Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund
Class A Shares – VARAX
Class I Shares – VARBX

A series of Investment Managers Series Trust II (the "Trust")

Supplement dated August 25, 2021 to the
Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and
Summary Prospectus dated February 1, 2021

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC ("VAM") serves as the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund's (the "Fund") investment adviser pursuant to an investment management agreement between the Fund and VAM. The controlling member of VAM is Vivaldi Holdings, LLC (together with its affiliates, "Vivaldi"). In September 2021, Vivaldi is expected to partner with First Trust Capital Partners, LLC ("FTCP") in a joint venture which will result in a change of control of VAM (the "Transaction"); however, there will not be any changes in the management or day-to-day advisory services provided to the Fund as a result of the change in control of VAM. Further, the Fund's portfolio management team will remain unchanged.

The Transaction will constitute an "assignment" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which will result in the automatic termination of the Fund's current investment management agreement with VAM (the "Current Advisory Agreement") upon the closing of the Transaction (the "Effective Date"). To provide the Fund and shareholders with investment management continuity after the Effective Date, at a special meeting held on June 30, 2021, the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") considered and approved, subject to the closing of the Transaction, a new advisory agreement between the Fund and VAM (the "New Advisory Agreement"). The New Advisory Agreement is effective for 150 days from the Effective Date, and upon approval by shareholders of the Fund, will remain in effect for a two-year initial period. The terms of the New Advisory Agreement are substantially similar to the terms of the Current Advisory Agreement. The investment management fees payable by the Fund under the New Advisory Agreement are identical to the current management fees payable to VAM by the Fund. The Board also approved a new contractual operating expenses limitation agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and VAM, which will maintain the Fund's current contractual expense limitation for a period of two years from the closing of the Transaction.

Shareholders of record as of July 30, 2021 will be eligible to vote at the Special Meeting of Shareholders, currently scheduled to be held on September 28, 2021. Proxy materials will be mailed to Fund shareholders with more information about the Special Meeting and the proposal. Please read the Proxy Statement when it is available because it contains important information. You can obtain free copies of the Fund's Proxy Statement (when available), Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, as well as the Fund's Annual Report, by calling 1-877-779-1999, by writing to the Vivaldi Funds, P.O. Box 2175, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, or by visiting www.vivaldifunds.com. The Fund's Proxy Statement will also be available at the Securities and Exchange Commission website at www.sec.gov.

The foregoing is not an offer to sell, nor is it a solicitation of an offer to buy, shares of the Fund, nor is it a solicitation of any proxy.

Please file this Supplement with your records.

Click to view the Fund's Statutory Prospectus | Click to view the Fund's Statement of Additional Information

Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund

Class A Shares (Ticker Symbol: VARAX)
Class I Shares (Ticker Symbol: VARBX)

Summary Prospectus

February 1, 2021

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at http://www.vivaldifunds.com/fund-documents/. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-877-779-1999 or by sending an e-mail request to info@vivaldifunds.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated February 1, 2021 as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objectives

The Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund (the "Fund") seeks returns that are largely uncorrelated with the returns of the general stock market, and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below provides information on 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 example below. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $25,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled "YOUR ACCOUNT WITH THE FUND – Purchase of Shares" on page 22 of this Prospectus and in "APPENDIX A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries" of the Statutory Prospectus.

		Class A Shares		Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*				
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)		5.75%		None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the value redeemed or the amount invested)		None		None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 30 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)		1.00%		1.00%
Wire fee		$20		$20
Overnight check delivery fee		$25		$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)		$15		$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management fees		1.25%		1.25%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees		0.25%		None
Other expenses		0.90%		0.82%
Shareholder servicing fee	0.15%		0.07%	
Dividends and interest expense in short sales	0.55%		0.55%	
All other expenses	0.20%		0.20%	
Acquired fund fees and expenses		0.09%		0.09%
Total annual fund operating expenses[1]		2.49%		2.16%

1 The total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A	$813	$1,306	$1,824	$3,238
Class I	$219	$676	$1,159	$2,493

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 most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 644% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest in equity securities (publicly-traded common stock and preferred stock) and derivatives thereof (primarily options) of companies that are involved in a significant corporate event, such as a merger or acquisition. Investments in companies undergoing a merger or acquisition have both risk and return characteristics that are different from the risks of investing in the general stock market. While the risks and returns of traditional stock investing depend on company-specific factors such as profitability and prospects for growth, and on broader economic factors such as interest rates, inflation, global trade and political risks, the Fund's advisor believes that the risks and returns of merger-arbitrage investing are largely isolated from the daily movements of the stock market, and instead primarily depend on the successful or unsuccessful completion of a merger or acquisition, which creates returns that are largely uncorrelated with the returns of the stock market. During periods of low merger and acquisition activity, the Fund may hold a substantial amount in cash and cash equivalents.

The typical merger-arbitrage strategies employed by the Fund's advisor seek to generate returns by purchasing the stock of the company being acquired, which is commonly known as the target company (the "target"), while shorting the stock of the company acquiring the target's stock. The profit which may be realized is the "spread," or difference in price between (a) the current trading price of the target company following the announcement of the merger, and (b) the contractual price to be paid for the target company in the future when the transaction closes. This spread, or the return that can be earned, may offer a modest nominal total return. However, given that a merger transaction generally is completed in three to four months, a modest return may translate into higher annualized returns.

The Fund may invest in equity securities of any market capitalization. The Fund may invest in event-driven transactions as small as $100 million in transaction value, without limitation as to industries and sectors. The Fund may also invest in stock, warrants, and other securities of special purpose acquisition companies or similar special purpose entities (collectively, "SPACs"), which are collective investment structures that pool funds in order to seek potential acquisition opportunities. While the Fund may invest in both U.S. and non-U.S. securities, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. and Canadian issuers, which may include American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks. The Fund may also invest directly in other foreign markets. In executing the Fund's strategy, the advisor generally expects to employ leverage and to utilize a variety of hedging techniques including those involving short sales, options, index futures, forwards, swaps, and other financial instruments. The Fund may also invest in other types of securities such as debt securities, convertible securities and options using merger arbitrage strategies. The debt securities in which the Fund invests may be of any maturity and credit quality including high yield securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds", that are rated below investment grade by at least one of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's, a division of McGraw Hill Companies Inc. ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") (or if unrated, are determined by the advisor to be of comparable credit quality).

The Fund is "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than a "diversified" mutual fund.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Market risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Merger and other arbitrage transactions risk. The Fund may invest or take short positions in securities of companies that are the subject of an acquisition. When the Fund's advisor determines that it is probable that an acquisition will be consummated, the Fund may seek to purchase securities at prices only slightly below the anticipated value to be paid or exchanged for such securities in the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer (and substantially above the price at which such securities traded immediately prior to the announcement of the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer). Likewise, when the advisor believes it is likely that a transaction will not be consummated, the Fund may take short positions in such securities in order to seek to capture the difference attributable to the perceived market overvaluation of the acquisition target. In the case of an investment in a potential acquisition target, if the proposed merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer appears likely not to be consummated, in fact is not consummated, or is delayed, the market price of the security to be tendered or exchanged will usually decline sharply, resulting in a loss to the Fund.

Every merger transaction is subject to unique risks. The risks of investing in securities related to a merger or acquisition transaction include the risk that the transaction is renegotiated, the risk that the transaction takes longer to complete than originally planned, and the risk that the transaction is never completed. These risks may occur for a variety of reasons, such as the inability to finance the transaction, lack of regulatory approval from the applicable state, federal or international regulatory agencies, or the failure of shareholders of the party companies to approve the transaction. These risks could cause the Fund to incur a loss.

Special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") risk. Unless and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets (less a portion retained to cover expenses) in U.S. government securities, money market fund securities and cash. To the extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may impact the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. If an acquisition that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a pre-established period of time, the invested funds are returned to the entity's shareholders, less certain permitted expenses, and any warrants issued by the SPAC will expire worthless. As SPACs and similar entities generally have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Certain SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. In addition, these securities, which are typically traded in the over-the-counter market, may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale.

Lack of correlation risk; hedging risk. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedges will be effective. Any decrease in negative correlation or increase in positive correlation between the positions the Advisor anticipated would be offsetting (such as short and long positions in securities or currencies held by the Fund) could result in significant losses for the Fund.

Management and strategy risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund's advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

Leveraging risk. Certain Fund transactions, such as entering into futures contracts, options and short sales, may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage can magnify the effects of changes in the value of the Fund's investments and make the Fund more volatile. Leverage creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have had, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.

Equity risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Short sales risk. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase. Shorting options or futures may have an imperfect correlation to the assets held by the Fund and may not adequately protect against losses in or may result in greater losses for the Fund's portfolio.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Using derivatives exposes the Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, they can increase Fund volatility, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, derivatives are subject to additional risks such as operational risk, including settlement issues, and legal risk, including that underlying documentation is incomplete or ambiguous. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm.

Options risk. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on an option if changes in its value do not correspond as anticipated to changes in the value of the underlying securities. If the Fund is not able to sell an option held in its portfolio, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities. Ownership of options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. To the extent that the Fund invests in over-the-counter options, the Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk.

Liquidity risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. In addition, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Portfolio turnover risk. Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund's performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

Non-diversification risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Asset segregation risk. As a series of an investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund must segregate liquid assets, or engage in other measures to "cover" open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivatives and short sales. The Fund may incur losses on derivatives, short sales and other leveraged investments (including the entire amount of the Fund's investment in such investments) even if they are covered.

Fixed income securities risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

High yield ("junk") bond risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are financially weaker, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Preferred stock risk. Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred stock is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred stock, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

Market capitalization risk. The securities of micro-capitalization, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations, or poor economic or market conditions. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

Foreign investment risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs and Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs"). Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Market turbulence resulting from COVID-19. The pandemic caused by the virus known as COVID-19 has negatively affected the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial health of individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. The future impact of COVID-19 is currently unknown, and it may exacerbate other risks that apply to the Fund. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund's performance and the performance of the securities in which the Fund invests, and may lead to losses on your investment in the Fund.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

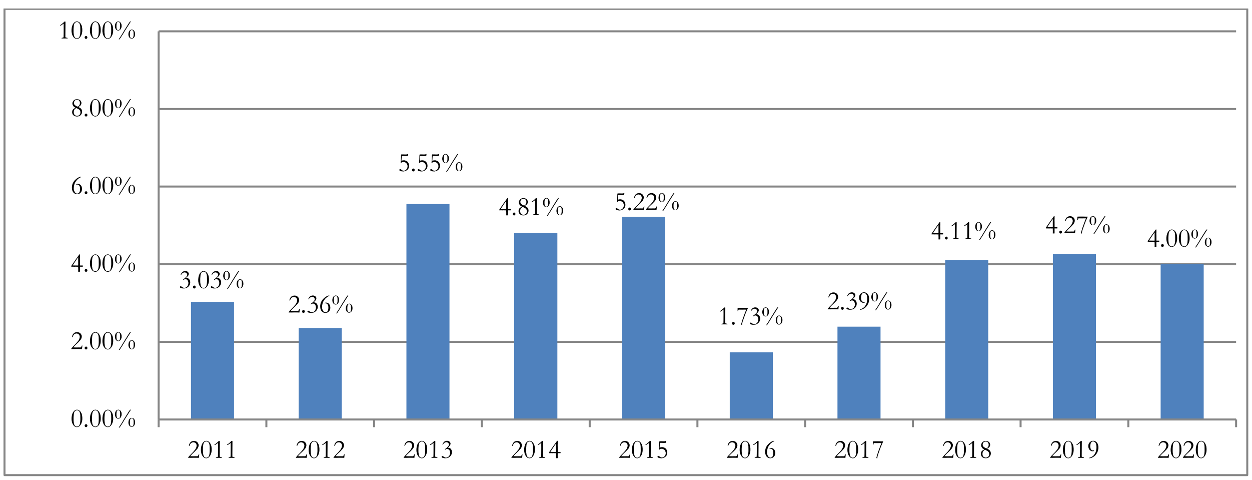
Currency risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Performance

The Fund commenced operations on October 1, 2015, after the reorganization of Highland Capital Management Institutional Fund, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company which commenced operations on April 1, 2000 (the "Predecessor Fund"), into the Fund, pursuant to which the Predecessor Fund transferred substantially all of its assets into the Fund. The Fund's objectives, policies, guidelines and restrictions are, in all material respects, substantially the same as those of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was not registered under the 1940 Act and, therefore, was not subject to certain restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act on registered investment companies and by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, on regulated investment companies, such as the Fund. For the relevant periods, the bar chart and the performance table below reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund prior to the commencement of the Fund's operations.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares

For each calendar year at NAV



Class I Shares		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	4.29%	Quarter Ended 12/31/2020
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(2.19)%	Quarter Ended 03/31/2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Period Ended December 31, 2020	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Class I Shares - Return Before Taxes	4.00%	3.29%	3.74%
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions*	3.77%	2.59%	3.38%
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	2.49%	2.31%	2.83%
Class A Shares	(2.27)%	1.76%	2.83%
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index+ (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.84%
S&P 500 Index++ (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.88%

* 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. After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Class I will vary from returns shown for Class I.

\+ The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is an index that measures the performance of the U.S. investment grade bond market. The index includes a wide spectrum of public, investment-grade, taxable, fixed income securities in the United States – including government, corporate, and international dollar-denominated bonds, as well as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, all with maturities of more than one year.

++ The S&P 500 Index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy and assumes any dividends are reinvested back into the index.

Investment Advisor

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC ("Vivaldi" or the "Advisor") is a Delaware limited liability company registered as an investment adviser with the Securities Exchange Commission.

Portfolio Manager

The portfolio management team consists of Jeff O'Brien, Portfolio Manager, and Daniel Lancz, Portfolio Manager. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Lancz have been jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio and have been since its inception in October 2015. In addition, Mr. O'Brien was the sole portfolio manager of the Predecessor Fund since its inception on April 1, 2000. Mr. Lancz joined Mr. O'Brien in 2003 as Chief Compliance Officer and Director of Research for the Predecessor Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
Direct Regular Accounts	$1,000	$50
Direct Retirement Accounts	$1,000	$50
Automatic Investment Plan	$1,000	$50
Gift Account For Minors	$1,000	$50
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	$500,000	$0
Direct Retirement Accounts	$500,000	$0
Automatic Investment Plan	$500,000	$0
Gift Account For Minors	$500,000	$0

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

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 website for more information.

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