



Summary Prospectus | May 1, 2024

DWS RREEF Global Real Estate Securities Fund

Class/Ticker **A** RRGAX **C** RRGCX **R6** RRGRX **INST** RRGIX **S** RRGTX

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders, Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and other information about the fund online at dws.com/mutualpros. You can also get this information at no cost by e-mailing a request to service@dws.com, calling (800) 728-3337 or asking your financial representative. The Prospectus and SAI, both dated May 1, 2024, as may be revised or supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The fund's investment objective is to seek total return through a combination of current income and long-term capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses you may pay when you buy, hold and sell shares. **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 in Class A shares if you and your immediate family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in DWS funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers is available from your financial representative and in Choosing a Share Class in the prospectus (p. 40), Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts Available Through Intermediaries in the prospectus (Appendix B, p. 86) and Purchase and Redemption of Shares in the fund's SAI (p. II-15).

SHAREHOLDER FEES (paid directly from your investment)

	A	C	R6	INST	S
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases, as % of offering price	5.75	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load), as % of redemption proceeds ¹	None	1.00	None	None	None
Account Maintenance Fee (annually, for fund account balances below \$10,000 and subject to certain exceptions)	\$20	\$20	None	None	\$20

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

	A	C	R6	INST	S
Management fee	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Distribution/service (12b-1) fees	0.25	1.00	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.43	0.38	0.26	0.33	0.46
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.38	2.08	0.96	1.03	1.16
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.18	0.13	0.01	0.08	0.11
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement	1.20	1.95	0.95	0.95	1.05

¹ Investments of \$1,000,000 or more may be eligible to buy Class A shares without a sales charge (load), but may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% if redeemed within 12 months of the original purchase date and 0.50% if redeemed within the following six months.

The Advisor has contractually agreed through April 30, 2025 to waive its fees and/or reimburse fund expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the fund's total annual operating expenses (excluding certain expenses such as extraordinary expenses, taxes, brokerage, interest expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses) at ratios no higher than 1.20%, 1.95%, 0.95%, 0.95 and 1.05% for Class A, Class C, Class R6, Institutional Class and Class S, respectively. The agreement may only be terminated with the consent of the fund's Board.

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 (including one year of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Class C shares generally convert automatically to Class A shares after 8 years. The information presented in the Example for Class C reflects the conversion of Class C shares to Class A shares after 8 years. See

“Class C Shares” in the “Choosing a Share Class” section of the prospectus for more information. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Years	A	C	R6	INST	S
1	\$ 690	\$ 298	\$ 97	\$ 97	\$ 107
3	970	639	305	320	358
5	1,271	1,107	530	561	628
10	2,122	2,221	1,177	1,252	1,399

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

Years	A	C	R6	INST	S
1	\$ 690	\$ 198	\$ 97	\$ 97	\$ 107
3	970	639	305	320	358
5	1,271	1,107	530	561	628
10	2,122	2,221	1,177	1,252	1,399

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 mean higher taxes if you are investing in a taxable account. These costs are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, and can affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 82% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Main investments. Under normal circumstances, the fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity and debt securities issued by real estate companies, such as real estate investment trusts (REITs), REIT-like structures or real estate operating companies. A company will be considered a real estate company if, in the opinion of portfolio management, at least 50% of its revenues or at least 50% of the market value of its assets at the time the security is purchased are attributable to the ownership, construction, financing, management or sale of real estate or such other activities that are primarily related to real estate. The fund may invest without limitation in securities of companies engaged principally in the real estate industry.

The fund may also invest a portion of its assets in other types of securities. These securities may include short-term securities, bonds, notes, securities of companies not principally engaged in the real estate industry and other similar securities. The fund allocates its assets among various regions and countries, including potentially emerging market countries, and normally invests a significant amount of its assets in non-US issuers.

Management process. In choosing securities, portfolio management uses a combination of two analytical disciplines:

Top-down research. Portfolio management analyzes market-wide investment conditions to arrive at the fund’s weighting across regional markets (i.e., the portfolio weighting across investments in the Americas, Europe, Asia and Australia), and, within these regions, its strategy across investment sectors, such as office, industrial, retail, hospitality and residential apartment real estate sectors.

Bottom-up research. Portfolio management analyzes characteristics and investment prospects of a particular security relative to others in its local market to actively manage the fund’s exposure to individual securities within each region. Disciplined valuation analysis drives this decision-making process, guiding portfolio management to invest in securities they believe can provide superior returns over the long-term, and to sell those that they believe no longer represent the strongest prospects. In its analysis, portfolio management primarily considers a company’s balance sheet, the quality and geography of the property, the management team, liquidity, and a number of environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations, each of which can impact an investment’s risks and expected returns. Lastly, portfolio management considers the global real estate securities markets in general when making investment decisions.

Securities lending. The fund may lend securities (up to one-third of total assets) to approved institutions, such as registered broker-dealers, pooled investment vehicles, banks and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund receives liquid collateral in an amount that is based on the type and value of the securities being lent, with riskier securities generally requiring higher levels of collateral.

MAIN RISKS

There are several risk factors that could hurt the fund’s performance, cause you to lose money or cause the fund’s performance to trail that of other investments. The fund may not achieve its investment objective, and is not intended to be a complete investment program. 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 governmental agency.

Stock market risk. When stock prices fall, you should expect the value of your investment to fall as well. Stock prices can be hurt by poor management on the part of the stock’s issuer, shrinking product demand and other business risks. These may affect single companies as well as groups of companies. The market as a whole may not favor the types of investments the fund makes, which could adversely affect a stock’s price, regardless of how well the company performs, or the fund’s ability to sell a stock at an attractive price. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in

cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility which could negatively affect performance. High market volatility may also result from significant shifts in momentum of one or more specific stocks due to unusual increases or decreases in trading activity. Momentum can change quickly, and securities subject to shifts in momentum may be more volatile than the market as a whole and returns on such securities may drop precipitously. To the extent that the fund invests in a particular geographic region, capitalization or sector, the fund's performance may be affected by the general performance of that region, capitalization or sector.

Market disruption risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world have become increasingly interconnected, which has increased the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. This includes reliance on global supply chains that are susceptible to disruptions resulting from, among other things, war and other armed conflicts, extreme weather events, and natural disasters. Such supply chain disruptions can lead to, and have led to, economic and market disruptions that have far-reaching effects on financial markets worldwide. The value of the fund's investments may be negatively affected by adverse changes in overall economic or market conditions, such as the level of economic activity and productivity, unemployment and labor force participation rates, inflation or deflation (and expectations for inflation or deflation), interest rates, demand and supply for particular products or resources including labor, and debt levels and credit ratings, among other factors. Such adverse conditions may contribute to an overall economic contraction across entire economies or markets, which may negatively impact the profitability of issuers operating in those economies or markets. In addition, geopolitical and other globally interconnected occurrences, including war, terrorism, economic uncertainty or financial crises, contagion, trade disputes, government debt crises (including defaults or downgrades) or uncertainty about government debt payments, government shutdowns, public health crises, natural disasters, supply chain disruptions, climate change and related events or conditions, have led, and in the future may lead, to disruptions in the US and world economies and markets, which may increase financial market volatility and have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the fund and its investments. Adverse market conditions or disruptions could cause the fund to lose money, experience significant redemptions, and encounter operational difficulties. Although multiple asset classes may be affected by adverse market conditions or a particular market disruption, the duration and effects may not be the same for all types of assets.

Current military and other armed conflicts in various geographic regions, including those in Europe and the Middle East, can lead to, and have led to, economic and market disruptions, which may not be limited to the geographic region in which the conflict is occurring. Such conflicts can also result, and have resulted in some cases, in sanctions being levied by the United States, the European Union and/or other countries against countries or other actors involved in the conflict. In addition, such conflicts and related sanctions can adversely affect regional and global energy, commodities, financial and other markets and thus could affect the value of the fund's investments. The extent and duration of any military conflict, related sanctions and resulting economic and market disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be substantial.

Other market disruption events include pandemic spread of viruses, such as the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19, which have caused significant uncertainty, market volatility, decreased economic and other activity, increased government activity, including economic stimulus measures, and supply chain disruptions. While COVID-19 is no longer considered to be a public health emergency, the fund and its investments may be adversely affected by lingering effects of this virus or future pandemic spread of viruses.

In addition, markets are becoming increasingly susceptible to disruption events resulting from the use of new and emerging technologies to engage in cyber-attacks or to take over the websites and/or social media accounts of companies, governmental entities or public officials, or to otherwise pose as or impersonate such, which then may be used to disseminate false or misleading information that can cause volatility in financial markets or for the stock of a particular company, group of companies, industry or other class of assets.

Adverse market conditions or particular market disruptions, such as those discussed above, may magnify the impact of each of the other risks described in this "MAIN RISKS" section and may increase volatility in one or more markets in which the fund invests leading to the potential for greater losses for the fund.

Concentration risk. Any fund that concentrates in a particular segment of the market will generally be more volatile than a fund that invests more broadly. Any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting the particular segment of the market in which the fund concentrates may have a significant impact on the fund's performance.

Real estate securities risk. The fund may invest without limitation in securities of companies engaged principally in the real estate industry, and will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, business, legal, regulatory or other occurrences affecting real estate companies. Real estate companies, including REITs, can be negatively affected by the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate,

such as general or local economic conditions, decreases in real estate value, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, liabilities or losses due to environmental problems, extreme weather or natural disasters, delays in completion of construction, falling rents (whether due to poor demand, increased competition, overbuilding, or limitations on rents), zoning changes, rising interest rates, lack of credit, failure of borrowers to repay loans and losses from casualty or condemnation. In addition, real estate values have been subject to substantial fluctuations and declines on a local, regional and national basis in the past and may continue to be in the future. During periods of rising interest rates, real estate securities may lose appeal for investors who may be able to obtain higher yields from other income-producing investments. Rising interest rates may also mean that financing for property purchases and improvements is more costly and difficult to obtain. In addition, many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage which increases investment risk. Political or regulatory pressures may restrict the eviction of real estate tenants in default. Highly leveraged real estate companies are particularly vulnerable to the effects of an economic downturn. Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified and may have relatively small market capitalizations, which can increase volatility. REITs must satisfy certain requirements in order to qualify for favorable tax treatment under applicable tax laws, and a failure to qualify could adversely affect the value of the REIT. By investing in REITs through a fund, a shareholder will bear expenses of the REITs in addition to expenses of the fund and will not be entitled to the federal income tax deduction for qualified REIT dividends available to noncorporate investors that own REITs directly unless certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied.

Foreign investment risk. The fund faces the risks inherent in foreign investing. Adverse political, economic or social developments, as well as US and foreign government actions such as the imposition of tariffs, economic and trade sanctions or embargoes, could undermine the value of the fund's foreign investments, prevent the fund from realizing the full value of its foreign investments or prevent the fund from selling foreign securities it holds.

Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the US. Additionally, foreign securities markets generally are smaller and less liquid than US markets. To the extent that the fund invests in non-US dollar denominated foreign securities, changes in currency exchange rates may affect the US dollar value of foreign securities or the income or gain received on these securities. In addition, because non-US markets may be open on days when the fund does not price its shares, the value of the foreign securities in the fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the fund's shares.

Emerging markets risk. Foreign investment risks are greater in emerging markets than in developed markets. Investments in emerging markets are often considered speculative.

Currency risk. Changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of the fund's investments and the fund's share price. The value of currencies are influenced by a variety of factors, that include: interest rates, national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, global energy prices, political instability and government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government. Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the US dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the US dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably, thereby impacting the value of the fund's investments.

Security selection risk. The securities in the fund's portfolio may decline in value. Portfolio management could be wrong in its analysis of industries, companies, economic trends, ESG factors, the relative attractiveness of different securities or other matters.

Small company risk. Small company stocks tend to be more volatile than medium-sized or large company stocks. Because stock analysts are less likely to follow small companies, less information about them is available to investors. Industry-wide reversals may have a greater impact on small companies, since they may lack the financial resources of larger companies. Small company stocks are typically less liquid than large company stocks.

Interest rate risk. When interest rates rise, prices of debt securities generally decline. The longer the duration of the fund's debt securities, the more sensitive the securities will be to interest rate changes. (As a general rule, a 1% rise in interest rates means a 1% fall in value for every year of duration.) Interest rates can change in response to the supply and demand for credit, government and/or central bank monetary policy and action, inflation rates, and other factors. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and potential illiquidity and may detract from fund performance to the extent the fund is exposed to such interest rates and/or volatility.

Liquidity risk. In certain situations, it may be difficult or impossible to sell an investment and/or the fund may sell certain investments at a price or time that is not advantageous in order to meet redemption requests or other cash needs. Unusual market conditions, such as an unusually high volume of redemptions or other similar conditions could increase liquidity risk for the fund.

Credit risk. The fund’s performance could be hurt if an issuer of a debt security suffers an adverse change in financial condition that results in the issuer not making timely payments of interest or principal, a security downgrade or an inability to meet a financial obligation. Credit risk is greater for lower-rated securities.

Because the issuers of high-yield debt securities, or junk bonds (debt securities rated below the fourth highest credit rating category), may be in uncertain financial health, the prices of their debt securities can be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than investment-grade debt securities. Credit risk for high-yield securities is greater than for higher-rated securities.

Counterparty risk. A financial institution or other counterparty with whom the fund does business, or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees any investments or contracts that the fund owns or is otherwise exposed to, may decline in financial health and become unable to honor its commitments. This could cause losses for the fund or could delay the return or delivery of collateral or other assets to the fund.

Pricing risk. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different from the value realized upon such investment’s sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying fund shares or receive less than the market value when selling fund shares.

Securities lending risk. Securities lending involves the risk that the fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. A delay in the recovery of loaned securities could interfere with the fund’s ability to vote proxies or settle transactions. Delayed settlement may limit the ability of the fund to reinvest the proceeds of a sale of securities or prevent the fund from selling securities at times and prices it considers desirable. The fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for the loaned securities, or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while holding the securities.

Operational and technology risk. Cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures that affect the fund’s service providers or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund, or other market participants may adversely affect the fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the fund or impairing fund operations. For example, the fund’s or its service providers’ assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber-attacks, operational failures or broader disruptions may cause the release of private shareholder information or

confidential fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate the fund’s net asset value and impede trading). Market events and disruptions also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct the fund’s operations.

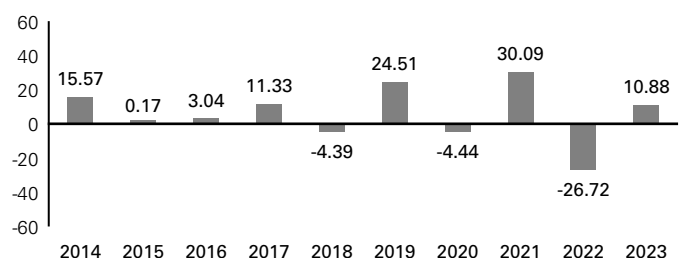
While the fund and its service providers may establish business continuity and other plans and processes that seek to address the possibility of and fallout from cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund or other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future and there is no assurance that such plans and processes will be effective. Among other situations, disruptions (for example, pandemics or health crises) that cause prolonged periods of remote work or significant employee absences at the fund’s service providers could impact the ability to conduct the fund’s operations. In addition, the fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers, fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund or other market participants.

PAST PERFORMANCE

How a fund’s returns vary from year to year can give an idea of its risk; so can comparing fund performance to overall market performance (as measured by an appropriate market index). Past performance may not indicate future results. All performance figures below assume that dividends and distributions were reinvested. For more recent performance figures, go to dws.com (the Web site does not form a part of this prospectus) or call the telephone number included in this prospectus.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS (%) (Class A)

These year-by-year returns do not include sales charges, if any, and would be lower if they did. Returns for other classes were different and are not shown here.



	Returns	Period ending
Best Quarter	14.74%	March 31, 2019
Worst Quarter	-24.39%	March 31, 2020
Year-to-Date	0.14%	March 31, 2024

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

(For periods ended 12/31/2023 expressed as a %)

After-tax returns (which are shown only for Class A and would be different for other classes) reflect the historical highest individual federal income tax rates, but do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

	Class Inception	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A before tax	7/3/2006	4.50	3.46	4.17
After tax on distributions		3.98	0.71	1.95
After tax on distributions and sale of fund shares		2.63	1.90	2.47
Class C before tax	7/3/2006	10.11	3.92	4.01
INST Class before tax	7/3/2006	11.25	5.05	5.10
Class S before tax	7/3/2006	11.25	4.91	4.95
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		23.79	12.80	8.60
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		9.67	2.81	3.57

	Class Inception	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception
Class R6 before tax	11/1/2016	11.51	5.10	4.65
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		23.79	12.80	11.05
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		9.67	2.81	3.53

The Advisor believes the additional FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index reasonably represents the fund's overall investment process.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor

DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc.

Subadvisor

RREEF America L.L.C.

Sub-subadvisors

DWS Alternatives Global Limited and DWS Investments Australia Limited.

Portfolio Manager(s)

John W. Vojticek, Global Head of Liquid Real Assets.

Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2006.

David W. Zonavetch, CPA, Head of Investment Strategy Liquid Real Assets. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2013.

Chris Robinson, Regional Head of Liquid Real Assets.

Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2012.

Robert Thomas, Head of Investment Strategy Liquid Real Assets.

Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2017.

Barry McConnell, Head of Investment Strategy Liquid Real Assets.

Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2021.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

MINIMUM INITIAL INVESTMENT (\$)

	Non-IRA	IRAs	UGMAs/ UTMAs	Automatic Investment Plans
A, C	1,000	500	1,000	500
R6	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
INST	1,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
S	2,500	1,000	1,000	1,000

For participants in all group retirement plans, and in certain fee-based and wrap programs approved by the Advisor, there is no minimum initial investment and no minimum additional investment for Class A, C and S shares. For Section 529 college savings plans, there is no minimum initial investment and no minimum additional investment for Class S shares and Class R6 shares. The minimum initial investment for Class S shares may be waived for eligible intermediaries that have agreements with DDI to offer Class S shares in their brokerage platforms when such Class S shares are held in omnibus accounts on such brokerage platforms. In certain instances, the minimum initial investment may be waived for Institutional Class shares. For more information regarding available Institutional Class investment minimum waivers, see "Institutional Class Shares – Investment Minimum" in the "Choosing a Share Class" section of the prospectus. There is no minimum additional investment for Institutional Class and Class R6 shares. The minimum additional investment in all other instances is \$50.

TO PLACE ORDERS

Mail	All Requests	DWS PO Box 219151 Kansas City, MO 64121-9151
Expedited Mail		DWS 430 West 7th Street Suite 219151 Kansas City, MO 64105-1407
Web Site		dws.com
Telephone		(800) 728-3337, M – F 8 a.m. – 7 p.m. ET
Hearing Impaired		For hearing impaired assistance, please call us using a relay service

The fund is generally open on days when the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. If you invest with the fund directly through the transfer agent, you can open a new fund account (Class S shares only) and make an initial investment on the Internet at dws.com, by using the mobile app or by mail. You can make additional investments or sell shares of the fund on any business day by

visiting the fund's Web site, by using the mobile app, by mail, or by telephone; however you may have to elect certain privileges on your initial account application. The ability to open new fund accounts and to transact online or using the mobile app varies depending on share class and account type. If you are working with a financial representative, contact your financial representative for assistance with buying or selling fund shares. A financial representative separately may impose its own policies and procedures for buying and selling fund shares.

Class R6 shares are generally available only to certain qualifying plans and programs, which may have their own policies or instructions for buying and selling fund shares. Institutional Class shares are generally available only to qualified institutions. Class S shares are available through certain intermediary relationships with financial services firms, or can be purchased by establishing an account directly with the fund's transfer agent.

TAX INFORMATION

The fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan. Any withdrawals you make from such tax-advantaged investment plans, however, may be taxable to you.

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, the Advisor, and/or the Advisor's affiliates 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 Web site for more information.