

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2021

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III

First Foundation Fixed Income Fund

(Class A: FFBAX)

(Class Y: FFBYX)

INVESTMENT ADVISER:

BROOKMONT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

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

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.firstfoundationinc.com/first-foundation-funds>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-838-0191, by sending an e-mail request to firstfoundationfunds@seic.com, or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated January 28, 2021, as they may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

FIRST FOUNDATION FIXED INCOME FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the First Foundation Fixed Income Fund (the “Fixed Income Fund” or the “Fund”) is to seek maximum income consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in Class Y shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available (i) from your financial professional and (ii) in the “Purchasing, Selling and Exchanging Fund Shares – Purchasing Class A Shares” section on page 52 of this prospectus. Investors investing in the Fund through an intermediary should consult Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers, which includes information regarding broker-defined sales charges and related discount and/or waiver policies that apply to purchases through certain intermediaries.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	4.25%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of the net asset value at the time of purchase or redemption, whichever is lower)	None ¹	None

¹ Class A shares bought without an initial sales charge in accounts aggregating \$1 million or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 0.50% contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) if the shares are sold within one year of purchase.

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses ¹	0.25%	0.25%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.10%	0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.90%	0.65%

¹ Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$513	\$700	\$902	\$1,486
Class Y	\$66	\$208	\$362	\$810

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 rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the portfolio turnover rate of the Highland Fixed Income Fund (the "Predecessor Fixed Income Fund"), the Fund's predecessor fund, was 75% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, under normal circumstances in debt securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Brookmont Capital Management, LLC, the Fund's adviser (the "Adviser") has allocated all the assets of the Fund to be managed/advised by First Foundation Advisors, the Fund's sub-adviser ("FFA" or the "Sub-Adviser"). The Fund invests primarily in a variety of investment-grade debt securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities, investment-grade municipal obligations and money market instruments. The Fund normally has a weighted average maturity of approximately five to ten years, but is subject to no limitation with respect to the maturities of the instruments in which it may invest.

U.S. Government securities are securities that are issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Some U.S. Government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as U.S. Treasury bills and notes and obligations of the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"). Other U.S. Government securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, including those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been operating under a conservatorship since 2008, with the Federal Housing Finance Authority acting as their conservator, and receive certain financing support from and have access to certain borrowing arrangements with the U.S. Treasury.

The portfolio managers seek to identify debt securities with characteristics such as:

- attractive yields and prices
- the potential for capital appreciation
- reasonable credit quality

The portfolio managers utilize an investment approach that focuses on bottom-up, single-security selections across the major fixed income asset classes with a secondary focus on top-down asset allocation and interest rate and duration management. When selecting individual securities, the portfolio managers seek relative price appreciation by selecting securities the portfolio managers believe to be undervalued based on research and fundamental analysis and by making gradual adjustment in the average duration of the Fund's portfolio. The portfolio managers focus on an individual issuer's default risk and then incorporate top-down considerations such as interest rate forecasting, curve selection, and other macro factors.

In deciding which fixed income securities to buy and sell, the portfolio managers attempt to emphasize securities issued by companies with strong fundamentals and relatively limited anticipated volatility. This philosophy is based upon the belief that, over time, a company's credit default risk will converge with the portfolio managers' estimate of the credit risk associated with a company's intrinsic value. The portfolio managers believe that investing in securities that have credit risk priced significantly below what it believes the company's intrinsic value implies, allows the best opportunity to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

The portfolio managers may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, or when valuation becomes excessive and more attractive alternatives are identified.

The Fund also may invest to a lesser extent in non-mortgage asset-backed securities, high yield securities (also known as “junk securities”), foreign (non-U.S.) and emerging market debt securities and equity securities, such as common stock and preferred stock issued by companies of any market capitalization, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and closed-end funds.

The portfolio managers may also use various types of derivatives (such as options, futures and options on futures) to manage interest rate risk (also known as duration) and to manage exposure to credit quality. The reference in the Fund’s investment objective to capital preservation does not indicate that the Fund may not lose money. The Sub-Adviser seeks to employ strategies that are consistent with capital preservation, but there can be no assurance that the Sub-Adviser will be successful in doing so.

As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has significant exposure to companies that operate in the Financials Sector. The Financials Sector includes companies involved in banking, thrifts and mortgage finance, specialized finance, consumer finance, asset management and custody banks, investment banking and brokerage and insurance. The Financials Sector also includes financial exchanges and data and mortgage real estate investment trusts.

Principal Risks

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

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk — Mortgage-backed securities are affected significantly by the rate of prepayments and modifications of the mortgage loans backing those securities, as well as by other factors such as borrower defaults, delinquencies, realized or liquidation losses and other shortfalls. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly sensitive to prepayment risk, which is described below, given that the term to maturity for mortgage loans is generally substantially longer than the expected lives of those securities; however, the timing and

amount of prepayments cannot be accurately predicted. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect the Fund's actual yield to maturity on any mortgage-backed securities, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with the Fund's expectation. Along with prepayment risk, mortgage-backed securities are significantly affected by interest rate risk, which is described above. In a low interest rate environment, mortgage loan prepayments would generally be expected to increase due to factors such as refinancings and loan modifications at lower interest rates. In contrast, if prevailing interest rates rise, prepayments of mortgage loans would generally be expected to decline and therefore extend the weighted average lives of mortgage-backed securities held or acquired by the Fund.

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

Financials Sector Risk — The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of issuers in the Financials Sector will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Financials Sector. Companies operating in the Financials Sector are subject to extensive government regulation, which may limit the financial commitments they can make and the interest rates and fees they can charge. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition.

Counterparty Risk — There is a risk that the Fund may incur a loss arising from the failure of another party to a contract (the counterparty) to meet its obligations. Substantial losses can be incurred if a counterparty fails to deliver on its contractual obligations.

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

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund's investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Fixed Income Market Risk — The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. In the case of foreign securities, price fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. In response to these events, the Fund's value may fluctuate and/or the Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact the Fund's liquidity or force the Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of futures contracts and options is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Leverage risk, liquidity risk and market risk are described elsewhere in this section. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund's initial investment. The Fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

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

Equity Risk — Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility.

Preferred Stock Risk — Preferred stocks are nonvoting equity securities that pay a stated fixed or variable rate of return. Preferred stocks are subject to issuer-specific risks (such as credit risk) and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. The market value of preferred stocks generally decreases when interest rates rise. Preferred stocks generally are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments and, therefore, will be subject to greater credit risk than the company's bonds and other debt instruments. Preferred stock may also be subject to prepayment risk, which is discussed below.

Large Capitalization Company Risk — The large capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk — The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small

management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Investments in Investment Company Risk — When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds and ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its share price being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities. Certain closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange at a premium or a discount to their net asset value ("NAV"). As a result, a closed-end fund's share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

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

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a rise in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. A low interest rate environment may present greater interest rate risk because there may be a greater likelihood of rates increasing and rates may increase more rapidly. Interest rate risk may be heightened for investments in emerging market countries.

Municipal Securities Risk — Municipal securities, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. Rising interest rates will generally cause municipal securities to decline in value. Longer-term securities respond

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

Cyber Security Risk — The Fund and its service providers may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cyber security, including cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential company information, impede redemptions, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

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

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance. Liquidity risk may be heightened in the emerging market countries in which the Fund invests, as a result of their markets being less developed.

Market Risk — The risk that the market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity market as a whole. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and

the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

LIBOR Replacement Risk — The elimination of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") may adversely affect the interest rates on, and value of, certain Fund investments for which the value is tied to LIBOR. The U.K. Financial Conduct Authority has announced that it intends to stop compelling or inducing banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021. On November 30, 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced its intention to delay the phase out of the majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. There remains uncertainty regarding the future of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. Alternatives to LIBOR are established or in development in most major currencies, including the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates. Questions around liquidity impacted by these rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, remain a concern for the Fund. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

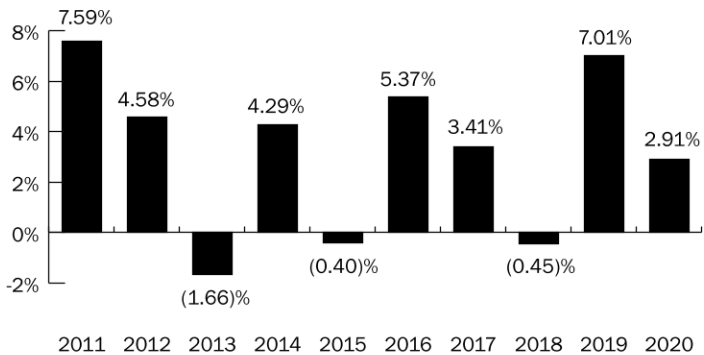
Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Class A shares' performance from year to year for the past 10 years and by showing how the Fund's Class A shares' and Class Y shares' average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The bar chart does not reflect the deduction of applicable sales charges for Class A shares. If sales charges had been reflected, the returns for Class A shares would be less than those shown below. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Before the Fund commenced operations, the Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund (the “Reorganization”). After being approved by shareholders of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund, the Reorganization occurred on January 11, 2021. As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund prior to the date of the Reorganization. Accordingly, the performance shown for periods prior to the Reorganization represents the performance of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund. The Predecessor Fixed Income Fund’s returns in the bar chart and table have not been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses. If the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund’s performance information had been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses, the performance may have been higher or lower for a given period depending on the expenses incurred by the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund for that period.

The Predecessor Fixed Income Fund’s performance prior to August 1, 2014 reflects returns achieved when the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund was sub-advised by a different sub-adviser. If the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund’s latter management had been in place for the periods prior to August 1, 2014, the performance information shown for such periods would have been different.

Updated performance information is available by calling 800-838-0191 or by visiting the Fund’s website at <https://www.firstfoundationinc.com/first-foundation-funds>.



Best Quarter	Worst Quarter
4.94%	(3.02)%
(06/30/2020)	(03/31/2020)

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2020

This table compares the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund's average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2020 to those of an appropriate broad based index.

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

FIRST FOUNDATION FIXED INCOME FUND	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund Returns Before Taxes			
Class A ¹	2.91%	3.63%	3.22%
Class Y ²	7.78%	4.79%	3.94%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions			
Class A	1.50%	2.48%	2.21%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares			
Class A	1.73%	2.28%	2.05%
Bloomberg Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.84%

¹ Class A shares of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund were offered beginning February 22, 1993.

² Class Y shares of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund were offered beginning November 29, 1993.

Investment Advisers

Brookmont Capital Management, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund. First Foundation Advisors serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

John Hakopian, President of FFA, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021 and managed the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund beginning in 2014.

Calvin Jones, Managing Director of Fixed Income at FFA, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021 and managed the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund beginning in 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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

Purchase minimum (for Class A shares) (reduced for certain accounts)

	By mail	By wire	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$ 500	\$ 1,000	\$ 25
Subsequent Investments	\$ 100	\$ 1,000	\$ 25

There is no program asset size or minimum investment requirements for initial and subsequent purchases of shares by eligible omnibus account investors.

Purchase minimum (for Class Y shares) (eligible investors only)

Initial Investment	None
Subsequent Investments	None

Class Y shares are available to investors who invest through programs or platforms maintained by an authorized financial intermediary.

Individual investors that invest directly with the Fund are not eligible to invest in Class Y shares.

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

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares by contacting the Fund directly by mail at: Brookmont Funds, PO Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121 (Express Mail Address: Express Mail Address: Brookmont Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc., 430 West 7th St, Kansas City, MO 64105) or telephone at 800-838-0191.

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

Tax Information

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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