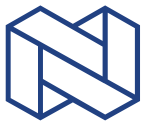


NORTH SQUARE
INVESTMENTS

North Square Kennedy MicroCap Fund

TICKER: Class A: NKAAX*, Class I: NKMCX

Summary Prospectus

September 28, 2026

Before you invest, you may want to review the North Square Kennedy MicroCap Fund's (the "Fund") prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information, Reports to Shareholders and other information about the Fund online at https://northsquareinvest.com/fund-etf-literature-and-morningstar-ratings/. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-855-551-5521 or by e-mail at info@northsquareinvest.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated September 28, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

* Share class not currently offered.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the North Square Kennedy MicroCap Fund (the "Fund") is to provide capital appreciation.

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 tables and examples below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary and in the section titled "Class A Shares" and in "APPENDIX A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Certain Intermediaries" of the 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[1]	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*		
Management Fees	1.20%	1.20%
Distribution (12b-1) and/or Service Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.59%	0.50%
Shareholder Service Fee	0.15%	0.06%
All Other Expenses	0.44%	0.44%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[2]	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[3]	2.05%	1.71%
Fees Waived and/or Expenses Reimbursed	-0.32%	-0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiving Fees and/or Reimbursing Expenses[4]	**1.73%**	**1.48%**

1 No sales charge applies on investments of $500,000 or more, but a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") of 1% will be imposed on certain redemptions of such shares within 12 months of the date of purchase.

2 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds.

3 The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and net 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.

4 North Square Investments, LLC ("North Square" or the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for or reimburse operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, any acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.72% and 1.47% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A and Class I shares, respectively. This agreement is in effect until September 30, 2027, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Board of Trustees. North Square is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived, payments made or expenses reimbursed to the Fund for a period ending 36 months after the date of the waiver, payment or reimbursement. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation amount in effect at the time such fees were waived, payments made or expenses reimbursed, or (b) the expense limitation amount in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

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 (taking into account the contractual fee waiver until September 30, 2027). 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 shares	$741	$1,152	$1,587	$2,793
Class I shares	$151	$516	$907	$2,000

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 89% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of micro-capitalization companies. The Fund considers micro-capitalization companies to be companies with market capitalizations generally within the ranges of the Russell Microcap® Index at the time of purchase. As of August 31, 2026, the market capitalization range of the Russell Microcap® Index was between $5 million and $6.14 billion. The Fund's investments in equity securities may include common and preferred stock, convertible securities, securities of real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and shares of investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track micro-cap indices. While the Fund invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. issuers, it may invest in securities of foreign issuers, including those in emerging market countries or developing countries as defined by the World Bank, International Finance Corporation or the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) emerging market indices or other comparable indices. Investments in such foreign issuers are not expected to exceed 20% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund follows an investing style that favors core investments.

The Fund's sub-adviser, Kennedy Capital Management LLC ("Kennedy Capital" or the "Sub-Adviser"), utilizes fundamental, bottom-up research to identify companies that are able to reinvest in their businesses at attractive rates of return, and invest in those companies when prices do not, in the view of the Sub-Adviser, adequately reflect the companies' potential value creation from those investments, including their anticipated growth prospects. The Sub-Adviser believes that the operating cash-flow returns of a business is the best measure of a company's performance and that the ability to reinvest cash flows into high return projects creates a powerful compounding effect, which in turn creates value for shareholders over time. The Sub-Adviser employs a research team of sector-specific analysts to perform fundamental analysis on new potential ideas for the strategy, as well as existing holdings, in order to invest across the full spectrum of opportunities. Each company under consideration for investment is initially classified by the Sub-Adviser's research team as one of these investment types: (i) Steady Compounder, (ii) Material Positive Change (including growth prospects), (iii) Out of Favor, and (iv) Deep Value. Companies classified as Steady Compounder are established companies that are able to sustain evaluated levels of asset growth, have consistently high or expanding returns on invested capital and have high barriers to entry. Companies classified as Material Positive Change demonstrate structural change (e.g., management divesting an underperforming business segment) that improves asset growth and/or returns on invested capital ("ROIC") or cash flow return on investment ("CFROI") have a growth profile post-change and can be found anywhere along the growth life cycle. Companies classified as Out of Favor are those companies whose intrinsic business returns are undervalued and experience near term negative sentiment. Companies classified as Deep Value are those companies with a significant gap between intrinsic and market valuations and whose current levels of growth and ROIC/CFROI may be weak in comparison to their peers. This labor intensive, bottom-up approach, combined with discounted cash-flow valuation analysis, forms the basis of the Sub-Adviser's investment process.

The Sub-Adviser may sell all or a portion of a position of the Fund's portfolio holding when in its opinion one or more of the following occurs, among other reasons: (i) there is a change in the Sub-Adviser's analysis on a particular issuer; (ii) a company's stock price is at the high end of the company's historical range; (iii) the issuer's fundamentals deteriorate; (iv) the Sub-Adviser identifies more attractive investment opportunities for the Fund; (v) the issuer's market capitalization consistently exceeds the capitalization range of the Russell Microcap® Index; or (vi) the Fund requires cash to meet redemption requests.

The Fund also may invest in American, European, and Global Depositary Receipts ("ADRs," "EDRs," and "GDRs," respectively). ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks. EDRs and GDRs have the same qualities as ADRs, except that they may be traded in several international trading markets. The Fund may also invest in initial public offerings ("IPOs") of equity securities.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing, including an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund involves risk, including the following principal risks, among others: Equity Risk, Preferred Securities Risk, Convertible Securities Risk, Real Estate Investment Trust ("REIT") Risk, Investment Companies Risk, Sector Focus Risk (Financials, Health Care, and Information Technology Sector), Portfolio Turnover Risk, Market Risk, Micro-Cap and Small-Cap-Sized Company Risk, Growth-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk, Value-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk, Reliance on Technology Risk, Cybersecurity Risk, Liquidity Risk, Currency Risk, Foreign Investment Risk, Emerging Market Risk, Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Risk, Limited Operating History Risk and Management and Strategy Risk. Summary descriptions of these and other principal risks of investing in the Fund are set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors and special considerations 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 objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

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.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities represent 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 securities 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 securities, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities subject the Fund to the risks associated with both fixed-income securities and equity securities. Convertible securities are subject to market and interest rate risk and credit risk. When the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security decreases the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its yield and other fixed income characteristics, and is more susceptible to credit and interest rate risks. When the market price of such equity security rises, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its equity conversion features and be more exposed to market risk. Convertible securities are frequently issued by smaller capitalized companies with stock prices that may be more volatile than those of other companies.

Real Estate Investment Trust ("REIT") Risk. The Fund's investment in REITs will subject the Fund to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses. REITs may be less diversified than other pools of securities, may have lower trading volumes and may be subject to more abrupt and erratic price movements than the overall securities market.

Investment Companies Risk. The Fund's investment in investment companies, such as ETFs and mutual funds (including other funds managed by the Adviser), generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities the investment company holds. It may also be more expensive for the Fund to invest in an ETF or mutual fund than to own the portfolio securities of these investment companies directly. Investment in investment companies involves additional expenses based on the Fund's pro rata share of the other investment company's operating expenses, including the management fee of unaffiliated funds in addition to those paid by the Fund. An ETF may also trade at a discount to its net asset value. Investing in ETFs or mutual funds involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund may also pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. In addition, the Fund may invest in underlying funds which invest a larger portion of their assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors. The Fund will be indirectly exposed to the risks of the portfolio assets held by an underlying fund in which the Fund invests, including, but not limited to, derivatives, currencies and leverage risk.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may from time to time invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more asset classes, market segments or sectors of the economy than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Financials Sector Risk. The performance of companies in the financials sector, as traditionally defined, may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, changes in government regulations, economic conditions, and interest rates, credit rating downgrades, adverse public perception, exposure concentration and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The impact of changes in regulation of any individual financial company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or recent or future regulation on the financials sector could have an adverse impact on the Fund. Due to increased inter-sector consolidation, banks, insurance companies, and financial services companies may be subject to severe competition.

Health Care Sector Risk. The performance of companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. High portfolio turnover (generally, turnover in excess of 100% in any given fiscal year) may result in increased transaction costs to a Portfolio, which may result in higher fund expenses and lower total return.

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 domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, including war, social unrest, natural disasters, public health crises (including the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness), changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, inflation, tariffs, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. 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. These events may lead to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, and increased market volatility. Given the interconnectedness of markets around the world, even if these events or conditions affect only a single or small number of issuers or countries, they may have disruptive effects across global economies and markets. The change in the presidential administration in 2025 has resulted in significant impacts to international trade relations, tax and immigration policies, and other aspects of the national and international political and financial landscape, which could affect, among other things, inflation and the securities markets generally.

Continuing market volatility as a result of recent market conditions or other events may have adverse effects on the Fund's returns. The Sub-Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Micro-Cap and Small-Cap-Sized Company Risk. The securities of micro- and small-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.

Growth-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk. Growth funds generally focus on stocks of companies believed to have above-average potential for growth in revenue and earnings. Growth securities typically are very sensitive to market movements because their market prices frequently reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and when it appears that those expectations will not be met, the prices of growth securities typically fall.

Value-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk. Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets.

Reliance on Technology Risk. The Fund's trading strategies are highly reliant on technology, including hardware, software and telecommunications systems. In addition, data gathering, research, forecasting, order execution, trade allocation, risk management, operational, back office and accounting systems are all highly automated and computerized. Such automation and computerization relies on an extensive amount of both proprietary software and third-party hardware and software. Any unforeseeable failures, malfunctions, errors or problems with respect to these or other technologies may have a materially adverse effect on investors in the Fund or the Fund's performance.

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 Adviser, the Sub-Adviser 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.

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 investment to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value.

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 political developments in the U.S. and abroad.

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 differences and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates 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, EDRs and 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. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert ADRs into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related ADR. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile than the markets of more mature economies and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries.

Emerging Market Risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems. In addition, companies in emerging market countries may not be subject to accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements that are as robust as those in more developed countries, and therefore, material information about a company may be unavailable or unreliable, and U.S. regulators may be unable to enforce a company's regulatory obligations.

Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Risk. The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk.

Limited Operating History Risk. The Fund is a recently organized series of an open-end management investment company and has limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, issuer, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

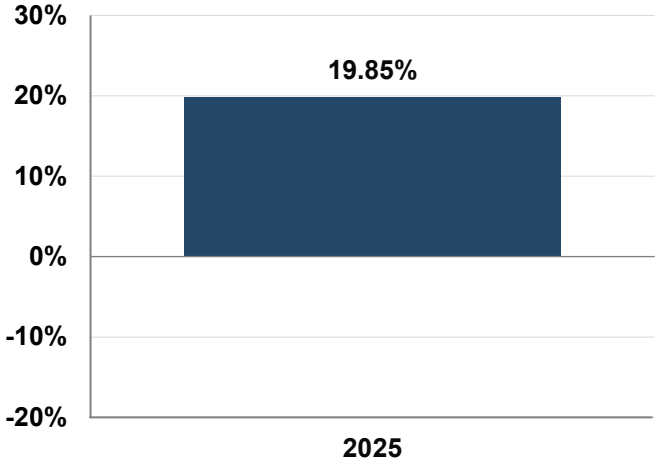
Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Class I shares from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns of Class I shares of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index, as well as to a benchmark that the Fund's investment adviser believes is representative of the Fund's investment universe. The Class A shares of the Fund are not offered for purchase as of the date of this Prospectus. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.northsquareinvest.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-855-551-5521.

The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

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

For each calendar year at NAV



The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2026 was 30.52%.

Class I		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	10.36%	Quarter ended 09/30/2025
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	-5.08%	Quarter ended 03/31/2025

Average Annual Total Returns *(for the periods ended December 31, 2025)*	**1 Year**	**Since Inception (6/10/2024)**
Class I - Return Before Taxes	19.85%	27.35%
Class I - Return After Taxes on Distributions	15.85%	23.77%
Class I - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	12.43%	19.92%
Russell 3000® Index[1] (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	18.34%
Russell Microcap® Index[2] (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.99%	24.72%

1 The Russell 3000® Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies designed to represent approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commission or other expenses of investing.

2 The Russell Microcap® Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of the microcap segment of the U.S. equity universe. Microcap stocks make up less than 2% of the US equity market (by market cap, as of the most recent reconstitution) and consist of the smallest 1,000 securities in the small-cap Russell 2000® Index, plus the next 1,000 smallest eligible securities by market cap. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commission or other expenses of investing.

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. In certain cases, Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. This will occur when a capital loss is realized upon the sale of Fund shares or provides an assumed tax benefit that increases the return. 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.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

North Square Investments, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser. Kennedy Capital Management LLC, an affiliate of, and under common control with, the Adviser, is the Fund's investment sub-adviser.

Portfolio Managers

The Sub-Adviser's portfolio managers are Sean McMahon and Anna Bunn, Ph.D. Mr. McMahon is the lead portfolio manager and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. He has been the portfolio manager of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2024. Ms. Bunn has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Currently, the Fund offers Class A shares and Class I shares. The Class A shares of the Fund are not available for purchase as of the date of this Prospectus To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount shown for each class in the chart below. As described below, the minimums can be waived in certain circumstances and by certain financial institutions.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
All Accounts	$1,000	$100
Class I		
All Accounts	$100,000	None

As described below, the minimums can be waived in certain circumstances and by certain financial institutions.

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 ("IRA"). 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.