLC.

Subadviser: Flexible Plan Investments, Ltd.

Subadviser Portfolio Managers: Jerry C. Wagner, President of the Subadviser, has served the Fund as its portfolio manager since it commenced operations in 2013. Daniel Poppe, CFA, Senior Research Analyst of the Subadviser has served the Fund as a portfolio manager since April 2024.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading. You may purchase or redeem Fund shares by written request via mail (Quantified Managed Income Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, PO Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246), by wire transfer, by telephone toll-free at 1-855-64-QUANT (1-855-647-8268), or through a financial intermediary. Telephone purchases and redemptions are available unless you decline the telephone privilege on your account application or later revoke it in writing. The Fund accepts investments in the following minimum amounts:

	Initial Investment		Subsequent Investment	
Class	Regular Account	Retirement Account	Regular Account	Retirement Account
Investor	$10,000	$10,000	$1,000	$0
Advisor	$10,000	$10,000	$1,000	$0

The Fund, Adviser or Subadviser may waive any investment minimum.

Tax Information: Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. However, these dividend and capital gain distributions may be taxable upon their eventual withdrawal from tax-deferred plans.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase 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 website for more information.