

February 17, 2026

BNY MELLON ETF TRUST II

- BNY Mellon Core Plus ETF

**Supplement to Current Summary Prospectus, Prospectus
and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI")**

The following information supersedes and replaces the information in the second paragraph in the sections "Portfolio Management" in the summary prospectus and "Fund Summary – Portfolio Management" in the prospectus:

James DiChiaro and Scott Zaleski are the primary portfolio managers of the fund, positions they have held since January 2026. Mr. DiChiaro is a senior portfolio manager at INA. Mr. Zaleski is the Co-Head of US Multi-Sector Fixed Income at INA. Each portfolio manager is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

The following information supersedes and replaces the information in the first paragraph in the section "Fund Details – Management – Portfolio Managers" in the prospectus:

James DiChiaro and Scott Zaleski are the primary portfolio managers of the fund, positions they have held since January 2026, and are jointly and primarily responsible for managing the fund's portfolio. Mr. DiChiaro is a senior portfolio manager at INA and has been employed by INA or a predecessor company of INA since 1999. Mr. Zaleski is the Co-Head of US Multi-Sector Fixed Income at INA and has been employed by INA or a predecessor company of INA since 2014.

All references to John F. Flahive are removed from the SAI.

BNY Mellon Core Plus ETF INVESTMENTS

Summary Prospectus | December 31, 2025

Ticker Symbol: BCPL

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 and other information about the fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.bny.com/investments/etfliterature. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-833-ETF-BNYM (383-2696) (inside the U.S. only) or by sending an e-mail request to info@bnymellon.com. The fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, dated December 31, 2025, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment Objective

The fund seeks high total return consistent with preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses

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	0.40%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.00%
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.40%

* On January 9, 2026, BNY Mellon Corporate Bond Fund (Predecessor Fund), a series of BNY Mellon Funds Trust, will be reorganized into the fund (Reorganization). The fund will commence operations upon the completion of the Reorganization and will continue the operations of the Predecessor Fund. The "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" have been restated to reflect the fund's expected fees and expenses for the current fiscal year.

Example

The 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 hold or 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
\$41	\$128	\$224	\$505

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the fund's performance. During the Predecessor Fund's most recent fiscal year, the Predecessor Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 14.14% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests principally in bonds, including government securities, corporate bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporations, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities.

In constructing the fund's portfolio, the fund's sub-adviser, Insight North America LLC, relies primarily on proprietary, internally-generated credit research. This credit research focuses on both industry/sector analysis and detailed individual security selection.

The sub-adviser seeks to identify investment opportunities for the fund based on its evaluation of the relative value of sectors and securities and the credit risk of individual issuers. The sub-adviser uses fundamental credit analysis to estimate the relative value and attractiveness of various sectors and securities and to exploit pricing inefficiencies in the bond market. The sub-adviser analyzes individual issuer credit risk based on factors such as management depth and experience, competitive advantage, market and product position and overall financial strength. The sub-adviser may supplement its internal research with external, third-party credit research and related credit tools.

The fund normally invests primarily in bonds rated, at the time of purchase, investment grade (i.e., Baa3/BBB- or higher) or the unrated equivalent as determined by the fund's sub-adviser. The fund, however, may invest up to 25% of its net assets in bonds rated, at the time of purchase, below investment grade ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) or the unrated equivalent as determined by the fund's sub-adviser. Typically, the fund's portfolio can be expected to have an average effective duration ranging between three and eight years. The fund's sub-adviser may lengthen or shorten the average effective duration outside this range depending on its evaluation of market conditions. Duration is an indication of an investment's "interest rate risk," or how sensitive a bond or the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the more likely it is to react to interest rate fluctuations and the greater its long-term risk/return potential.

The fund may sell securities when the sub-adviser anticipates market declines or credit downgrades. In addition, the fund may sell securities when the sub-adviser identifies new investment opportunities.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the fund expects to invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies in the financials and industrials sectors.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivative instruments as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage interest rate risk, to manage the effective duration or maturity of the fund's portfolio, or as part of a hedging strategy. The derivative instruments in which the fund may invest typically include options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, indices and interest rates), and swaps (including total return, interest rate and credit default swaps).

Principal Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The fund's share price fluctuates, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Fixed-income market risk:* The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). Federal Reserve policy in response to market conditions, including with respect to interest rates, may adversely effect the value, volatility, and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities. Policy and legislative changes on the markets and practical implications for market participants may not be fully known for some time.
- *Interest rate risk:* Prices of bonds and other fixed rate fixed-income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect fixed-income securities and, accordingly, will cause the value of the fund's investments in these securities to decline. A wide variety of market factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policy, rising inflation and changes in general economic conditions. It is difficult to predict the pace at which central banks or monetary authorities may increase (or decrease) interest rates or the timing, frequency, or magnitude of such changes. During periods of very low interest rates, which occur from time to time due to market forces or actions of governments and/or their central banks, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the U.S., the fund may be subject to a greater risk of principal decline from rising interest rates. When interest rates fall, the values of already-issued fixed rate fixed-income securities generally rise. However, when interest rates fall, the fund's investments in new securities may be at lower yields and may reduce the fund's income. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from fund performance. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of fixed-income securities is generally greater for securities with longer effective maturities and durations because such instruments do not mature, reset interest rates or become callable for longer periods of time. Unlike investment grade bonds, however, the prices of high yield ("junk") bonds may fluctuate unpredictably and not necessarily inversely with changes in interest rates.
- *Credit risk:* Failure of an issuer of a security to make timely interest or principal payments when due, or a decline or perception of a decline in the credit quality of the security, can cause the security's price to fall, lowering the value of the fund's investment

in such security. The lower a security's credit rating, the greater the chance that the issuer of the security will default or fail to meet its payment obligations.

- *High yield securities risk:* High yield ("junk") securities involve greater credit risk, including the risk of default, than investment grade securities, and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. The prices of high yield securities can fall in response to adverse changes in general economic conditions, to changes in the financial condition of the securities' issuers, and to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, issuers of below investment grade securities may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of principal and interest and increase the possibility of default.
- *Government securities risk:* Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the fund does not apply to the market value of such security or to shares of the fund itself. A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity.
- *Mortgage-backed securities risk:* Mortgage-backed securities represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Certain of the mortgage-backed securities in which the fund may invest are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and there can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities where it is not obligated to do so. Mortgage-backed securities tend to increase in value less than other debt securities when interest rates decline. When interest rates rise, the effective duration of the fund's mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities may lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or other assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the fund's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines. Because of prepayment and extension risk, mortgage-backed securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds. Small movements in interest rates may quickly and significantly affect the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. Transactions in mortgage-backed pass-through securities often occur through "to-be-announced transactions" or "TBA transactions". Default by or bankruptcy of a counterparty to a TBA transaction could expose the fund to possible losses because of an adverse market action, expenses, or delays in connection with the purchase or sale of the pools of mortgage-backed pass-through securities specified in the TBA transaction.
- *Asset-backed securities risk:* Asset-backed securities are typically structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include, for example, items such as motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts, leases on various types of real and personal property, and receivables from credit card agreements. General downturns in the economy could cause the value of asset-backed securities to fall. In addition, asset-backed securities present certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities may provide the fund with a less effective security interest in the related collateral than do mortgage-backed securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.
- *Call risk:* Some securities give the issuer the option to prepay or call the securities before their maturity date, which may reduce the market value of the security and the anticipated yield-to-maturity. Issuers often exercise this right when interest rates fall. If an issuer "calls" its securities during a time of declining interest rates, the fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates. During periods of market illiquidity or rising interest rates, prices of "callable" issues are subject to increased price fluctuation.
- *Foreign investment risk:* To the extent the fund invests in foreign securities, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign issuers. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards. The imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, or problems related to share registration, trade settlement, or asset custody, may result in losses for the fund. To the extent securities held by the fund trade in a market that is closed when the exchange on which the fund's shares trade is open, there may be deviations between the current price of a security and the last quoted price for the security in the closed foreign market. These deviations could result in the fund experiencing premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in domestic securities.
- *Liquidity risk:* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities in a timely manner at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. The market for below investment grade securities may be less liquid and therefore these securities may be harder to value or sell at an acceptable price, especially during times of market volatility or decline. Liquidity can also decline unpredictably in

response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. In addition, in stressed market conditions the market for the fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity with respect to the fund's portfolio securities, which could lead to differences between the market price of the fund's shares and the net asset value of the fund's shares.

- *Issuer risk:* A security's market value may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's products or services, or factors that affect the issuer's industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.
- *Market sector risk:* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain companies, industries or sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or sectors.
- *Financials companies risk:* Companies in the financials sector are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. 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. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial services sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses.
- *Industrials companies risk:* The industrials sector can be significantly affected by general economic trends, changes in consumer sentiment and spending, commodity prices, legislation, government regulation and spending, exchange rates, import controls, worldwide competition, technological developments, liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control.
- *Market risk:* The value of the securities in which the fund invests may be affected by political, regulatory, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the fund. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies world-wide. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the fund and its investments.
- *Derivatives risk:* A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets, and the fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund. Derivatives in which the fund may invest can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying assets or the fund's other investments in the manner intended. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment, and involve greater risks than the underlying assets because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to liquidity risk (lack of a liquid secondary market), credit and counterparty risk (failure of the counterparty to the derivatives transaction to honor its obligation) and pricing risk (risk that the derivative cannot or will not be accurately valued).
- *Futures risk:* The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in correlation with the value of the underlying instrument. Risks of futures contracts may arise from an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the futures and the price of the underlying instrument. The fund's use of futures contracts exposes the fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds that the fund has deposited or will have to deposit with a broker to maintain its futures position. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intraday price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time that is advantageous. The price of futures can be highly volatile; using them could lower total return, and the potential loss from futures could exceed the fund's initial investment in such contracts.
- *Options risk:* The fund's successful use of options depends on the ability of the sub-adviser to forecast market movements correctly. When the fund purchases an option, it runs the risk that it will lose its entire investment in the option in a relatively short period of time, unless the fund exercises the option or enters into a closing sale transaction before the option's expiration. If the price of the underlying security does not rise (in the case of a call) or fall (in the case of a put) to an extent sufficient to cover the option premium and transaction costs, the fund will lose part or all of its investment in the option. The effective use of options also depends on the fund's ability to terminate option positions at times when the sub-adviser deems it desirable to

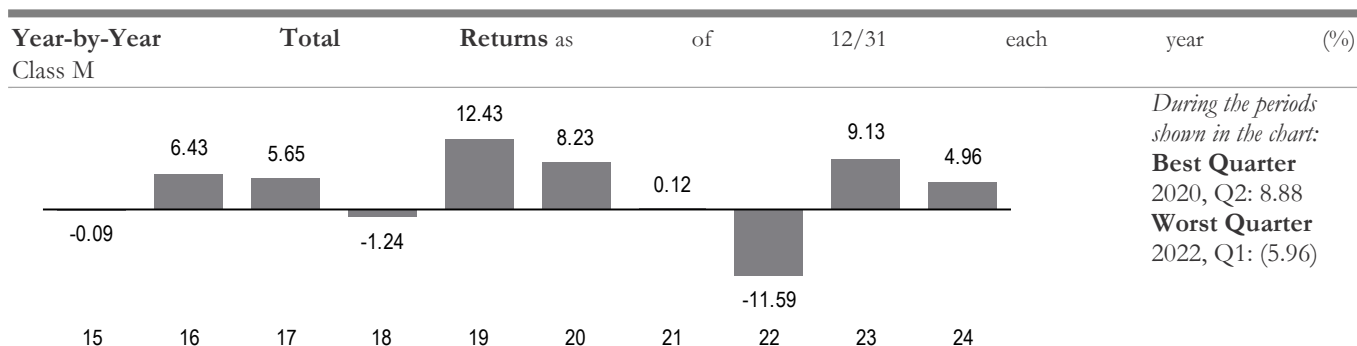
do so. There is no assurance that the fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. The sale of options by the fund may create investment leverage.

- *Swap risk:* A swap is a contract that generally obligates the parties to exchange payments based on a specified security, basket of securities, or securities indices during a specified period. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). It may not be possible for the fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.
- *Management risk:* The investment process and techniques used by the fund's sub-adviser could fail to achieve the fund's investment goal and may cause your fund investment to lose value or may cause the fund to underperform other funds with similar investment goals.
- *Authorized participants, market makers and liquidity providers risk:* The fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants, which are responsible for the creation and redemption activity for the fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, fund shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable or unwilling to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Fluctuation of net asset value, share premiums and discounts risk:* As with all exchange-traded funds, fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of fund shares in the secondary market may differ from the fund's daily net asset value per share and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the net asset value per share (premium) or less than the net asset value per share (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
- *Trading issues risk:* Although fund shares are listed for trading on an exchange and may be listed or traded on other U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges as well, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such fund shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the listing exchange, make trading in fund shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in fund shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the listing exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged or that fund shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange.

Performance

On January 9, 2026, the Predecessor Fund will be reorganized into the fund, at which time the fund will commence operations. The performance information shown below reflects that of Class M shares of the Predecessor Fund, which has a different fee structure than the fund. The fund's investment objective and strategies are similar to those of the Predecessor Fund; however, there are certain differences. The Predecessor Fund's objective is total return (consisting of capital appreciation and current income), while the fund's objective is high total return consistent with preservation of capital. The Predecessor Fund invests principally in corporate bonds, while the fund invests principally in bonds, including government securities, corporate bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporations, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. In addition, unlike the Predecessor Fund, the fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in bonds rated below investment grade and may invest in derivative instruments as part of its principal investment strategy. The performance returns shown are based on the Predecessor Fund's fee structure, investment objective and strategies. Past performance may have been different if the fund's current fee structure, investment objective and strategies had been in place during the period.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. Performance results shown in the bar chart and the performance table below reflect the performance of Class M shares of the Predecessor Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Predecessor Fund's performance from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the Predecessor Fund to those of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, the broad-based benchmark of the fund and the Predecessor Fund, and the Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Credit Index, the performance-based benchmark of the fund and the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. More information related to performance information may be available at www.bny.com/investments.



The year-to-date total return of the Predecessor Fund's Class M shares as of September 30, 2025 was 6.69%.

After-tax returns in the table below 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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through U.S. tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns as of 12/31/24			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Returns before taxes	4.96%	1.88%	3.19%
Returns after taxes on distributions	3.19%	0.32%	1.62%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	2.93%	0.77%	1.76%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.25%	(0.33)%	1.35%
Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Credit Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.01%	1.39%	2.44%

Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is BNY Mellon ETF Investment Adviser, LLC and the fund's sub-adviser is Insight North America LLC, an affiliate of the Adviser.

John F. Flahive, James DiChiaro and Scott Zaleski will serve as primary portfolio managers of the fund following the Reorganization. Mr. Flahive is currently the Co-Head of Municipal Bonds at INA. He has been a portfolio manager of the Predecessor Fund since March 2012. Mr. DiChiaro is currently a senior portfolio manager at INA. Mr. Zaleski is currently the Co-Head of US Multi-Sector Fixed Income at INA. Each portfolio manager is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund will issue (or redeem) fund shares to certain institutional investors known as "Authorized Participants" (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of fund shares known as "Creation Units." Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities designated by the fund and/or cash.

Individual fund shares may only be purchased and sold on the NYSE Arca, Inc., other national securities exchanges, electronic crossing networks and other alternative trading systems through your broker-dealer at market prices. Because fund shares trade at market prices rather than at net asset value, fund shares may trade at a price greater than net asset value (premium) or less than net asset value (discount). When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you 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) (the "bid-ask spread"). When available, recent information regarding the fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads will be available at www.bny.com/investments.

Tax Information

The fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through an individual retirement account (IRA), Retirement Plan or other U.S. tax-advantaged investment plan (in which case you may be taxed upon withdrawal of your investment from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for certain activities related to the fund, including educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or other services related to the sale or promotion of the fund. 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.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in any state or jurisdiction in which, or to any person to whom, such offering or solicitation may not lawfully be made.

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