

# Allspring Utility and Telecommunications Fund

Class/Ticker: Institutional - EVUYX

[Link to Prospectus](#)

[Link to SAI](#)

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 and other information about the Fund online at [allspringglobal.com/reports](http://allspringglobal.com/reports). You can also get information at no cost by calling 1-800-222-8222, or by sending an email request to [fundliterature@allspring-global.com](mailto:fundliterature@allspring-global.com). The current prospectus ("Prospectus") and statement of additional information ("SAI"), dated August 1, 2024, as supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. The Fund's SAI may be obtained, free of charge, in the same manner as the Prospectus.

## Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total return, consisting of current income and capital appreciation.

## Fees and Expenses

These tables are intended to help you understand the various costs and expenses you will pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund.

### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of offering price)	None

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

Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.20%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.85%</b>
Fee Waivers	(0.13)%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.72%</b>

1. The Manager has contractually committed through July 31, 2025, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at 0.72% for Institutional class. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses (if any), and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the expense cap. Prior to or after the commitment expiration date, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

## Example of Expenses

The example below is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. The example assumes a \$10,000 initial investment, 5% annual total return, and that fees and expenses remain the same as in the tables above. To the extent that the Manager is waiving fees or reimbursing expenses, the example assumes that such waiver or reimbursement will only be in place through the date noted above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

After:	
1 Year	\$74
3 Years	\$258
5 Years	\$459
10 Years	\$1,037

## 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 1% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, we invest:

- at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets in common, preferred and convertible preferred stocks of utility and telecommunications companies;
- up to 20% of the Fund’s net assets in dividend-paying equity securities of non-utility and non-telecommunications companies;
- up to 25% of the Fund’s total assets in equity securities of foreign issuers, including ADRs and similar investments; and
- up to 10% of the Fund’s total assets in emerging market equity securities.

We invest principally in securities of utility and telecommunications companies across all market capitalizations. Utility companies may include, for example, companies that provide basic services such as water, sewage, electricity generation, transmission and distribution, and the transmission and distribution of natural gas. Telecommunication companies may include, for example, cable and satellite companies, interactive media providers, communication equipment manufacturers and providers, telecommunication services companies, telecommunication REITs, and providers of broadcasting services. We may also invest in equity securities of foreign issuers including ADRs and similar investments, which may be deemed either foreign or domestic issues. We concentrate the Fund’s investments in the utility and telecommunications sectors, and because we retain flexibility to invest in a relatively small number of stocks, the Fund is also considered to be non-diversified. Relative to its concentration policy, the Fund’s allocations to utility and telecommunications companies may fluctuate over time, and may at times favor either utilities or telecommunications companies. For hedging purposes, the Fund may use derivative strategies such as buying or writing put and call options, meaning that the Fund sells an option to another party giving that party the right to either sell a stock to (put) or buy a stock from (call) the Fund at a predetermined price in the future.

We consider similar factors when analyzing utility and telecommunications companies as those from other sectors. We focus on dividend-paying companies that we expect to pay and increase dividends consistently. Our process applies a rigorous analytical methodology to all of our investment decisions, which might include the following analyses of a company and its stock: cash flow analysis, debt levels, discipline of company management, relative and absolute valuation levels, and dividend yield. In selecting companies, we begin with a screen of a broad universe of equity securities that looks first, but not exclusively, at dividend yield, dividend growth potential and market capitalization. In addition, a review of company fundamentals, such as valuation, earnings growth and financial condition, helps the portfolio managers to focus on companies with dividends that appear reasonably sustainable with potential for moderate dividend growth. We regularly review the investments of the portfolio and may sell a portfolio holding when there is deterioration in the underlying fundamentals of the business, dividend growth is no longer expected or there is the possibility of a dividend cut, the stock price reflects full or overvaluation, it has achieved its valuation target, or we have identified a more attractive investment opportunity.

## Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund may lose money, is not a deposit of a bank or its affiliates, is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, and is primarily subject to the risks briefly summarized below.

**Market Risk.** The values of, and/or the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline due to general market conditions or other factors, including those directly involving the issuers of such securities. Securities markets are volatile and may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, regulatory, political, or economic developments. Different sectors of the market and different security types may react differently to such developments.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The values of equity securities may experience periods of substantial price volatility and may decline significantly over short time periods. In general, the values of equity securities are more volatile than those of debt securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value and price in response to factors specific to the issuer of the security, such as management performance, financial condition, and market demand for the issuer's products or services, as well as factors unrelated to the fundamental condition of the issuer, including general market, economic and political conditions. Different parts of a market, industry and sector may react differently to adverse issuer, market, regulatory, political, and economic developments.

**Utility and Telecommunications Sector Risk.** A Fund that concentrates its investments in the utility and telecommunications sectors is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting the utility and telecommunications sectors than a fund that invests its assets more broadly. Specifically, such investments are subject to unique risks such as decreases in the demand for utility company products and services, increased competition resulting from deregulation, and rising energy costs, among others.

**Non-Diversification Risk.** A Fund that is considered "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act is more vulnerable to market or economic events impacting issuers of individual portfolio securities than a "diversified" fund. Default by the issuer of an individual security in such a Fund's portfolio may have a greater negative effect on the Fund's return or net asset value than it would on the return or net asset value of a "diversified" fund.

**Convertible Securities Risk.** A convertible security has characteristics of both equity and debt securities and, as a result, is exposed to risks that are typically associated with both types of securities. The market value of a convertible security tends to decline as interest rates increase but also tends to reflect changes in the market price of the common stock of the issuing company.

**Debt Securities Risk.** Debt securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a debt security may be unable, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal when they become due. In these instances, the value of an investment could decline and the Fund could lose money. Credit risk increases as an issuer's credit quality or financial strength declines. Interest rate risk is the possibility that interest rates will change over time. When interest rates rise, the value of debt securities tends to fall. The longer the terms of the debt securities held by a Fund, the more the Fund is subject to this risk. If interest rates decline, interest that the Fund is able to earn on its investments in debt securities may also decline, which could cause the Fund to reduce the dividends it pays to shareholders, but the value of those securities may increase. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk.

**Derivatives Risk.** The use of derivatives, such as futures, options and swap agreements, can lead to losses, including those magnified by leverage, particularly when derivatives are used to enhance return rather than mitigate risk. Certain derivative instruments may be difficult to sell when the portfolio manager believes it would be appropriate to do so, or the other party to a derivative contract may be unwilling or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations.

**Emerging Markets Risk.** Emerging market securities typically present even greater exposure to the risks described under "Foreign Investment Risk" and may be particularly sensitive to global economic conditions. Emerging market securities are also typically less liquid than securities of developed countries and could be difficult to sell, particularly during a market downturn.

**Foreign Investment Risk.** Foreign investments may be subject to lower liquidity, greater price volatility and risks related to adverse political, regulatory, market or economic developments. Foreign investments may involve exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and may be subject to higher withholding and other taxes.

**Growth/Value Investing Risk.** Securities that exhibit growth or value characteristics tend to perform differently and shift into and out of favor with investors depending on changes in market and economic sentiment and conditions.

**High Yield Securities Risk.** High yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") are considered speculative and have a much greater risk of default or of not returning principal and their values tend to be more volatile than higher-rated securities with similar maturities.

**Management Risk.** Investment decisions, techniques, analyses or models implemented by a Fund's manager or sub-adviser in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective may not produce expected returns, may cause the Fund's shares to lose value or may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.

**Options Risk.** A Fund that purchases options, which are a type of derivative, is subject to the risk of a loss of premiums without offsetting gains. A Fund that writes options receives a premium that may be small relative to the loss realized in the event of adverse changes in the value of the underlying instruments.

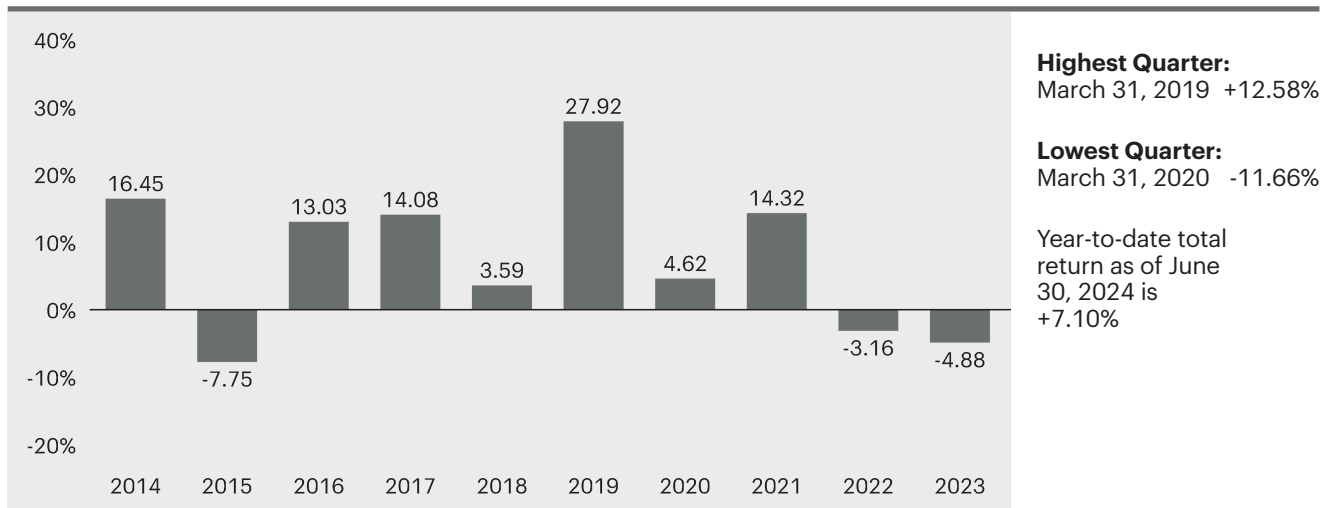
**Real Estate Securities Risk.** Real estate securities are subject to risks from decreases in the values of underlying real estate assets and the income derived from such assets, changes in interest rates, issuer management, macroeconomic developments, government regulation and social and economic trends. The value of certain real estate securities may also be affected by local, regional and general market conditions.

**Smaller Company Securities Risk.** Securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations tend to be more volatile and less liquid than those of larger companies.

## Performance

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year. The Fund's average annual total returns are compared to the performance of one or more indices. Past performance before and after taxes is no guarantee of future results. Current month-end performance is available on the Fund's website at [www.allspringglobal.com](http://www.allspringglobal.com).

### Calendar Year Total Returns for Institutional Class as of 12/31 each year



### Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended 12/31/2023

	Inception Date of Share Class	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Institutional Class (before taxes)	2/28/1994	-4.88%	7.10%	7.30%
Institutional Class (after taxes on distributions)	2/28/1994	-6.21%	4.15%	5.54%
Institutional Class (after taxes on distributions and the sale of Fund Shares)	2/28/1994	-1.95%	5.49%	5.80%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		26.29%	15.69%	12.03%
S&P 500 Utilities Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		-7.08%	7.11%	8.91%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state, local or foreign taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to tax-exempt investors or investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) Plans or Individual Retirement Accounts.

## Fund Management

Manager	Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager, Title/Managed Since
Allspring Funds Management, LLC	Allspring Global Investments, LLC	<b>Kent Newcomb, CFA</b> , Portfolio Manager / 2019 <b>Andy Smith, CFA</b> , Portfolio Manager / 2024 <b>Jack Spudich, CFA<sup>1</sup></b> , Portfolio Manager / 2019

1. Jack Spudich, CFA has announced his intention to retire from Allspring Global Investments, LLC in June 2025. He will continue to serve as portfolio manager of the Fund until September 30, 2024. After that date, all references to Jack Spudich, CFA in the Fund's prospectuses and statement of additional information are hereby removed.

## Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Institutional Class shares are generally available through intermediaries for the accounts of their customers and directly to institutional investors and individuals. Institutional investors may include corporations; private banks and trust companies; endowments and foundations; defined contribution, defined benefit and other employer sponsored retirement plans; institutional retirement plan platforms; insurance companies; registered investment advisor firms; bank trusts; 529 college savings plans; family offices; and funds of funds, including those managed by Allspring Funds Management. In general, you can buy or sell shares of the Fund online or by mail, phone or wire, on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial professional.

Minimum Investments	To Buy or Sell Shares
<b>Minimum Initial Investment</b> Institutional Class: \$1 million (this amount may be reduced or eliminated for certain eligible investors)	<b>Mail:</b> Allspring Funds P.O. Box 219967 Kansas City, MO 64121-9967 <b>Online:</b> <a href="http://www.allspringglobal.com">www.allspringglobal.com</a> <b>Phone or Wire:</b> 1-800-222-8222 <b>Contact your financial professional.</b>
<b>Minimum Additional Investment</b> Institutional Class: None	

## Tax Information

Any distributions you receive from the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged investment plan may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax adviser about your specific tax situation.

## Payments to Intermediaries

If you purchase a Fund through an intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the intermediary and your financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment. Consult your financial professional or visit your intermediary's website for more information.

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[Link to SAI](#)

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