

Anfield U.S. Equity Sector Rotation ETF

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2024

AESR

a series of Two Roads Shared Trust

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated March 1, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can obtain these documents and other information about the Fund online at <https://regentsparkfunds.com/our-funds/anfield-equity-sector-rotation-etf/?cb=2101>. You can also obtain these documents at no cost by calling 1-866-866-4848 or by sending an email request to OrderRegentsParkETF@ultimusfundolutions.com. Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

Investment Objective: The Anfield U.S. Equity Sector Rotation ETF (the "Fund") seeks to outperform traditional large-cap equity indices and styles over full market cycles by investing in various sectors of the equity market.

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.80%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.20%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.11%

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

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other 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 (except that the Example incorporates any applicable fee waiver and/or expense limitation agreements for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$113	\$352	\$611	\$1,350

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023, the portfolio turnover for the Fund was 68% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund is an actively managed exchange traded fund ("ETF") that normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, including any borrowings for investment purposes, in a diversified portfolio of ETFs ("Underlying Funds") that each invest at least 80% of their assets in U.S. equity securities, as well as directly in individual U.S. equity securities. The Fund is not managed relative to an index and has broad flexibility to allocate its assets across different types of securities and sectors of the U.S. equity markets. The Fund defines equity securities to include ETFs that invest primarily in equity securities, such as common and preferred stocks. The Fund will invest primarily in large capitalization issuers, although its assets may be invested in securities of any market capitalization. Based on the Sub-Adviser's tactical investment style, the Fund will invest in Underlying Funds and individual U.S. equity securities based on the Sub-Adviser's macroeconomic and asset cycle investing methodology that determines the rank order of equity sectors, and then makes periodic shifts to i) capitalize on market opportunities, or ii) avoid market declines. The core of the Fund's portfolio will be comprised of a combination of individual U.S. equity securities and Underlying Funds in the sectors that make up the S&P 500 Index, although additional positions may be included in the Fund's securities. Over- and under-weights of industry sectors are determined by the overall market and sector outlook. The Fund is generally rebalanced and adjusted on a quarterly basis, or when changing conditions warrant an adjustment.

The Fund's investment process includes both a top-down macroeconomic analysis and a forecasting methodology. The Sub-Adviser conducts an annual analysis of the state of the investment universe based on economic, political, and market conditions, which is used to forecast the outlook for various asset classes and industry sectors. The Sub-Adviser uses proprietary methods to continuously monitor the state of the national and international economy and markets for significant changes in order to invest in those sectors and market categories with the highest potential for positive returns during periods of relative economic strength while de-allocating from equities and utilizing defensive positioning such as allocations to cash when economic and market environments weaken. The Fund's tactical strategy further employs a proprietary analysis of fundamental, business cycle, and technical factors that specifically affect the securities used in the Fund's strategy. The Fund will sell a portfolio holding when the security no longer meets its investment criteria or when a more attractive investment is available.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading. For the purpose of achieving income, the Fund may engage in securities lending.

Principal Investment Risks. As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed to achieve its investment objective; is not a deposit with a bank; is not insured, endorsed or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency; and is subject to investment risks. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other investments. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program but rather one component of a diversified investment portfolio. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance. Each risk summarized below is a principal risk of investing in the Fund and different risks may be more significant at different times depending upon market conditions or other factors.

The Fund may be subject to the risks described below indirectly through investments in the Underlying Funds and through its own direct investments.

As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund achieves its goal.

Management Risk. The Fund's investment strategies may not result in an increase of the value of your investment in the Fund or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies to those of the Fund. The Sub-Adviser determines the intrinsic value of the securities the Fund holds and its assessment may be incorrect, which may result in a decline in the value of Fund shares and failure to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's portfolio managers use qualitative analyses and/or models. Any imperfections or limitations in such analyses or models could affect the ability of the portfolio managers to implement strategies. In addition, the Fund's tactical strategy may be unsuccessful and may cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities while in a defensive position. Management risk includes the risk that the quantitative model used by the Adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets.

Market Risk. Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund or an Underlying Fund invests. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, military conflict, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, lack of liquidity in the bond or other markets, volatility in the equities or other securities markets or adverse investor sentiment affect the securities markets and political events affect the securities markets. U.S. and foreign stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility in the past and may do so again in the future. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact securities markets as a whole. Rates of inflation have recently risen. The value of assets or income from an investment may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund's assets can decline as can the value of the Fund's distributions. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

Local, state, regional, national or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the Fund's net asset value. Political, geopolitical, natural and other events, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, government shutdowns, market closures, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises and related events and governments' reactions to such events have led, and in the future may lead, to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, increased market volatility and other disruptive effects on U.S. and global economies and markets. Such events may have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the Fund and its investments. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and affect Fund performance. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.

Volatility Risk. The Fund's investments may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. The value of an investment in the Fund's portfolio may fluctuate due to factors that affect markets generally or that affect a particular industry or sector. The value of an investment in the Fund's portfolio may also be more volatile than the market as a whole. This volatility may affect the Fund's net asset value per share, including by causing it to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time. Events or financial circumstances affecting individual investments, industries or sectors may increase the volatility of the Fund.

Sector Risk. The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector. Sector risk is the risk that if the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in issuers within the same economic sector, an adverse economic business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises, affecting that region or sector may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund's investments were not so focused. Economic, legislative or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect an entire sector. This may cause the Fund's NAV to fluctuate more than that of a fund that does not focus in a particular sector. While the Fund may not concentrate in any one industry, the Fund may invest without limitation in a particular sector.

Communication Services Sector. Companies in the communications services sector are subject to the risk that they will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, and/or increased competition.

Consumer Discretionary Sector. The consumer discretionary sector may be adversely affected by changes in the worldwide economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preference, exploration and production spending. The impact of a pandemic, such as what was experienced with COVID-19, could negatively affect the global economy and, in turn, negatively affect companies in the consumer discretionary sector.

Consumer Staples Sector. The consumer staples sector may be affected by the regulation of various product components and production methods, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting consumer demand.

Energy Sector. Companies in the energy sector may be adversely affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and to incur significant amounts of debt, in order to maintain or expand their reserves. The demand for oil and other energy commodities was adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Future pandemics could lead to reduced production and price volatility.

Financials Sector. Companies in the financials sector are often subject to extensive governmental regulation and the potential for additional regulation, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, and the amounts of capital they must maintain.

Healthcare Sector. The healthcare sector may be affected by government regulations and government healthcare programs, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims, among other factors. Healthcare companies are subject to competitive forces that may result in price discounting.

Industrials Sector. The value of companies in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand related to their specific products or services and industrial sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and the introduction of new products.

Information Technology Sector. Information technology companies face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence.

Materials Sector. Companies engaged in the production and distribution of basic materials may be adversely affected by changes in world events, political and economic conditions, environmental policies, import controls, competition, availability of resources and labor relations.

Real Estate Sector. Securities in the real estate sector are susceptible to the risks associated with the real estate industry in general. Real estate companies may have lower trading volumes and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than the overall securities markets. Certain investments in real estate-related investments were negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Utilities Sector. The utilities sector is subject to significant government regulation and oversight. Companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected due to increases in commodity and operating costs, rising costs of financing capital construction and the cost of complying with government regulations, among other factors. Deregulation may subject utility companies to greater competition and may adversely affect their profitability. As deregulation allows utility companies to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business, utility companies may engage in riskier ventures.

Common Stock Risk. The stock (*i.e.*, equity) market can be volatile. Equity securities are susceptible to general market fluctuations, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change and unexpected trading activity among retail investors. The prices of stocks can fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions.

Underlying Fund Risk. The Fund's investment performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective are directly related to the performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investments in the Underlying Funds will achieve their respective investment objectives. The Fund is subject to the risks of the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds.

Active Trading Risk. A higher portfolio turnover due to active and frequent trading will result in higher transactional and brokerage costs.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. To the extent that authorized participants are unable or otherwise unavailable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders and no other authorized participant is able to create or redeem in their place, shares may trade at a discount to net asset value and may face delisting.

Cybersecurity Risk. There is risk to the Fund of an unauthorized breach and access to fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, an Underlying Fund, the investment adviser, investment sub-adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries (“Service Providers”) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders.

ETF Structure Risks. The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to special risks, including:

Not Individually Redeemable. Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at net asset value only in large blocks known as “Creation Units.” You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit.

Trading Issues. Trading in shares on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. An active trading market for the Fund’s shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Fund’s shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund’s shares.

Market Price Variance Risk. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in net asset value and supply and demand for shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the net asset value vary significantly. This means that shares may trade at a discount or premium to net asset value. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the net asset value or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to net asset value, the shareholder may sustain losses if the shares are sold at a price that is less than the price paid by the shareholders for the shares.

In times of market stress, such as what was experienced in 2020 with the COVID-19 pandemic, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund’s net asset value.

The market price for the Fund’s shares may deviate from the Fund’s net asset value, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Fund shares than the Fund’s net asset value, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Fund shares or in the closing price.

When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund’s shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund’s domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund’s shares and the Fund’s net asset value.

In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund’s shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund’s shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund’s shares and the Fund’s net asset value.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk. Unlike conventional ETFs, the Fund is not an index fund. The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified Index. The net asset value of the Fund’s shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund’s holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. Actively managed ETFs have a limited trading history and, therefore, there can be no assurance as to whether and/or the extent to which the Shares will trade at premiums or discounts to net asset value.

Focus Risk. The Fund generally expects to be invested in a smaller number of issuers, and as a result, the Fund may be subject to greater volatility with respect to its investments than a fund that invests in a larger number of issuers.

Gap Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that a stock price or derivative value will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit the investment. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price or derivative value to drop substantially from the previous day’s closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.

Geographic Risk. The risk that if the Fund or an Underlying Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same geographic region, an adverse economic, business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises, affecting that region may affect the value of the Fund's or Underlying Fund's investments more than if the Fund's or Underlying Fund's investments were not so focused. The Fund or an Underlying Fund may invest without limitation in a particular country or region.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform worse than the market as a whole.

Investment Companies and Exchange-Traded Funds Risks. When the Fund invests in other investment companies, including ETFs, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of other investment company's operating expenses, including management fees of unaffiliated funds in addition to those paid by the Fund. The risk of owning an investment company generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments held by the investment company. The Fund may also incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells ETFs. During periods of market volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform as expected.

Large-Cap Securities Risk. The securities of large capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Large market capitalization companies may be unable to attain or maintain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. Liquidity risk may be magnified in an environment of rising interest rates or widening credit spreads in which investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In the past, in stressed markets, certain types of securities suffered periods of illiquidity if disfavored by the market. All of these risks may increase during periods of market turmoil, such as that experienced in 2020 with COVID-19, and could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance.

Market Events Risk. There has been increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty in the financial markets during the past several years, including what was experienced in 2020. These conditions may continue, recur, worsen or spread. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took steps to support financial markets, including by lowering interest rates to historically low levels. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve have recently reduced market support activities, including by increasing interest rates. Such reduction, including interest rate increases, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invests. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries may also contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these influences on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

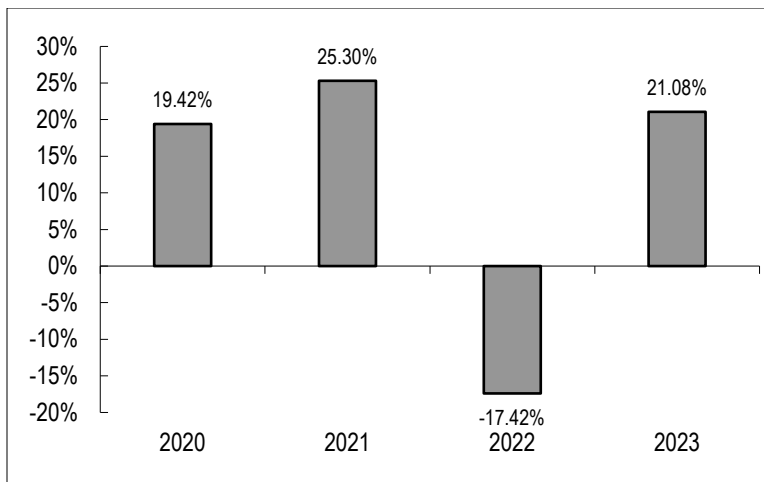
Regulatory Risk. Changes in the laws or regulations of the United States or other countries, including any changes to applicable tax laws and regulations, could impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective and could increase the operating expenses of the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund may lend portfolio securities to institutions, such as banks and certain broker-dealers. The risks associated with lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of secured credit, include, but are not limited to, possible delays in receiving additional collateral or in the recovery of the securities loaned, possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially, as well as risk of loss in the value of the collateral or the value of the investments made with the collateral. In certain market conditions, the portion of the Fund's securities on loan may be significant and may magnify the risk of such a loss or delay.

Valuation Risk. The sale price that the Fund or an Underlying Fund could receive for a portfolio security may differ from the Fund's or Underlying Fund's valuation of the security, particularly for securities that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. In addition, the value of the securities in the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. The Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The information may be provided by third parties that are believed to be reliable, but the information may not be accurate due to errors by such pricing sources, technological issues or otherwise. NAV calculation may also be impacted by operational risks arising from factors such as failures in systems and technology.

Performance: The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund’s returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund’s one-year and since inception performance compared with those of a broad measure of market performance. The bar chart shows performance of the Fund’s shares for each calendar year since the Fund’s inception. The performance table includes a comparison of the performance of the Fund over time to the performance of a broad-based securities market index. You should be aware that the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting www.RegentsParkFunds.com, or by calling 1-866-866-4848.

Performance Bar Chart for Calendar Year Ended December 31st



Best Quarter 06/30/2020 20.53%
Worst Quarter 03/31/2020 -18.35%

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For the year ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year	Since Inception⁽¹⁾
Return before taxes	21.08%	10.79%
Return after taxes on Distributions	20.91%	10.11%
Return after taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	12.48%	8.36%
S&P 500 Total Return Index⁽²⁾ <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>	26.29%	12.27%

- (1) Inception date is December 16, 2019.
- (2) The S&P 500 Total Return Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 widely held common stocks. Investors may not invest directly in an index. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions 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 above, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Adviser: Regents Park Funds, LLC (“Regents Park” or the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Sub-Adviser: Anfield Capital Management, LLC (“Anfield” or the “Sub-Adviser”) serves as Sub-Adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers: The Fund is jointly managed by Peter van de Zilver, Head of Portfolio Manager Analytics and Risk Management, and David Young, Chief Executive Officer. Messrs. van de Zilver and Young have managed the Fund since it commenced operations in 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue and redeem shares at net asset value (“NAV”) only in large blocks of 25,000 shares (each block of shares is called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through a broker or dealer at market price. Because shares trade at market prices, rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than NAV (i.e., a premium), or less than NAV (i.e. a discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”).

Recent information, including information about the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website at www.RegentsParkFunds.com.

Tax Information: The Fund’s distributions generally will be taxable at ordinary income or long-term capital gain rates. A sale of shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies, including the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, 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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