A NEW ERA OF RISING YIELDS AND RISING INFLATION PRESSURES ARE HERE. ARE YOU READY?

With inflation surging and interest rates moving up from generational lows, it may be time to consider if your portfolio has too much duration—or interest-rate sensitivity—risk.[1] If so, The Merger Fund® may help.

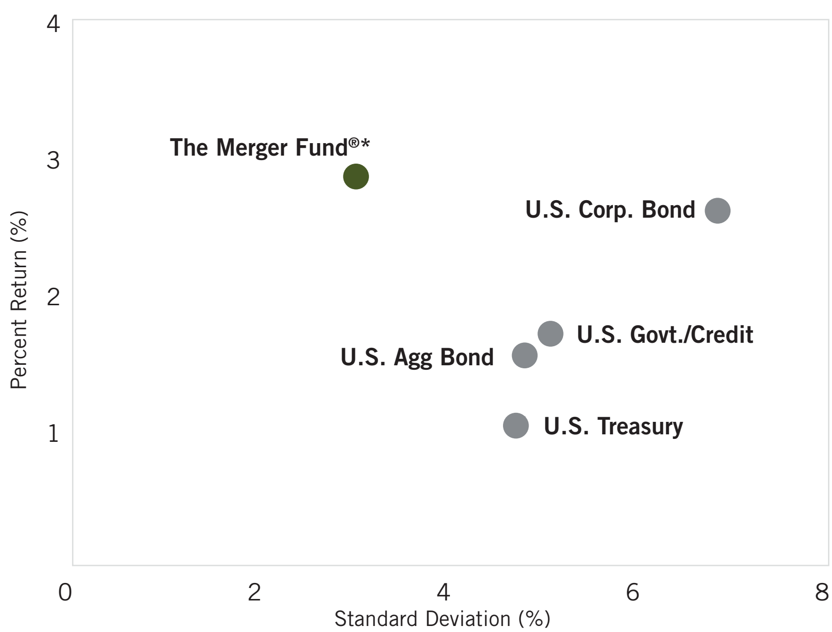
Introduced in 1989, the Fund was the first mutual fund devoted exclusively to merger arbitrage, offering easy access to a time-tested alternative investment strategy with the benefits of mutual fund investing. Merger arbitrage strategies have historically provided attractive absolute returns with lower volatility and minimal correlation, relative to traditional stock and bond strategies, making for a powerful portfolio diversifier.

Three reasons to consider The Merger Fund® as a diversifier to investor bond allocations.

1 Bond-like return profile …

The Fund has historically exhibited higher risk/adjusted returns compared to traditional investment grade bonds, with near zero correlations to the overall bond market.

RISK-REWARD: 10-YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024



	Beta	Sharpe Ratio
The Merger Fund®*	0.05	0.45
U.S. Agg. Bond	—	0.01
U.S. Treasury	0.92	-0.09
U.S. Govt./Credit	1.05	0.04
U.S. Corp. Bond	1.30	0.16

*Class A: MERFX
Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Source: Virtus Performance Analytics and Morningstar. As of 03/31/24. Performance of oldest share class (MERFX) is shown at NAV without a sales charge, which would have reduced performance. Beta and Sharpe Ratio relative to the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Indexes defined on page 3.

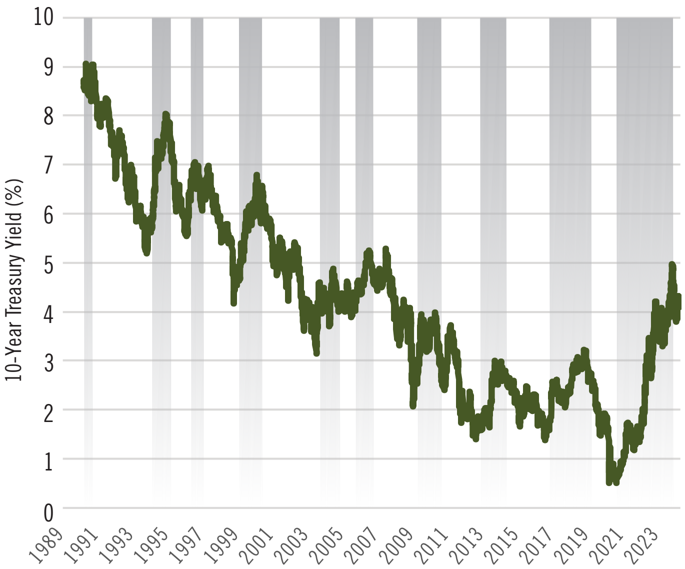
[1]Interest rates and bond prices move in opposite directions. When interest rates rise, the prices of traditional bonds fall. Portfolio exposure to rate movements is often expressed as duration risk, which measures a bond investment's interest rate sensitivity. This risk can be even further amplified by today's historically low yields, which offer little return buffer against any potential bond value declines.

2 … without bond market risks

Unlike a bond portfolio, however, the Fund has historically exhibited positive correlation with interest rate movements, offering a potential hedge against declining bond values.

There have been 10 periods between January 1989 and March 2024 when the 10-Year Treasury yield rose by 1% or more – The Merger Fund® outperformed 10 out 10 times.

10-YEAR TREASURY YIELD
Shaded Areas Indicate Rising Rate Cycles



RISING INTEREST RATE CYCLES
01/01/89-12/31/23

		Performance	
Date Range	**Yield Change**	**Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (%)**	**MERFX (%)**
11/15/1989-5/2/1990	1.27	-1.20	3.49
10/15/1993-11/7/1994	2.86	-4.82	10.43
12/29/1995-8/30/1996	1.38	-0.93	7.16
10/5/1998-1/21/2000	2.63	-1.33	20.65
5/23/2003-6/14/2004	1.55	-1.22	8.80
6/2/2005-6/1/2006	1.24	-0.83	5.48
12/18/2008-4/5/2010	1.91	5.79	9.19
7/24/2012-12/30/2013	1.61	-1.06	4.09
6/27/2016-11/8/2018	1.79	-0.48	4.42
8/4/2020-10/19/2023	4.48	-5.78	1.92
Average	**2.07**	**-1.19**	**7.56**

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Source: Morningstar and Westchester Capital Management. Performance of oldest share class (MERFX) is shown at NAV without a sales charge, which would have reduced performance.

3 Potential for absolute return generation when bonds have been most vulnerable

The Fund has historically provided a stabilizing source of returns when the broad bond market has declined.

The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index has had 34 negative quarters since The Merger Fund's® inception in 1989.

94%	of the time the Fund (at NAV) outperformed the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index
82%	of the time the Fund (at NAV) was positive

The Merger Fund® has provided positive performance in 31 out of 35 years since inception in 1989.*

*The track record refers to the original share class of The Merger Fund®, which was known as Investor Class at the time and is now known as Class A, from inception of 01/31/89 until inception on 08/01/13 of the Institutional Class which is now known as Class I. Returns would differ only to the extent that Class I shares do not have the same expenses as Class A shares.

The Merger Fund® Class A: MERFX, Class I: MERIX

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (%) as of 03/31/24

							Since Inception	
	QTD	**YTD**	**1 YR**	**3 YR**	**5 YR**	**10 YR**	**8/1/2013**	**1/31/1989**
MERIX	0.59	0.59	5.00	1.74	3.07	3.16	3.22	n/a
MERFX NAV	0.53	0.53	4.66	1.43	2.76	2.85	n/a	5.63
MERFX POP	-5.00	-5.00	-1.09	-0.46	1.61	2.27	n/a	5.47
Index 1	1.29	1.29	5.24	2.58	2.02	1.38	1.30	2.97
Index 2	-0.78	-0.78	1.70	-2.46	0.36	1.54	1.65	5.27
Index 3	0.62	0.62	5.41	2.08	3.87	3.32	3.49	6.10

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Please visit virtus.com for performance data current to the most recent month end. Class A shares have a maximum sales charge of 5.50%. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1% may be imposed on certain redemptions within 18 months on purchases on which a finder's fee has been paid. Class I shares have no sales charges and are not available to all investors. See virtus.com for details.

MERIX: The fund class gross expense ratio is 1.37%. The net expense ratio is 1.27%, which reflects a contractual expense reimbursement in effect through 4/30/2025. This ratio reflects the direct and indirect expenses paid by the Fund.

The net expense ratio minus dividend and interest expense on short sales and indirect expenses incurred by the underlying funds in which the Fund invests is 1.17%.

MERFX: The fund class gross expense ratio is 1.67%. The net expense ratio is 1.56%, which reflects a contractual expense reimbursement in effect through 4/30/2025. This ratio reflects the direct and indirect expenses paid by the Fund.

The net expense ratio minus dividend and interest expense on short sales and indirect expenses incurred by the underlying funds in which the Fund invests is 1.46%.

Average annual total return is the annual compound return for the indicated period and reflects the change in share price and the reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains. Returns for periods of one year or less are cumulative returns.

Index 1: The ICE BofA US Treasury Bill 3 Month Index measures performance of the three-month Treasury bill, based on monthly average auction rates. The index is calculated on a total return basis. The index is unmanaged, its returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and is not available for direct investment.

Index 2: The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index measures the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market. The index is calculated on a total return basis. The index is unmanaged, its returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and is not available for direct investment.

Index 3: The Morningstar US Fund Event Driven Category Average contains strategies that attempt to profit when security prices change in response to certain corporate actions, such as bankruptcies, mergers and acquisitions, emergence from bankruptcy, shifts in corporate strategy, and other atypical events. Activist shareholder and distressed investment strategies also fall into this category. These portfolios typically focus on equity securities but can invest across the capital structure. The category average is calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested. The category average is unmanaged and is not available for direct investment.

VIRTUS FUNDS

Interested in learning more? Your financial professional can provide you with more information about the Merger Fund® and merger arbitrage investing, including potential risks and other investment considerations, or visit virtus.com.

IMPORTANT RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Fundamental Risk of Investing: There can be no assurance that the portfolio will achieve its investment objectives. An investment in the portfolio is subject to the risk of loss of principal; shares may decrease in value. **Merger-arbitrage & Event-driven Investing:** Merger-arbitrage and event-driven investing involve the risk that the adviser's evaluation of the outcome of a proposed event, whether it be a merger, reorganization, regulatory issue, or other event, will prove incorrect and that the Fund's return on the investment may be negative. **Short Sales:** The portfolio may engage in short sales, and may incur a loss if the price of a borrowed security increases before the date on which the portfolio replaces the security. **Special Purpose Acqusition Company (SPAC):** The value of a SPAC's securities is particularly dependent on the ability of its management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. There is no guarantee that the SPACs in which the Fund invests will complete an acquisition or that any acquisitions completed by the SPACs in which the fund invests will be profitable. The values of investments in SPACs may be highly volatile and these investments may also have little or no liquidity. **Foreign Investing:** Investing in foreign securities subjects the portfolio to additional risks such as increased volatility; currency fluctuations; less liquidity; less publicly available information about the foreign investment; and political, regulatory, economic, and market risk. **Portfolio Turnover:** The portfolio's principal investment strategies may result in a consistently high portfolio turnover rate. A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when the portfolio is held in a taxable account. **Credit & Interest:** Debt instruments are subject to various risks, including credit and interest rate risk. The issuer of a debt security may fail to make interest and/or principal payments. Values of debt instruments may rise or fall in response to changes in interest rates, and this risk may be enhanced with longer-term maturities. **Derivatives:** Derivatives may include, among other things, futures, options, forwards and swap agreements and may be used in order to hedge portfolio risks, create leverage, or attempt to increase returns. Investments in derivatives may result in increased volatility and the portfolio may incur a loss greater than its principal investment. **Hedging:** The portfolio's hedging strategy will be subject to the portfolio's investment adviser's ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. **Technology Concentration:** Because the portfolio is presently heavily weighted in the technology sector, it will be impacted by that sector's performance more than a portfolio with broader sector diversification. **Sector Focused Investing:** Events negatively affecting a particular industry or market sector in which the portfolio focuses its investments may cause the value of the portfolio to decrease. **Market Volatility:** The value of the securities in the portfolio may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies and/or general economic conditions. Local, regional, or global events such as war or military conflict, terrorism, pandemic, or recession could impact the portfolio, including hampering the ability of the portfolio's manager(s) to invest its assets as intended. **Prospectus:** For additional information on risks, please see the fund's prospectus.

INDEX DEFINITIONS – The **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** measures the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market. The **Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index** measures U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the U.S. Treasury. The **Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index** measures the non-securitized component of the U.S. Aggregate Index. The **Bloomberg Corporate Index** measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Indices are calculated on a total return basis. Indices are unmanaged, their returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and are not available for direct investment.

GLOSSARY – **Beta:** A quantitative measure of the volatility, or systematic risk, of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the market as a whole. **Correlation Coefficient:** A measure that determines the degree to which two variables' movements are associated. The correlation coefficient will vary from -1 to +1. A -1 indicates perfect negative correlation and +1 indicates perfect positive correlation. **Sharpe Ratio:** A risk-adjusted measure calculated using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. **Standard Deviation:** Measures variability of returns around the average return for an investment portfolio. Higher standard deviation suggests greater risk.

Please consider a Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. For this and other information about any Virtus Fund, contact your financial professional, call 800-243-4361, or visit virtus.com for a prospectus or summary prospectus. Read it carefully before investing.

Distributed by **VP Distributors, LLC**, member FINRA and subsidiary of Virtus Investment Partners, Inc.