

Allspring Diversified Income Builder Fund

Class/Ticker: Class R6 - EKSRX

[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. 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. The current prospectus ("Prospectus") and statement of additional information ("SAI"), dated February 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 long-term 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	0.55%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.20%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%
Fee Waivers	(0.33)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers¹	0.42%

1. The Manager has contractually committed through January 31, 2025, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at 0.42% for Class R6. 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	\$43
3 Years	\$206
5 Years	\$384
10 Years	\$899

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 45% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, we invest:

- At least 80% of the Fund’s total assets in a diversified portfolio of U.S. and non-U.S. income-producing securities of any quality
- Up to 40% of the Fund’s total assets in equity securities
- Up to 25% of the Fund’s total assets in foreign equity and debt securities

The Fund’s target allocation is as follows:

- 60% to 90% in debt securities; and
- 10% to 40% in equity securities.

We employ a flexible, active allocation strategy to diversify the portfolio across various asset- and sub-asset classes in an attempt to achieve the Fund’s objective over an economic cycle, consistent with an appropriate level of risk. We start our investment process by looking at macroeconomic factors, such as the pace of economic growth, employment conditions, corporate profits, inflation rates, monetary and fiscal policy, within the context of other even broader factors, including the influence of international economic and financial conditions. This top-down, macroeconomic outlook helps us determine the allocations to the various asset- and sub-asset classes. Implementation of these allocations could involve either actively- or passively-managed approaches. We may allocate a maximum of 20% of the Fund’s assets in a manner intended to replicate the performance of indexes.

Within the Fund’s fixed income allocation, we invest in a diversified portfolio of U.S. and non-U.S. income-producing securities of any quality, and we may invest without limit in below investment-grade debt securities (often called “high-yield” securities or “junk bonds”). As part of our below investment-grade debt securities investment strategy, we will generally invest in securities that are rated BB through CCC by S&P, or an equivalent quality rating from another Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization, or as deemed by us to be of comparable quality. We may invest without limit in corporate bonds, government bonds, convertible bonds, loans, municipal bonds, and securitized bonds. We may invest in the debt of U.S. or foreign (including emerging markets) issuers.

Within the Fund’s equity allocation, we generally invest in dividend paying common and preferred stocks, real estate investment trusts and master limited partnerships. We may invest in equities issued by U.S. or foreign (including emerging markets) issuers of any size.

We may invest in derivatives, including listed equity and interest rate futures and swaps, either to manage the risk profile of the portfolio or to efficiently gain exposure to specific areas of the market.

We regularly review the portfolio allocation to ensure that it provides optimal balance of rewards (total return, including income) and risks. We may alter the allocation to asset- and sub-asset classes available for investment if we find that increasing or decreasing allocation to an asset- or sub-asset class would provide a better balance of expected risks and rewards net of the transaction costs of implementing these changes. Within each asset- and sub-asset class, each investment is regularly reviewed and may be sold when it has achieved its valuation target, there is deterioration in the underlying fundamentals of the business, we have identified a more attractive investment opportunity, or the investment does not facilitate the replication of an index’s return and risk characteristics.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Futures Contracts Risk. A Fund that uses futures contracts, which are a type of derivative, is subject to the risk of loss caused by unanticipated market movements. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the prices of futures contracts and the value of their underlying instruments or indexes, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain futures contracts.

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.

Index Tracking Risk. A Fund may not achieve exact correlation between the performance of the Fund and the index it tracks due to factors such as transaction costs, shareholder purchases and redemptions and the timing of changes in the composition of the index. The Fund may invest in only a representative sample of the securities that comprise the index and may hold securities not included in the index, subjecting the Fund to increased tracking risk. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the investment merits of the securities in seeking to replicate an index's composition or performance could cause the Fund's returns to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Loan Risk. Loans may be unrated, less liquid and more difficult to value than traditional debt securities. The highly leveraged capital structure of the borrowers in such transactions may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in financial, economic or market conditions. A Fund may be unable to sell loans at a desired time or price. The Fund may also not be able to control amendments, waivers or the exercise of any remedies that a lender would have under a direct loan and may assume liability as a lender.

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.

Municipal Securities Risk. Municipal securities may be fully or partially backed or enhanced by the taxing authority of a local government, by the current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets, or by the credit of, or liquidity enhancement provided by, a private issuer. Various types of municipal securities are often related in such a way that political, economic or business developments affecting one obligation could affect other municipal securities held by a Fund.

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.

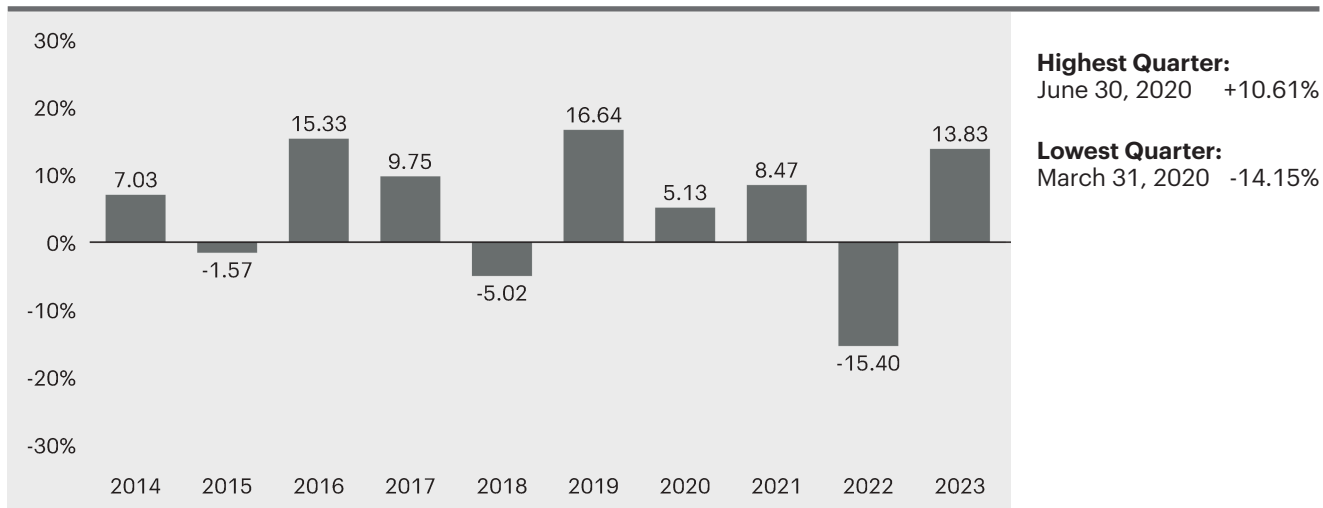
Swaps Risk. Depending on their structure, swap agreements and options to enter into swap agreements ("swaptions"), both of which are types of derivatives, may increase or decrease a Fund's exposure to long- or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values, mortgage-backed securities, corporate borrowing rates, or credit events or other reference points such as security prices or inflation rates.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Government obligations may be adversely impacted by changes in interest rates, and securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or government-sponsored entities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. U.S. Government obligations may be adversely affected by a default by, or decline in the credit quality, of the U.S. Government.

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.

Calendar Year Total Returns for Class R6 as of 12/31 each year¹



Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended 12/31/2023¹

	Inception Date of Share Class	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Class R6	7/31/2018	13.83%	5.08%	4.96%
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		6.17%	1.44%	2.08%
Diversified Income Builder Blended Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) ²		14.44%	7.02%	5.96%
ICE BofA U.S. Cash Pay High Yield Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		13.47%	5.24%	4.52%
MSCI ACWI Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		22.20%	11.72%	7.93%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		5.53%	1.10%	1.81%

1. Historical performance shown for the Class R6 shares prior to their inception reflects the performance of the Institutional Class shares, and includes the higher expenses applicable to the Institutional Class shares. If these expenses had not been included, returns for the Class R6 shares would be higher.
2. Source: Allspring Funds Management, LLC. The Diversified Income Builder Blended Index is composed 60% of the ICE BofA U.S. Cash Pay High Yield Index, 25% of the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Country World Index (ACWI) and 15% of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Prior to February 1, 2020, the Diversified Income Builder Blended Index was composed 65% of the ICE BofA U.S. Cash Pay High Yield Index, and 35% of the Russell 1000[®] Index. Prior to January 2, 2018, the Diversified Income Builder Blended Index was composed 75% of the ICE BofA U.S. Cash Pay High Yield Index, and 25% the Russell 1000[®] Index. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Fund Management

Manager	Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager, Title/Managed Since
Allspring Funds Management, LLC	Allspring Global Investments, LLC	Petros N. Bocray, CFA, FRM , Portfolio Manager /2021 David Kowalske, Jr. , Portfolio Manager / 2024

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Class R6 shares generally are available only to certain retirement plans, including: 401(k) plans, 457 plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans, defined benefit plans, target benefit plans, and non-qualified deferred compensation plans. Class R6 shares also are generally available only to retirement plans where plan level or omnibus accounts are held on the books of the Fund. Class R6 shares also are available to funds of funds including those managed by Allspring Funds Management. Class R6 shares generally are not available to retail accounts but may be offered through intermediaries for the accounts of their customers to certain institutional and fee-based investors, and in each case, only if a dealer agreement is in place with Allspring Funds Distributor, LLC to offer Class R6 shares.

Institutions Purchasing Fund Shares

Minimum Initial Investment

Class R6: Eligible investors are not subject to a minimum initial investment (intermediaries may require different minimum investment amounts)

Minimum Additional Investment

Class R6: None (intermediaries may require different minimum additional investment amounts)

Tax Information

By investing in a Fund through a tax-deferred retirement account, you will not be subject to tax on dividends and capital gains distributions from the Fund or the sale of Fund shares if those amounts remain in the tax-deferred account.

Distributions taken from retirement plan accounts generally are taxable as ordinary income. For special rules concerning tax-deferred retirement accounts, including applications, restrictions, tax advantages, and potential sales charge waivers, contact your investment professional. To determine if a retirement plan may be appropriate for you and to obtain further information, consult your tax adviser.

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