



Summit Global Investments Prospectus

SGI Peak Growth Fund

Class I Shares (Ticker: SGPKX)

SGI Prudent Growth Fund

Class I Shares (Ticker: SGPGX)

December 31, 2023

of The RBB Fund, Inc.

This Prospectus gives vital information about the SGI Peak Growth Fund and the SGI Prudent Growth Fund (each a "Fund" and together the "Funds"), each an investment portfolio of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the "Company"), including information on investment policies, risks and fees. For your own benefit and protection, please read it before you invest and keep it on hand for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A look at the goals, strategies, risks and financial history of the Funds.

Details about the Funds' service providers.

Policies and instructions for opening, maintaining and closing an account in a Fund.

SUMMARY SECTIONS	1
SGI Peak Growth Fund	1
SGI Prudent Growth Fund	9
 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT EACH FUND'S	
INVESTMENTS AND RISKS	17
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS	23
Investment Adviser	23
Portfolio Managers	23
 SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION	24
Pricing of Fund Shares	24
Market Timing	24
Purchase of Fund Shares	25
Redemption of Fund Shares	29
Dividends and Distributions	31
Taxes	32
 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	35
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	36
FOR MORE INFORMATION	Back Cover

SUMMARY SECTIONS

SGI Peak Growth Fund

Investment Objective

The SGI Peak Growth Fund (for this section only, the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Expenses and Fees

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. Additionally, you may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to an intermediary for transactions in the Fund, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

	<u>Class I</u>
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)	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if applicable)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	
Fund Services Administrative Fee	0.25%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.48%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.84%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.32%
Less Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	<u>0.05%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>2.37%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are indirect fees and expenses that the Portfolio incurs from investing in the shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds and exchange traded funds. Please note that the amount of Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses shown in the above table will differ from the “Financial Highlights” section of the Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Portfolio and does not include indirect expenses such as Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses have been restated for the current fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ Summit Global Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, has contractually agreed to waive management fees and reimburse expenses through December 31, 2024 to the extent that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding certain items discussed below) exceed 1.70% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Fund’s Class I Shares. In determining the Adviser’s obligation to waive advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses, the following expenses are not taken into account: acquired fund fees and expenses, fund services administrative fee, short sale dividend expenses, brokerage commissions, extraordinary items, interest or taxes. This contractual limitation may not be terminated before December 31, 2024 without the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. If at any time the Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including acquired fund fees and expenses, fund services administrative fee, short sale dividend expenses, brokerage commissions, extraordinary items, interest or taxes) for a year are less than 1.70% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Fund’s Class I Shares, the Adviser is entitled

to reimbursement by the Fund of the advisory fees forgone and other payments remitted by the Adviser to the Fund within three years from the date on which such waiver or reimbursement was made, provided such reimbursement does not cause the Fund to exceed expense limitations that were in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement.

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 Class I Shares of 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 (taking into account the contractual expense limitation for the first year). 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
Class I Shares	\$240	\$729	\$1,245	\$2,660

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities of affiliated and unaffiliated open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") (collectively, "Underlying Funds"). The Fund may allocate assets across six categories of Underlying Funds: domestic equities, foreign equities (including emerging markets securities), domestic investment-grade bonds, domestic high yield bonds (also known as "junk bonds"), foreign investment-grade and high yield bonds, and money market funds.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in Underlying Funds focusing on domestic equities and large capitalization foreign equities, a lesser amount in Underlying Funds focused on small and mid-capitalization foreign equities and emerging markets, and a small amount in Underlying Funds focused on domestic investment-grade bonds, domestic high yield bonds, foreign investment-grade and high yield bonds, and money market funds.

The Adviser attempts to lower the Fund's market risk by investing in Underlying Funds that seek to lower the overall volatility of the Fund's portfolio as compared to the S&P 500[®] Index. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down fluctuations in the value of a financial instrument or index. In addition, the Adviser reviews the idiosyncratic risks associated with each Underlying Fund and if these risks are deemed elevated with increased downside risks the Adviser may make changes to the Underlying Funds. The Adviser selects Underlying Funds for the Fund that it anticipates will produce a portfolio with less volatility with more capital protection and consistent returns. While the Adviser attempts to manage the Fund's volatility, there is no guarantee that the strategy will be successful or that the Fund's portfolio will not experience periods of volatility.

Some Underlying Funds may have processes that include environmental, social, and/or governance ("ESG") considerations as part of their investment strategy. Not all Underlying Funds will include ESG as part of their investment strategy.

The Adviser may evaluate how an Underlying Fund uses proxy votes and access to corporate management. This process may include interviews with an Underlying Fund's management and an examination of an Underlying Fund's proxy voting records, prospectus and other reports. The methods that Underlying Funds use may vary.

The Fund may focus its investments in a particular industry or sector for the purpose of capitalizing on performance momentum in that industry or sector due to significant changes in market conditions or geopolitical conditions.

The Fund may sell an Underlying Fund if the Adviser identifies fundamental, ESG, legal or other risks and/or if the risk/return ranking declines due to increasing risk and/or decreasing return potential. The Fund may also decrease weight in an investment for risk control purposes.

Principal Risks

Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The Fund's principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions or other factors.

- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** Affiliated fund risk is the risk that the Adviser may select investments for the Fund based on its own financial interests rather than the Fund's interests. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting the Underlying Funds because the fees paid to the Adviser by some affiliated Underlying Funds may be higher than other Underlying Funds or the Underlying Funds may be in need of assets to enhance their appeal to other investors, liquidity and trading and/or to enable them to carry out their investment strategies. However, the Adviser is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the Fund's best interest when selecting Underlying Funds.
- **Currency Risk.** Underlying Funds that invest in foreign securities are subject to currency risk associated with securities that trade or are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and that may be affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. An increase in the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to a foreign currency may cause the U.S. dollar value of an investment in that country to decline. Foreign currencies also are subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government controls.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** Cyber security risk is the risk of an unauthorized breach and access to Fund assets, Fund or customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the Underlying Funds, the Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality or prevent Fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions. The Fund and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers, the Underlying Funds, and the Underlying Funds' third-party service providers and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund, the Underlying Funds, or their respective investment advisers. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund, the Underlying Funds, or third-party service providers may adversely impact and cause financial losses to the Fund or its shareholders. Issuers of securities in which the Fund or the Underlying Funds invest are also subject to cyber security risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures.
- **Dividend-Paying Securities Risk.** Underlying Funds that invest in dividend-paying securities may be subject to the risk that the company issuing such securities may fail and have to decrease or eliminate its dividend. In such an event, an Underlying Fund, and in turn the Fund, may not only lose the dividend payout but the stock price of the company may fall.

- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Investment in emerging market securities involves greater risk than that associated with investment in foreign securities of developed foreign countries. These risks include volatile currency exchange rates, periods of high inflation, increased risk of default, greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, less governmental supervision and regulation of securities markets, weaker auditing and financial reporting standards, lack of liquidity in the markets, and the significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging market issuers. The information available about an emerging market issuer may be less reliable than for comparable issuers in more developed capital markets. In addition, investments in certain emerging markets are subject to an elevated risk of loss resulting from market manipulation and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). The legal rights and remedies available for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the rights and remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors in emerging markets may be limited.
- **Environmental, Social and Governance Investing Risk.** ESG investing risk is the risk stemming from the ESG factors that some Underlying Funds may apply in selecting securities. Some Underlying Funds may screen out particular companies that do not meet their ESG criteria. This may affect the Underlying Funds' and the Fund's exposure to certain companies or industries and cause the Underlying Funds to forego certain investment opportunities. The Underlying Funds' results may be lower than other funds that do not use ESG ratings and/or screen out certain companies or industries. Certain Underlying Funds may screen out companies that they believe may have higher downside risk and lower ESG ratings, but investors may differ in their views of ESG characteristics. As a result, the Underlying Funds may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor.
- **Equity Risk.** The Underlying Funds' investments in common stock are subject to market, economic and business risks that will cause their price to fluctuate over time. Therefore, an investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these fluctuations. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund Risk.** In addition to risks generally associated with investments in investment company securities, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to traditional mutual funds: (i) an ETF's shares may trade at a market price that is above or below their net asset value ("NAV"); (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; (iii) the ETF may employ an investment strategy that utilizes high leverage ratios; or (iv) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. Certain ETFs may be thinly traded and experience large spreads between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer. The existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for an ETF's shares could result in such shares trading at a significant premium or discount to their NAV.
- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Funds that invest in fixed income securities, the Fund will be subject to fixed income securities risks. While fixed income securities normally fluctuate less in price than stocks, there have been extended periods of increases in interest rates that have caused significant declines in fixed income securities prices. The values of fixed income securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of their issuers. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the higher the degree of risk as to the payment of interest and return of principal.

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed income security may not be able to make interest and principal payments when due. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. An Underlying Fund could also be delayed or hindered in its enforcement of rights against an issuer, guarantor, or counterparty.

Duration Risk. Prices of fixed income securities with longer effective maturities are more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter effective maturities.

Income Risk. The Fund's income could decline due to falling market interest rates. In a falling interest rate environment, the Fund may be required to invest in Underlying Funds that invest their assets in lower-yielding securities. Because interest rates vary, it is impossible to predict the income or yield of the Fund for any particular period.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of the Fund or an Underlying Fund may fluctuate based upon changes in interest rates and market conditions. As interest rates increase, the value of an Underlying Fund's income-producing investments may go down. For example, bonds tend to decrease in value when interest rates rise. Debt obligations with longer maturities typically offer higher yields, but are subject to greater price movements as a result of interest rate changes than debt obligations with shorter maturities. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and an Underlying Fund's investments and may also affect the liquidity of fixed income securities and instruments held by an Underlying Fund.

Prepayment Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in securities that are subject to fluctuations in yield, due to prepayment rates that may be faster or slower than expected.

Rating Risk. If a rating agency gives a debt security a lower rating, the value of the debt security will decline because investors will demand a higher rate of return.

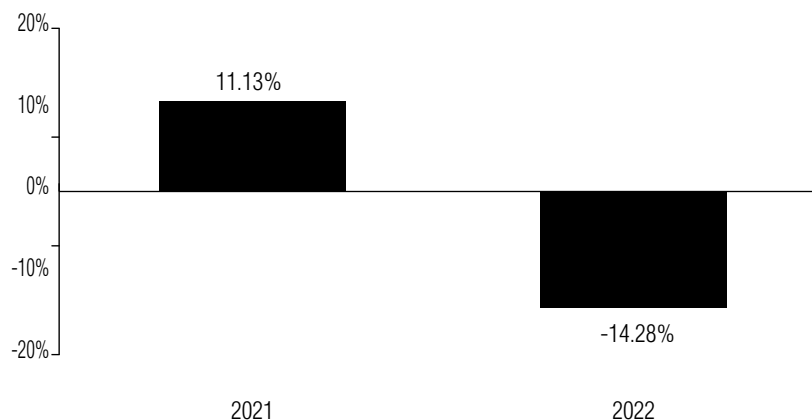
- **Foreign Custody Risk.** An Underlying Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Underlying Fund's custodian (each a "Foreign Custodian"). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on the Underlying Fund's ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often undeveloped and may be considerably less well-regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Underlying Funds that invest in foreign securities may be subject to special risks, including, but not limited to, currency exchange rate volatility, political, social or economic instability, less publicly available information, less stringent investor protections and differences in taxation, auditing and other financial practices. Investments in emerging market securities by Underlying Funds are subject to higher risks than those in developed countries because there is greater uncertainty in less established markets and economies.
- **Growth Risk.** If an Underlying Fund's adviser's perception of a company's growth potential are wrong, the securities purchased by that Underlying Fund may not perform as expected, thereby reducing the Underlying Fund's and the Fund's return.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The risk that when investing on a shorter-term basis, the Fund may as a result trade more frequently and incur higher levels of brokerage fees and commissions and cause higher levels of current tax liability to shareholders of the Fund. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is considered to be high. The Adviser may engage in active trading, and will not consider portfolio turnover a limiting factor in making decisions for the Fund.
- **High-Yield Securities ("Junk Bond") Risk.** To the extent that a Fund invests in Underlying Funds that invest in high-yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds"), the Fund may be subject to greater levels of interest rate and credit risk than funds that do not invest in such securities. Junk bonds are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce an Underlying Fund's ability to sell these securities (liquidity risk). If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the Underlying Fund may lose its entire investment, which will affect the Underlying Fund's and the Fund's return.

- **Index Management Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in an Underlying Fund that is intended to track a target index, it is subject to the risk that the Underlying Fund may track its target index less closely. For example, an adviser to the Underlying Fund may select securities that are not fully representative of the index, and the Underlying Fund's transaction expenses, and the size and timing of its cash flows, may result in the Underlying Fund's performance being different than that of its index. Additionally, the Underlying Fund will generally reflect the performance of its target index even when the index does not perform well.
- **Industry or Sector Focus Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Funds that focus their investments in a particular industry or sector, the Fund's shares may be more volatile and fluctuate more than shares of a fund investing in a broader range of securities.
- **Large-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The stocks of large capitalization companies as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing an Underlying Fund and the Fund to underperform investments that focus solely on small- or medium- capitalization stocks.
- **Low Volatility Risk.** Underlying Funds with investments in low volatility companies are seen as having a lower risk profile than the overall markets. However, a portfolio comprised of low volatility Underlying Funds may not produce investment exposure that has lower variability to changes in market levels. Investing in low volatility Underlying Funds may limit the Fund's gains in rising markets.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to the risk of poor investment selection in Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds may not perform as well as expected, and/or the Fund's portfolio management practices may not work to achieve their desired result.
- **Market Risk.** The NAV of the Fund will change with changes in the market value of its portfolio positions. Investors may lose money. The value of investments held by the Fund may increase or decrease in response to economic, political, financial, public health crises (such as epidemics or pandemics) or other disruptive events (whether real, expected or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets. Although the Fund will invest in Underlying Funds that the Adviser believes will produce less volatility, there is no guarantee that the Underlying Funds will perform as expected. The prices of securities held by the Underlying Funds may decline in response to conditions affecting the general economy, overall market changes, local, regional or global political, social or economic instability, and currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.
- **Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The stocks of mid-capitalization companies that the Underlying Funds may invest in may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies.
- **Opportunity Risk.** As with all mutual funds, the Fund is subject to the risk of missing out on an opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of it are tied up in less advantageous investments.
- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** Small-cap companies that the Underlying Funds may invest in may be more volatile than, and not as readily marketable as, those of larger companies. Small companies may also have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may be dependent on relatively small or inexperienced management groups. Additionally, the trading volume of small-cap company securities may make them more difficult to sell than those of larger companies. Moreover, the lack of an efficient market for the securities may make them difficult to value.
- **Underlying Funds Risk.** Investing in Underlying Funds may result in duplication of expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to the Fund's own expenses. The Fund's investment performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective are directly related to the performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. The risk of owning an Underlying Fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments the Underlying Fund holds. The Fund may incur brokerage fees in connection with its purchase of ETF shares. The SEC has adopted revisions to the rules permitting funds to invest in other investment companies to streamline and enhance the regulatory framework applicable to fund of funds arrangements. While Rule 12d1-4 permits more types of fund of fund arrangements without reliance on an exemptive order or no-action letters, it imposes new conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures. Rule 12d1-4 went into effect on January 19, 2021.

Performance Information

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's Class I Shares has varied year to year. The bar chart assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual total returns for the one-year and since-inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all such investments, past performance, both before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how the Peak Growth Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.sgiam.com or by calling 1-855-744-8500.

TOTAL RETURNS FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31



Best Quarter: 7.73% in the quarter ended December 31, 2022
Worst Quarter: -10.10% in the quarter ended September 30, 2022

The year-to-date total return for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was 3.54%.

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2022)

<i>SGI Peak Growth Fund</i>	1 Year	Since Inception, (June 8, 2020)
Return Before Taxes	-14.28%	4.01%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-14.28%	2.35%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-8.45%	2.56%
S&P 500® Index (reflects reinvestment of dividends and no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	8.62%

After-tax returns 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 an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In certain cases, the figure representing "Return after Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than the other return figures for the same period, since a higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

Summit Global Investments, LLC

Portfolio Managers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title with Adviser</i>	<i>Tenure with the Fund</i>
David Harden	President and Portfolio Manager	Since Inception in 2020
Aash Shah, CFA®	Portfolio Manager	Since Inception in 2020

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You can purchase and redeem shares of the Fund only on days the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open. The minimum initial purchase or exchange into the Fund is \$1,000. Subsequent investments must be in amounts of \$100 or more. The Fund may waive minimums for purchases or exchanges through employer-sponsored retirement plans and individual retirement accounts. Shares of the Fund may be available through certain brokerage firms, financial institutions and other industry professionals (collectively, “Service Organizations”). Shares of the Fund may also be purchased and redeemed directly through the Company by the means described below.

Purchase and Redemption By Mail:

SGI Peak Growth Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight Mail:
SGI Peak Growth Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Purchase and Redemption By Wire:

Before sending any wire, call U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the “Transfer Agent”) at 855-744-8500 to confirm the current wire instructions for the Fund.

Redemption By Telephone:

If you select the option to redeem by telephone on your account application, you may call the Transfer Agent at 855-744-8500.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that generally may be taxed at ordinary income or capital gains rates.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), 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 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.

SUMMARY SECTION

SGI Prudent Growth Fund

Investment Objective

The SGI Prudent Growth Fund (for this section only, the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Expenses and Fees

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. Additionally, you may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to an intermediary for transactions in the Fund, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

	<u>Class I</u>
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)	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if applicable)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	
Fund Services Administrative Fee	0.25%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.37%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.60%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.97%
Less Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	<u>0.10%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>2.07%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are indirect fees and expenses that the Portfolio incurs from investing in the shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds and exchange traded funds. Please note that the amount of Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses shown in the above table will differ from the “Financial Highlights” section of the Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Portfolio and does not include indirect expenses such as Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses have been restated for the current fiscal year.

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to reimbursement by the Fund of the advisory fees forgone and other payments remitted by the Adviser to the Fund within three years from the date on which such waiver or reimbursement was made, provided such reimbursement does not cause the Fund to exceed expense limitations that were in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement.

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 Class I Shares of 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 (taking into account the contractual expense limitation for the first year). 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
Class I Shares	\$210	\$628	\$1,072	\$2,304

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities of affiliated and unaffiliated open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") (collectively, "Underlying Funds"). The Fund may allocate assets across six categories of Underlying Funds: domestic equities, foreign equities (including emerging markets securities), domestic investment-grade bonds, domestic high yield bonds (also known as "junk bonds"), foreign investment-grade and high yield bonds, and money market funds.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in Underlying Funds focused on domestic equities, a lesser amount in Underlying Funds focused on large capitalization foreign equities, mid-capitalization foreign equities, emerging markets and domestic investment-grade bonds, and a small amount in Underlying Funds focused on small-capitalization foreign equities, domestic high yield bonds, foreign investment-grade and high yield bonds, and money market funds.

The Adviser attempts to lower the Fund's market risk by investing in Underlying Funds that seek to lower the overall volatility of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund seeks volatility between 60%-80% as compared to the S&P 500® Index. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down fluctuations in the value of a financial instrument or index. In addition, the Adviser reviews the idiosyncratic risks associated with each Underlying Fund and if these risks are deemed elevated with increased downside risks the Adviser may make changes to the Underlying Funds. The Adviser selects Underlying Funds for the Fund that it anticipates will produce a portfolio with less volatility with more capital protection and consistent returns. While the Adviser attempts to manage the Fund's volatility, there is no guarantee that the strategy will be successful or that the Fund's portfolio will not experience periods of higher volatility.

Some Underlying Funds may have processes that include environmental, social, and/or governance ("ESG") considerations as part of their investment strategy. Not all Underlying Funds will include ESG as part of their investment strategy.

The Adviser may evaluate how an Underlying Fund uses proxy votes and access to corporate management. This process may include interviews with an Underlying Fund's management and an examination of an Underlying Fund's proxy voting records, prospectus and other reports. The methods that Underlying Funds use may vary.

The Fund may focus its investments in a particular industry or sector for the purpose of capitalizing on performance momentum in that industry or sector due to significant changes in market conditions or geopolitical conditions.

The Fund may sell an Underlying Fund if the Adviser identifies fundamental, ESG, legal or other risks and/or if the risk/return ranking declines due to increasing risk and/or decreasing return potential. The Fund may also decrease weight in an investment for risk control purposes.

Principal Risks

Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The Fund's principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions or other factors.

- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** Affiliated fund risk is the risk that the Adviser may select investments for the Fund based on its own financial interests rather than the Fund's interests. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting the Underlying Funds because the fees paid to the Adviser by some affiliated Underlying Funds may be higher than other Underlying Funds or the Underlying Funds may be in need of assets to enhance their appeal to other investors, liquidity and trading and/or to enable them to carry out their investment strategies. However, the Adviser is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the Fund's best interest when selecting Underlying Funds.
- **Currency Risk.** Underlying Funds that invest in foreign securities are subject to currency risk associated with securities that trade or are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and that may be affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. An increase in the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to a foreign currency may cause the U.S. dollar value of an investment in that country to decline. Foreign currencies also are subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government controls.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** Cyber security risk is the risk of an unauthorized breach and access to Fund assets, Fund or customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the Underlying Funds, the investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality or prevent Fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions. The Fund and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers, the Underlying Funds, and the Underlying Funds' third-party service providers and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund, the Underlying Funds, or their respective investment advisers. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund, the Underlying Funds, or third-party service providers may adversely impact and cause financial losses to the Fund or its shareholders. Issuers of securities in which the Fund or the Underlying Funds invest are also subject to cyber security risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures.
- **Dividend-Paying Securities Risk.** Underlying Funds that invest in dividend-paying securities may be subject to the risk that the company issuing such securities may fail and have to decrease or eliminate its dividend. In such an event, an Underlying Fund, and in turn the Fund, may not only lose the dividend payout but the stock price of the company may fall.

- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Investment in emerging market securities involves greater risk than that associated with investment in foreign securities of developed foreign countries. These risks include volatile currency exchange rates, periods of high inflation, increased risk of default, greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, less governmental supervision and regulation of securities markets, weaker auditing and financial reporting standards, lack of liquidity in the markets, and the significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging market issuers. The information available about an emerging market issuer may be less reliable than for comparable issuers in more developed capital markets. In addition, investments in certain emerging markets are subject to an elevated risk of loss resulting from market manipulation and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). The legal rights and remedies available for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the rights and remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors in emerging markets may be limited.
- **Environmental, Social and Governance Investing Risk.** ESG investing risk is the risk stemming from the ESG factors that some Underlying Funds may apply in selecting securities. Some Underlying Funds may screen out particular companies that do not meet their ESG criteria. This may affect the Underlying Funds' and the Fund's exposure to certain companies or industries and cause the Underlying Funds to forego certain investment opportunities. The Underlying Funds' results may be lower than other funds that do not use ESG ratings and/or screen out certain companies or industries. Certain Underlying Funds may screen out companies that they believe may have higher downside risk and lower ESG ratings, but investors may differ in their views of ESG characteristics. As a result, the Underlying Funds may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor.
- **Equity Risk.** The Underlying Funds' investments in common stock are subject to market, economic and business risks that will cause their price to fluctuate over time. Therefore, an investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these fluctuations. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund Risk.** In addition to risks generally associated with investments in investment company securities, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to traditional mutual funds: (i) an ETF's shares may trade at a market price that is above or below their net asset value ("NAV"); (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; (iii) the ETF may employ an investment strategy that utilizes high leverage ratios; or (iv) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. Certain ETFs may be thinly traded and experience large spreads between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer. The existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for an ETF's shares could result in such shares trading at a significant premium or discount to their NAV.
- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Funds that invest in fixed income securities, the Fund will be subject to fixed income securities risks. While fixed income securities normally fluctuate less in price than stocks, there have been extended periods of increases in interest rates that have caused significant declines in fixed income securities prices. The values of fixed income securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of their issuers. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the higher the degree of risk as to the payment of interest and return of principal.

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed income security may not be able to make interest and principal payments when due. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. An Underlying Fund could also be delayed or hindered in its enforcement of rights against an issuer, guarantor, or counterparty.

Duration Risk. Prices of fixed income securities with longer effective maturities are more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter effective maturities.

Income Risk. The Fund's income could decline due to falling market interest rates. In a falling interest rate environment, the Fund may be required to invest in Underlying Funds that invest their assets in lower-yielding securities. Because interest rates vary, it is impossible to predict the income or yield of the Fund for any particular period.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of the Fund or an Underlying Fund may fluctuate based upon changes in interest rates and market conditions. As interest rates increase, the value of an Underlying Fund's income-producing investments may go down. For example, bonds tend to decrease in value when interest rates rise. Debt obligations with longer maturities typically offer higher yields, but are subject to greater price movements as a result of interest rate changes than debt obligations with shorter maturities. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and an Underlying Fund's investments and may also affect the liquidity of fixed income securities and instruments held by an Underlying Fund.

Prepayment Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in securities that are subject to fluctuations in yield, due to prepayment rates that may be faster or slower than expected.

Rating Risk. If a rating agency gives a debt security a lower rating, the value of the debt security will decline because investors will demand a higher rate of return.

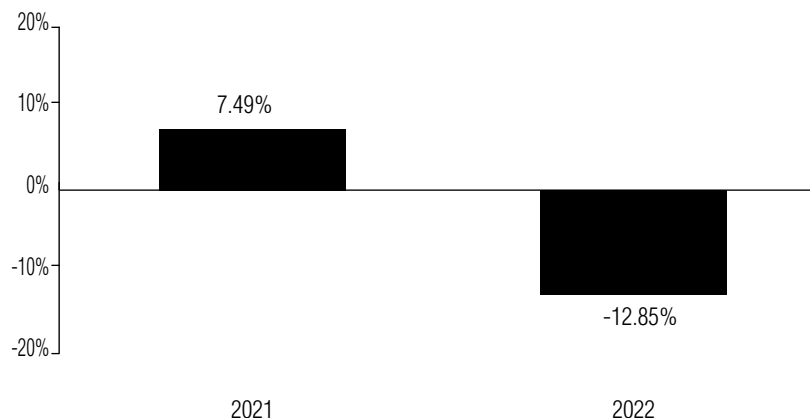
- **Foreign Custody Risk.** An Underlying Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Underlying Fund's custodian (each a "Foreign Custodian"). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on the Underlying Fund's ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often undeveloped and may be considerably less well-regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Underlying Funds that invest in foreign securities may be subject to special risks, including, but not limited to, currency exchange rate volatility, political, social or economic instability, less publicly available information, less stringent investor protections and differences in taxation, auditing and other financial practices. Investments in emerging market securities by Underlying Funds are subject to higher risks than those in developed countries because there is greater uncertainty in less established markets and economies.
- **Growth Risk.** If an Underlying Fund's adviser's perceptions of a company's growth potential is wrong, the securities purchased by that Underlying Fund may not perform as expected, thereby reducing the Underlying Fund's and the Fund's return.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The risk that when investing on a shorter-term basis, the Fund may as a result trade more frequently and incur higher levels of brokerage fees and commissions and cause higher levels of current tax liability to shareholders of the Fund. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is considered to be high. The Adviser may engage in active trading, and will not consider portfolio turnover a limiting factor in making decisions for the Fund.
- **High-Yield Securities ("Junk Bond") Risk.** To the extent that a Fund invests in Underlying Funds that invest in high-yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds"), the Fund may be subject to greater levels of interest rate and credit risk than funds that do not invest in such securities. Junk bonds are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce an Underlying Fund's ability to sell these securities (liquidity risk). If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the Underlying Fund may lose its entire investment, which will affect the Underlying Fund's and the Fund's return.

- **Index Management Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in an Underlying Fund that is intended to track a target index, it is subject to the risk that the Underlying Fund may track its target index less closely. For example, an adviser to the Underlying Fund may select securities that are not fully representative of the index, and the Underlying Fund's transaction expenses, and the size and timing of its cash flows, may result in the Underlying Fund's performance being different than that of its index. Additionally, the Underlying Fund will generally reflect the performance of its target index even when the index does not perform well.
- **Industry or Sector Focus Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Funds that focus their investments in a particular industry or sector, the Fund's shares may be more volatile and fluctuate more than shares of a fund investing in a broader range of securities.
- **Large-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The stocks of large capitalization companies as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing an Underlying Fund and the Fund to underperform investments that focus solely on small- or medium- capitalization stocks.
- **Low Volatility Risk.** Underlying Funds with investments in low volatility companies are seen as having a lower risk profile than the overall markets. However, a portfolio comprised of low volatility Underlying Funds may not produce investment exposure that has lower variability to changes in market levels. Investing in low volatility Underlying Funds may limit the Fund's gains in rising markets.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to the risk of poor investment selection in Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds may not perform as well as expected, and/or the Fund's portfolio management practices may not work to achieve their desired result.
- **Market Risk.** The NAV of the Fund will change with changes in the market value of its portfolio positions. Investors may lose money. The value of investments held by the Fund may increase or decrease in response to economic, political, financial, public health crises (such as epidemics or pandemics) or other disruptive events (whether real, expected or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets. Although the Fund will invest in Underlying Funds that the Adviser believes will produce less volatility, there is no guarantee that the Underlying Funds will perform as expected. The prices of securities held by the Underlying Funds may decline in response to conditions affecting the general economy, overall market changes, local, regional or global political, social or economic instability, and currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.
- **Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The stocks of mid-capitalization companies that the Underlying Funds may invest in may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies.
- **Opportunity Risk.** As with all mutual funds, the Fund is subject to the risk of missing out on an opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of it are tied up in less advantageous investments.
- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** Small-cap companies that the Underlying Funds may invest in may be more volatile than, and not as readily marketable as, those of larger companies. Small companies may also have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may be dependent on relatively small or inexperienced management groups. Additionally, the trading volume of small-cap company securities may make them more difficult to sell than those of larger companies. Moreover, the lack of an efficient market for the securities may make them difficult to value.
- **Underlying Funds Risk.** Investing in Underlying Funds may result in duplication of expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to the Fund's own expenses. The Fund's investment performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective are directly related to the performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. The risk of owning an Underlying Fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments the Underlying Fund holds. The Fund may incur brokerage fees in connection with its purchase of ETF shares. The SEC has adopted revisions to the rules permitting funds to invest in other investment companies to streamline and enhance the regulatory framework applicable to fund of funds arrangements. While Rule 12d1-4 permits more types of fund of fund arrangements without reliance on an exemptive order or no-action letters, it imposes new conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures. Rule 12d1-4 went into effect on January 19, 2021. The rescission of the applicable exemptive orders and the withdrawal of the applicable no-action letters was effective on January 19, 2022.

Performance Information

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's Class I Shares has varied year to year. The bar chart assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual total returns for the one-year and since-inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all such investments, past performance, both before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.sgi-am.com or by calling 1-855-744-8500.

TOTAL RETURNS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31



Best Quarter: 5.91% in the quarter ended December 31, 2022
Worst Quarter: -8.23% in the quarter ended June 30, 2022

The year-to-date total return for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was 2.36%.

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2022)

<i>S&I Prudent Growth Fund</i>	1 Year	Since Inception, (June 8, 2020)
Return Before Taxes	-12.85%	1.23%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-12.88%	0.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-7.59%	0.70%
S&P 500® Index (reflects reinvestment of dividends and no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	8.62%
Composite Index (60% S&P 500 Index and 40% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index) (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	-15.79%	3.27%

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

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

Summit Global Investments, LLC

Portfolio Managers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title with Adviser</i>	<i>Tenure with the Fund</i>
David Harden	President and Portfolio Manager	Since Inception in 2020
Aash Shah, CFA®	Portfolio Manager	Since Inception in 2020

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You can purchase and redeem shares of the Fund only on days the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open. The minimum initial purchase or exchange into the Fund is \$1,000. Subsequent investments must be in amounts of \$100 or more. The Fund may waive minimums for purchases or exchanges through employer-sponsored retirement plans and individual retirement accounts. Shares of the Fund may be available through certain brokerage firms, financial institutions and other industry professionals (collectively, “Service Organizations”). Shares of the Fund may also be purchased and redeemed directly through the Company by the means described below.

Purchase and Redemption By Mail:

SGI Prudent Growth Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight Mail:
SGI Prudent Growth Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Purchase and Redemption By Wire:

Before sending any wire, call U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the “Transfer Agent”) at 855-744-8500 to confirm the current wire instructions for the Fund.

Redemption By Telephone:

If you select the option to redeem by telephone on your account application, you may call the Transfer Agent at 855-744-8500.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that generally may be taxed at ordinary income or capital gains rates.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), 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 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT EACH FUND'S INVESTMENTS AND RISKS

This section provides some additional information about the Funds' investments and certain portfolio management techniques that the Funds may use. More information about the Funds' investments and portfolio management techniques, and related risks, is included in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Investment Objectives

The SGI Peak Growth Fund's investment objective is to seek capital appreciation. The SGI Prudent Growth Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term capital appreciation. Each Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the Company without shareholder approval. Shareholders will, however, receive 60 days' prior notice of any changes. Any such changes may result in a Fund having an investment objective different from the objective that the shareholder considered appropriate at the time of investment in the Fund.

Additional Information About Each Fund's Principal Investments and Risks

Affiliated Fund Risk. The Funds' investment in Underlying Funds may have the effect of creating economies of scale, possibly resulting in lower expense ratios for the Underlying Funds, because the Funds may own substantial portions of the shares of the Underlying Funds. However, redemption of the Underlying Fund shares by one or more Funds could cause the expense ratio of an Underlying Fund to increase, as its fixed costs would be spread over a smaller asset base. Because of large positions of certain Funds, the Underlying Funds may experience relatively large inflows and outflows of cash due to Funds' purchases and sales of Underlying Fund shares. Although the Adviser may seek to minimize the impact of these transactions where possible, for example, by structuring them over a reasonable period of time or through other measures, Underlying Funds may experience increased expenses as they buy and sell portfolio securities to manage the cash flow effect related to these transactions. Further, when the Adviser structures transactions over a reasonable period of time in order to manage the potential impact of the buy and sell decisions for the Funds, those Funds, including funds-of-funds, may pay more or less (for purchase activity) or receive more or less (for redemption activity), for shares of the Underlying Funds than if the transactions were executed in one transaction. In addition, substantial redemptions by the Funds within a short period of time could require the Underlying Fund to liquidate positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, which may have the effect of reducing or eliminating potential gain or causing it to realize a loss. Substantial redemptions may also adversely affect the ability of the Underlying Fund to implement its investment strategy. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest with respect to Fund investments in Underlying Funds, particularly when an Underlying Fund has low assets. The Adviser also has an economic conflict of interest in determining the allocation of the Funds' assets among the Underlying Funds, as it earns different fees from the various Underlying Funds.

Currency Risk. An Underlying Fund's investment in foreign securities involves currency risk associated with securities that trade or are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and that may be affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. An increase in the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to a foreign currency may cause the U.S. dollar value of an investment in that country to decline. Foreign currencies also are subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government controls.

Cyber Security Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, the Funds and the Underlying Funds are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security failures or breaches by the Funds' or an Underlying Fund's adviser and other service providers (including, but not limited to, the Funds' or an Underlying Fund's accountant, custodian, transfer agent and administrator), and the issuers of securities in which the Underlying Funds invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Funds' or an Underlying Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial

costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Funds and the Underlying Funds, and issuers in which the Underlying Funds invest. A Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Dividend-Paying Securities Risk. A company issuing dividend-paying securities may fail and have to decrease or eliminate its dividend. In such an event, an Underlying Fund, and in turn a Fund, may not only lose the dividend payout but the stock price of the company may fall.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investment in emerging market securities involves greater risk than that associated with investment in foreign securities of developed foreign countries. These risks include volatile currency exchange rates, periods of high inflation, increased risk of default, greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, less governmental supervision and regulation of securities markets, weaker auditing and financial reporting standards, lack of liquidity in the markets, and the significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging market issuers. The information available about an emerging market issuer may be less reliable than for comparable issuers in more developed capital markets. Further, investments in securities of issuers located in certain emerging countries involve the risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, substantial economic, political and social disruptions and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). The legal rights and remedies available for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the rights and remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors in emerging markets may be limited.

Equity Risk. Underlying Funds that invest in common stocks are subject to market, economic and business risks that will cause their price to fluctuate over time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of an Underlying Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility. An investment in the Funds may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these fluctuations. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

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Rating Risk. If a rating agency gives a debt security a lower rating, the value of the debt security will decline because investors will demand a higher rate of return.

Foreign Custody Risk. The Underlying Funds may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Underlying Fund's custodian (each a "Foreign Custodian"). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on the Underlying Fund's ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often undeveloped and may be considerably less well-regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.

Foreign Securities Risk. Foreign securities are subject to special risks, including risks associated with more or less foreign government regulation; less public information; less stringent investor protections; less stringent accounting, corporate governance, financial reporting and disclosure standards; less economic, political and social stability; and differences in taxation, auditing and other financial practices. The Underlying Funds may invest in securities of foreign issuers that are traded or denominated in U.S. dollars primarily through depositary receipts. Depositary receipts may be available through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all of the costs of the unsponsored facility. The depository of an unsponsored facility is frequently under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through, to the holders of the receipts, voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. The depository of unsponsored depositary receipts may provide less information to receipt holders. Investments in emerging markets securities by Underlying Funds are subject to higher risks than those in developed countries because there is greater uncertainty in less established markets and economies. In addition, foreign securities in which the Underlying Funds invest may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Underlying Funds calculate their NAV. Furthermore, certain foreign securities in which

the Underlying Funds invest may be listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Underlying Funds do not calculate their NAV. As a result, the value of the Underlying Funds', and thus the Fund's, holdings may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

Growth Risk. If an Underlying Fund's adviser's perceptions of a company's growth potential is wrong, the securities purchased by that Underlying Fund may not perform as expected, thereby reducing the Underlying Fund's and a Fund's return.

High-Yield Securities ("Junk Bond") Risk. Underlying Funds that invest in high-yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") may be subject to greater levels of interest rate and credit risk than funds that do not invest in such securities. Junk bonds are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce an Underlying Fund's ability to sell these securities (liquidity risk). If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the Underlying Fund may lose its entire investment, which will affect the Underlying Fund's and a Fund's return.

Index Management Risk. To the extent the Funds invest in an Underlying Fund that is intended to track a target index, it is subject to the risk that the Underlying Fund may track its target index less closely. For example, an adviser to the Underlying Fund may select securities that are not fully representative of the index, and the Underlying Fund's transaction expenses, and the size and timing of its cash flows, may result in the Underlying Fund's performance being different than that of its index. Additionally, the Underlying Fund will generally reflect the performance of its target index even when the index does not perform well.

Industry or Sector Focus Risk. Underlying Funds in which a Fund invests may focus their investments in a particular industry or sector, and accordingly the Fund's shares may be more volatile and fluctuate more than shares of a fund investing in a broader range of securities. An Underlying Fund may invest in a specific industry or sector in order to capitalize on performance momentum or reduce downside exposure due to significant changes in market conditions, economic conditions, or geopolitical conditions.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large capitalization companies as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the Underlying Funds and the Funds to underperform investments that focus solely on small- or medium- capitalization stocks.

Low Volatility Risk. Underlying Funds with investments in low volatility companies are seen as having a lower risk profile than the overall markets. However, a portfolio comprised of low volatility Underlying Funds may not produce investment exposure that has lower variability to changes in market levels. Investing in low volatility Underlying Funds may limit a Fund's gains in rising markets.

Management Risk. Each Fund is subject to the risk of poor investment selection in Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds in each Fund may not perform as well as expected, and/or the Fund's portfolio management practices may not work to achieve their desired result. If the Adviser's perception of an Underlying Fund's value is not realized in the expected time frame, a Fund's overall performance may suffer.

Market Risk. The NAV of a Fund will change with changes in the market value of its portfolio positions. Investors may lose money. Although the Funds will invest in Underlying Funds that the Adviser believes will produce less volatility, there is no guarantee that the Underlying Funds will perform as expected. The prices of securities held by the Funds may decline in response to conditions affecting the general economy, overall market changes, local, regional or global political, social or economic instability, and currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Periods of unusually high financial market volatility and restrictive credit conditions, at times limited to a particular sector or geographic area, have occurred in the past and may be expected to recur in the future. Some countries, including the United States, have adopted or have signaled protectionist trade measures, relaxation of the financial industry regulations that followed the financial crisis, and/or reductions to corporate taxes. The scope of these policy changes is still developing, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations of change, which could increase volatility, particularly if a resulting policy runs counter to the market's expectations. The outcome of such changes cannot be foreseen at the present time. In addition, geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks, war, natural disasters, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest may add to instability in the world economy and markets generally. As a result of increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets, the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments may be negatively affected by events impacting a country or region, regardless of whether the Fund invests in issuers located in or with significant exposure to such country or region.

The outbreak of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in international and domestic travel restrictions and disruptions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event and service cancellations or interruptions, disruptions to business operations (including staff reductions), supply chains and consumer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economic environment. These disruptions have led to instability in the marketplace, including stock and credit market losses and overall volatility. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of the markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. Health crises caused by the recent outbreak may heighten other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in a country or region. In the event of a pandemic or an outbreak, there can be no assurance that the Funds and their service providers will be able to maintain normal business operations for an extended period of time or will not lose the services of key personnel on a temporary or long-term basis due to illness or other reasons. Although vaccines for COVID-19 are widely available, the full impacts of a pandemic or disease outbreaks are unknown and the pace of recovery may vary from market to market, resulting in a high degree of uncertainty for potentially extended periods of time.

Recently, various countries have seen significant internal conflicts and in some cases, civil wars may have had an adverse impact on the securities markets of the countries concerned. In addition, the occurrence of new disturbances due to acts of war or terrorism or other political developments cannot be excluded. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, government regulation, political, regulatory or social instability or uncertainty or diplomatic developments, including the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures, could adversely affect the Funds' investments.

Recent examples of the above include conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and Hamas and Israel in the Middle East. The extent, duration and impact of these conflicts, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities. These impacts could negatively affect the Funds' investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the applicable region, and include (but are not limited to) declines in value and reductions in liquidity. In addition, to the extent new sanctions are imposed or previously relaxed sanctions are reimposed (including with respect to countries undergoing transformation), complying with such restrictions may prevent the Funds from pursuing certain investments, cause delays or other impediments with respect to consummating such investments or divestments, require divestment or freezing of investments on unfavorable terms, render divestment of underperforming investments impracticable, negatively impact the Funds' ability to achieve their investment objectives, prevent the Funds from receiving payments otherwise due, increase diligence and other similar costs to the Funds, render valuation of affected investments challenging, or require the Funds to consummate an investment on terms that are less advantageous than would be the case absent such restrictions. Any of these outcomes could adversely affect the Funds' performance with respect to such investments, and thus the Funds' performance as a whole.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. The Funds may each invest in Underlying Funds that invest in mid-cap company securities. Investing in securities of companies with mid-sized capitalizations tends to be riskier than investing in securities of companies with large capitalizations. Securities of companies with mid-sized capitalizations tend to be more volatile than those of large cap companies and, on occasion, may fluctuate in the opposite direction of large cap company securities or the broader stock market averages.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Each Fund may engage in active and frequent trading, resulting in high portfolio turnover. This may lead to the realization and distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains, increasing their tax liability. Frequent trading may also increase transaction costs, which could detract from a Fund's performance.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in small-capitalization companies. Small-capitalization companies may be more volatile than, and not as readily marketable as, those of larger companies. Small companies may also have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may be dependent on relatively small or inexperienced management groups. Additionally, the trading volume of small-cap company securities may make them more difficult to sell than those of larger companies. Moreover, the lack of an efficient market for the securities may make them difficult to value. Furthermore, while securities of small capitalization companies may offer greater opportunity for capital appreciation than larger companies, investment in such companies presents greater risks than investment in larger, more established companies. Indeed, historically, small capitalization stocks have been more volatile in price than larger capitalization stocks. Among the reasons for

the greater price volatility of these securities are the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such stocks, and the potentially greater sensitivity of such small companies to changes in or failure of management, and to many other changes in competitive, business, industry and economic conditions, including risks associated with limited product lines, markets, management depth, or financial resources. Besides exhibiting greater volatility, small company stocks may, to a degree, fluctuate independently of larger company stocks. Small company stocks may decline in price as large company stocks rise, or rise in price as large company stocks decline. Additionally, while the markets in securities of small companies have grown rapidly in recent years, such securities may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than more widely held securities. The values of these securities may fluctuate more sharply than those of other securities, and Underlying Funds may experience some difficulty in establishing or closing out positions in these securities at prevailing market prices. There may be less publicly available information about the issuers of these securities or less market interest in such securities than in the case of larger companies, and it may take a longer period of time for the prices of such securities to reflect the full value of their issuers' underlying earnings potential or assets.

Underlying Funds Risk. Investing in Underlying Funds may result in duplication of expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to each Fund's own expenses. The risk of owning an Underlying Fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments the Underlying Fund holds. A Fund may incur brokerage fees in connection with its purchase of ETF shares. When the Funds invest in an Underlying Fund, the Funds will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities comprising the Underlying Fund or index on which the ETF or index mutual fund is based and the value of a Fund's investments will fluctuate in response to the performance and risks of the underlying investments or index. Since the Funds invest in other investment companies that invest in equity securities, risks associated with investments in other investment companies will include stock market risk. In addition to the brokerage costs associated with the Underlying Fund's purchase and sale of the underlying securities, ETFs and mutual funds incur fees that are separate from those of the Funds. As a result, the Funds' shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of the ETFs and mutual funds, in addition to Fund expenses. Because the Funds are not required to hold shares of Underlying Funds for any minimum period, they may be subject to, and may have to pay, short-term redemption fees imposed by the Underlying Funds. The Funds have no control over the investments and related risks taken by the Underlying Funds in which they invest. The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") and the related rules and regulations adopted thereunder impose conditions on investment companies that invest in other investment companies. As a result, the Funds are generally restricted on the amount of shares they may acquire of another investment company to shares amounting to no more than 3% of the outstanding voting shares of such other investment company. The SEC has adopted revisions to the rules permitting funds to invest in other investment companies to streamline and enhance the regulatory framework applicable to fund of funds arrangements. While Rule 12d1-4 permits more types of fund of fund arrangements without reliance on an exemptive order or no-action letters, it imposes new conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures. Rule 12d1-4 went into effect on January 19, 2021. The rescission of the applicable exemptive orders and the withdrawal of the applicable no-action letters was effective on January 19, 2022.

Temporary Investments. Each Fund may depart from its principal investment strategy in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions by taking a temporary defensive position (up to 100% of its assets) in cash, cash equivalents and all types of money market and short-term debt securities. The value of money market instruments tends to fall when current interest rates rise. Money market instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than longer-term securities. If a Fund were to take a temporary defensive position, it may be unable to achieve its investment objective for a period of time.

Broad-Based Securities Market Indices

The S&P 500® Index is a widely recognized, unmanaged index of 500 common stocks which are generally representative of the U.S. stock market as a whole. It is impossible to invest directly in an index.

The Composite Index is comprised of the S&P 500® Index and Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, weighted 60% and 40%, respectively.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Company's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Funds' SAI. The SAI is incorporated herein.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Investment Adviser

The Adviser's principal address is 620 South Main Street, Bountiful, Utah 84010. The Adviser provides investment management and investment advisory services to investment companies and other institutional accounts. The Adviser is 100% privately-owned, and it was founded in 2010.

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Company, the Adviser is entitled to an advisory fee computed daily and payable monthly at the annual rate of 0.75% of each Fund's net assets. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive management fees and reimburse expenses through December 31, 2024 to the extent that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding certain items discussed below) of a Fund exceed 1.70% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Fund's Class I Shares.

In determining the Adviser's obligation to waive advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses with respect to a Fund, the following expenses are not taken into account and could cause net Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to exceed 1.70%: acquired fund fees and expenses, fund services administrative fee, short sale dividend expenses, brokerage commissions, extraordinary items, interest or taxes. This contractual limitation may not be terminated before December 31, 2024 without the approval of the Board. If at any time the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for that year are less than 1.70%, the Adviser is entitled to reimbursement by that Fund of the advisory fees forgone and other payments remitted by the Adviser to the Fund within three years from the date on which such waiver or reimbursement was made, provided such reimbursement does not cause the Fund to exceed expense limitations that were in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement.

For the most recent fiscal year ended August 31, 2023, the Adviser received an advisory fee equal to 0.75% and 0.75% of the average daily net assets from the SGI Peak Growth Fund and SGI Prudent Growth Fund, respectively, after taking into account the fee waiver and expense reimbursements and recoupments.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory agreement for the Funds with the Adviser is available in the Funds' annual report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023.

Portfolio Managers

The President of the Adviser, David Harden, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's investment portfolio. Mr. Harden founded the Adviser in 2010. He started his career in 1993 and has worked for such firms as Fidelity Investments, Wellington Management and Evergreen Investments. From 2007 to 2012, Mr. Harden worked with Ensign Peak Advisors, Inc., most recently as Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, where he managed and oversaw day-to-day research, portfolio management and trading for all index, quantitative and low volatility strategies.

Aash Shah is a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser and is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's investment portfolio. Mr. Shah joined the Adviser in 2017 as a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Shah has over 26 years of investment management experience including over 21 years as a portfolio manager. Previously, Mr. Shah managed small, mid, and large cap funds for Federated Investors in both New York City and Pittsburgh. Mr. Shah also managed private client portfolios for Key Bank in Denver prior to joining the Adviser. Mr. Shah has a Bachelor's degree from the University of Pittsburgh Swanson School of Engineering and an MBA in Finance and Accounting from the Tepper School at Carnegie Mellon University. He also holds a CFA charter.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of shares of the Funds.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Pricing of Fund Shares

Each Fund is sold at its NAV. The NAV per share of each class of shares of the Funds is calculated as follows:

$$\text{NAV} = \frac{\text{Value of Assets Attributable to a Fund} - \text{Value of Liabilities Attributable to the same Fund}}{\text{Number of Outstanding Shares of the Fund}}$$

Each Fund's NAV is calculated once daily at the close of regular trading hours on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the NYSE is open. The NYSE is generally open Monday through Friday, except national holidays. The NYSE also may be closed on national days of mourning or due to natural disaster or other extraordinary events or emergency. A Fund will effect purchases of Fund shares at the NAV next calculated after receipt by the Transfer Agent of your purchase order in good order. The Funds will effect redemptions of Fund shares at the NAV next calculated after receipt by the Transfer Agent of your redemption request in good order.

A Fund's equity securities listed on any national or foreign exchange market system will be valued at the last sale price, except for the National Association of Securities Dealers Automatic Quotation System ("NASDAQ"). Equity securities listed on the NASDAQ will be valued at the official closing price. Equity securities traded in the over-the-counter market are valued at their closing prices. If there were no transactions on that day, equity securities will be valued at the mean of the last bid and ask prices prior to the market close. Fixed income securities are valued using an independent pricing service, which considers such factors as security prices, yields, maturities and ratings, and deemed representative of market values at the close of the market.

Investments in other open-end investment companies are valued based on the NAV of those investment companies (which may use fair value pricing as discussed in their prospectuses). Investments in exchange-traded funds will be valued at their market price. If market quotations are unavailable or deemed unreliable, securities will be valued by the Adviser, as the Fund's valuation designee (the "Valuation Designee") in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board and under the Board's ultimate supervision. Relying on prices supplied by pricing services or dealers or using fair valuation involves the risk that the values used by a Fund to price its investments may be higher or lower than the values used by other investment companies and investors to price the same investments.

The Board has adopted a pricing and valuation policy for use by each Fund and its Valuation Designee in calculating the Fund's NAV. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, each Fund has designated the Adviser as its "Valuation Designee" to perform all of the fair value determinations as well as to perform all of the responsibilities that may be performed by the Valuation Designee in accordance with Rule 2a-5. The Valuation Designee is authorized to make all necessary determinations of the fair values of portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or if it is deemed that the prices obtained from brokers and dealers or independent pricing services are unreliable.

Market Timing

In accordance with the policy adopted by its Board, the Company discourages and does not accommodate market timing and other excessive trading practices. Purchases should be made with a view to longer-term investment only. Excessive short-term (market timing) trading practices may disrupt portfolio management strategies, increase brokerage and administrative costs, harm Fund performance and result in dilution in the value of Fund shares held by long-term shareholders. The Company and the Adviser reserve the right to (i) reject a purchase or exchange order, (ii) delay payment of immediate cash redemption proceeds for up to seven calendar days, (iii) revoke a shareholder's privilege to purchase Fund shares (including exchanges), or (iv) limit the amount of any exchange involving the purchase of Fund shares. An investor may receive notice that their purchase order or exchange has been rejected after the day the order is placed or after acceptance by a financial intermediary. It is currently expected that a shareholder would receive notice that its purchase order or exchange has been rejected within 48 hours after such purchase order or exchange has been received by the Company in good order.

The Company and the Adviser will not be liable for any loss resulting from rejected purchase orders. To minimize harm to the Company and its shareholders (or the Adviser), the Company (or the Adviser) will exercise its right if, in the Company's (or the Adviser's) judgment, an investor has a history of excessive trading or if an investor's trading, in the judgment of the Company (or the Adviser), has been or may be disruptive to a Fund. No waivers of the provisions of the policy established to detect and deter market timing and other excessive trading activity are permitted that would harm a Fund and its shareholders or would subordinate the interests of a Fund and its shareholders to those of the Adviser or any affiliated person or associated person of the Adviser.

There is no assurance that the Adviser will be able to identify market timers, particularly if they are investing through intermediaries.

If necessary, the Company may prohibit additional purchases of Fund shares by a financial intermediary or by certain customers of the financial intermediary. Financial intermediaries may also monitor their customers' trading activities in the Funds. The criteria used by intermediaries to monitor for excessive trading may differ from the criteria used by the Company. If a financial intermediary fails to enforce the Company's excessive trading policies, the Company may take certain actions, including terminating the relationship.

Fund Services Administrative Fee

Each Fund pays compensation to the Adviser for fund services in accordance with an Administrative Services Agreement between the Company and the Adviser (in such capacity, the "Servicing Agent"). The Servicing Agent receives a monthly fee equal to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the net assets of each Fund (the "Fund Services Administrative Fee"). The Servicing Agent may delegate some or all of its servicing responsibilities to one or more Service Organizations. Over time, the Fund Services Administrative Fee increases the cost of your investment in the Funds' shares because these fees are paid out of the Funds' assets on an on-going basis.

For purposes of the Administrative Services Agreement, fund services include, but are not limited to: (i) assisting in the maintenance of the Funds' records containing information relating to shareholders of the Funds; (ii) providing administrative assistance to shareholders concerning the establishment or maintenance of an account with the Funds; (iii) assisting in processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from shareholders and facilitating settlement with the Funds for any shareholder transactions submitted; (iv) processing all dividend payments, including capital gain or other payments authorized by the Fund and distributed to and received by the Servicing Agent or the Service Organization; (v) providing sub-transfer agent or sub-accounting services for Fund beneficial owners; (vi) assisting in the communications between shareholders and the Funds; and (vii) supervising other aspects of the Funds' operations and providing other shareholder or administrative services to the Funds.

A Service Organization receiving compensation from the Fund Services Administrative Fee generally represents in a service agreement with the Servicing Agent that all compensation payable to the Service Organization in connection with the investment of their assets in the Funds will be disclosed by the Service Organization to its customers. The Funds do not monitor the actual services being performed by a Service Organization under the service agreement. The Funds also do not monitor the reasonableness of the total compensation that a Service Organization may receive, including any service fee that the Service Organization may receive from the Funds and any compensation the Service Organization may receive directly from its clients.

Purchase of Fund Shares

Shares representing interests in Class I Shares of a Fund are offered continuously for sale by Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor").

General. You may also purchase shares of the Funds at the NAV per share next calculated after your order is received by the Transfer Agent in good order as described below. Each Fund's NAV is calculated once daily at the close of regular trading hours on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the NYSE is open. After an initial purchase is made, the Transfer Agent will set up an account for you on the Company's records. The minimum initial investment in a Fund is \$1,000. The minimum initial investment requirements may be reduced or waived from time to time. For purposes of meeting the minimum initial purchase, purchases by clients that are part of endowments, foundations or other related groups may be combined. You can purchase shares of the Funds only on days the NYSE is open and through the means described below. Shares may be purchased by principals and employees of the Adviser and its subsidiaries and by their spouses and children either directly or through any trust that has the principal, employee, spouse or child as the primary beneficiaries, their individual retirement accounts, or any pension and profit-sharing plan of the Adviser and its subsidiaries without being subject to the minimum investment limitations.

Purchases Through Intermediaries. Shares of the Funds may also be available through Service Organizations. Certain features of the shares, such as the initial and subsequent investment minimums and certain trading restrictions, may be modified or waived by Service Organizations. Service Organizations may impose additional or different condition than the Funds on purchases, redemptions or exchanges of shares. Service Organizations may also independently establish and charge their customers or program participants transaction fees, account fees, administrative charges or other amounts in connection with purchases, redemptions and exchanges of shares in addition to any fees imposed by the fees and which charges and fees would not be imposed if shares are purchased directly from the Company. These additional fees may vary and over time could increase the cost of an investment in the Funds and lower investment returns. Each Service Organization is responsible for transmitting to its customers and program participants a schedule of any such fees and information regarding any additional or different conditions regarding purchases, redemptions and exchanges. Shareholders who are customers of a Service Organization should contact the Service Organization acting on your behalf concerning the fees (if any) charged in connection with a purchase or redemption of shares and should read this Prospectus in light of the terms governing your accounts with the Service Organization. Service Organizations will be responsible for promptly transmitting client or customer purchase and redemption orders to the Company in accordance with their agreements with the Company or its agent and with clients or customers. Service Organizations or, if applicable, their designees that have entered into agreements with the Company or its agent may enter confirmed purchase orders on behalf of clients and customers, with payment to follow no later than the Company's pricing on the following Business Day. If payment is not received by such time, the Service Organization could be held liable for resulting fees or losses. The Company will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when a Service Organization, or, if applicable, its authorized designee, accepts a purchase or redemption order in good order if the order is actually received by the Company in good order not later than the next business morning. If a purchase order is not received by a Fund in good order, the Transfer Agent will contact the financial intermediary to determine the status of the purchase order. Orders received by the Company in good order will be priced at the appropriate Fund's NAV next computed after they are deemed to have been received by the Service Organization or its authorized designee.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may make payments to Service Organizations for the shareholder and administrative services provided by them. These payments are made out of the Adviser's resources, including the Fund Services Administrative Fees paid to the Adviser under the Funds' Administrative Services Agreement. The actual services provided by these Service Organizations, and the payments made for such services, vary from firm to firm. The payments may be based on a fixed dollar amount for each account and position maintained by the Service Organization and/or a percentage of the value of shares held by investors through the Service Organization. For administration, sub-accounting, transfer agency and/or other services, the Fund, the Adviser, the Distributor or their affiliates may pay Service Organizations and certain recordkeeping organizations a fee (the "Service Fee") relating to the average annual NAV of accounts with the Company maintained by such Service Organizations or recordkeepers. The Service Fee payable to any one Service Organization is determined based upon a number of factors, including the nature and quality of services provided, the operations processing requirements of the relationship and the standardized fee schedule of the Service Organization or recordkeeper. These payments may be material to the Service Organizations relative to other compensation paid by the Funds, the Adviser and/or its affiliates and may be in addition to other fees and payments, such as revenue sharing or "shelf space" fees and event support, other non-cash compensation and charitable contributions paid to or at the request of such firms. Also, the payments may differ depending on the Fund and may vary from amounts paid to the Funds' transfer agent for providing similar services to other accounts.

Shares of a Fund may also be available on brokerage platforms of firms that have agreements with the Company to offer such shares when acting solely on an agency basis for the purchase or sale of such shares. If you transact in shares of a Fund through one of these programs, you may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the broker.

Initial Investment By Mail. Subject to acceptance by the Funds, an account may be opened by completing and signing an Account Application and mailing it to the Transfer Agent at the address noted below, together with a check payable to the Fund that you are purchasing. All checks must be in U.S. Dollars drawn on a domestic bank. The Funds will not accept payment in cash or money orders. The Funds do not accept post-dated checks or any conditional order or payment. To prevent check fraud, the Funds will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares.

Regular Mail

Summit Global Investments Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Summit Global Investments Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at the Transfer Agent's post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent of the Fund. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

Shares will be purchased at the NAV next computed after the time the application and funds are received in proper order and accepted by the Funds. The Transfer Agent will charge a \$25 fee against a shareholder's account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Funds, for any payment that is returned. It is the policy of the Funds not to accept applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to shareholders. The Funds reserve the right to reject any application.

Initial Investment By Wire. If you are making your first investment in the Funds, before you wire funds, the Transfer Agent must have a completed account application. You may mail or overnight deliver your account application to the Transfer Agent. Upon receipt of your completed account application, the Transfer Agent will establish an account for you. The account number assigned will be required as part of the instruction that should be provided to your bank to send the wire. Your bank must include both the name of the Fund you are purchasing, the account number, and your name so that monies can be correctly applied. Your bank should transmit funds by wire to:

Wire Instructions:

U.S. Bank National Association
777 East Wisconsin Ave
Milwaukee WI 53202
ABA 075000022

Credit:

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services
Account #112-952-137

For Further Credit to:

[Summit Fund Name]
(shareholder registration)
(shareholder account number)

Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time to be eligible for same day pricing. The Funds and U.S. Bank, N.A. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Subsequent Investments – By Wire. Before sending your wire, please contact the Transfer Agent to advise them of your intent to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of your wire.

Telephone Purchase. Investors may purchase additional shares of the Funds by calling 1-855-744-8500. If you did not decline this option on your account application, and your account has been open for at least 7 business days, telephone orders, in amounts of \$100 or more, will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account through the Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) network. You must have banking information established on your account prior to making a purchase. If your order is received prior to 4 p.m. Eastern time, your shares will be purchased at the NAV calculated on the day your order is placed.

In order to arrange for telephone options after an account has been opened or to change your bank account, a written request must be sent to the Transfer Agent. The request must be signed by each shareholder of the account and may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other form of signature authentication from a financial institution source.

Additional Investments. To make additional investments once you have opened your account, write your account number on the check and send it together with the Invest by Mail form from your most recent confirmation statement received from the Transfer Agent. If you do not have the Invest by Mail form, include the Fund name, your name, address, and account number on a separate piece of paper along with your check. Initial and additional purchases made by check or electronic funds transfer (ACH) cannot be redeemed until payment of the purchase has been collected. This may take up to 15 calendar days from the purchase date. Shareholders can avoid this delay by utilizing the wire purchase option.

Automatic Investment Plan. Once your account has been opened with the initial minimum investment, you may make additional purchases at regular intervals through an automatic investment plan (the “Automatic Investment Plan”). The Automatic Investment Plan provides a convenient method to have monies deducted from your bank account, for investment into a Fund, on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. Investors must invest at least \$100 on a monthly basis via the Automatic Investment Plan. In order to participate in the Automatic Investment Plan, your financial institution must be a member of the ACH network. If your bank rejects your payment, the Funds’ transfer agent will charge a \$25 fee to your account. To begin participating in the Automatic Investment Plan, please complete the Automatic Investment Plan section on the account application or call the Funds’ Transfer Agent at 1-855-744-8500 for instructions. Any request to change or terminate your Automatic Investment Plan should be submitted to the Transfer Agent five (5) days prior to effective date.

Purchases in Kind. In certain circumstances, shares of the Funds may be purchased “in kind” (i.e., in exchange for securities, rather than cash). The securities rendered in connection with an in-kind purchase must be liquid securities that are not restricted as to transfer and have a value that is readily ascertainable in accordance with the Company’s valuation procedures. Securities accepted by a Fund will be valued, as set forth in this Prospectus, as of the time of the next determination of NAV after such acceptance. The shares of the Fund that are issued to the investor in exchange for the securities will be determined as of the same time. All dividends, subscriptions, or other rights that are reflected in the market price of accepted securities at the time of valuation become the property of the Fund and must be delivered to the Fund by the investor upon receipt from the issuer. A Fund will not accept securities in exchange for its shares unless such securities are, at the time of the exchange, eligible to be held by the Fund and satisfy such other conditions as may be imposed by the Adviser or the Company. Purchases in-kind may result in the recognition of gain or loss for federal income tax purposes on securities transferred to the Funds.

Other Purchase Information. The Company reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to suspend the offering of shares or to reject purchase orders when, in the judgment of management, such suspension or rejection is in the best interest of the Funds. The Adviser will monitor each Fund’s total assets and may, subject to Board approval, decide to close a Fund at any time to new investments or to new accounts due to concerns that a significant increase in the size of the Fund may adversely affect the implementation of the Fund’s strategy. The Adviser, subject to Board approval, may also choose to reopen a Fund to new investments at any time, and may subsequently close the Fund again should concerns regarding the Fund’s size recur. If a Fund closes to new investments, the Fund may be offered only to certain existing shareholders of the Fund and certain other persons who may be subject to cumulative, maximum purchase amounts, as follows:

- a. persons who already hold shares of the closed Fund directly or through accounts maintained by brokers by arrangement with the Adviser;
- b. employees of the Adviser and their spouses, parents and children; and
- c. Directors of the Company.

Distributions to all shareholders of a closed Fund will continue to be reinvested unless a shareholder elects otherwise. The Adviser, subject to the Board's discretion, reserves the right to implement specific purchase limitations at the time of closing, including limitations on current shareholders.

Purchases of a Fund's shares will be made in full and fractional shares of the Fund calculated to three decimal places. Certificates for shares will not be issued.

Shares may be purchased and subsequent investments may be made by principals and employees of the Adviser and their family members, either directly or through their IRAs and by any pension and profit-sharing plan of the Adviser, without being subject to the minimum investment limitation.

The Adviser is authorized to waive the minimum initial and subsequent investment requirements.

Good Order. A purchase request is considered to be in good order when all necessary information is provided and all required documents are properly completed, signed and delivered (i.e., the purchase request includes the name of the Fund; the dollar amount of shares to be purchased; your account application or investment stub; and a check payable to the Fund). Purchase requests not in good order may be rejected.

Customer Identification Program. In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, please note that the Transfer Agent will verify certain information on your account application as part of the Company's Anti-Money Laundering Program. As requested on the account application, you must supply your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. If you are opening the account in the name of a legal entity (e.g., partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you must also supply the identity of the beneficial owners. Mailing addresses containing only a P. O. Box will not be accepted. If you need additional assistance when completing your account application, please contact the Transfer Agent at 1-855-744-8500.

Applications without the required information, may not be accepted. After acceptance, to the extent permitted by applicable law or its customer identification program, the Company reserves the right (a) to place limits on transactions in any account until the identity of the investor is verified; or (b) to refuse an investment in a Company portfolio or to involuntarily redeem an investor's shares and close an account in the event that an investor's identity is not verified. The Company and its agents will not be responsible for any loss in an investor's account resulting from the investor's delay in providing all required identifying information or from closing an account and redeeming an investor's shares when an investor's identity cannot be verified.

Redemption of Fund Shares

You may redeem shares of the Funds at the next NAV calculated after a redemption request is received by the Transfer Agent in good order. A Fund's NAV is calculated once daily at the close of regular trading hours on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the NYSE is open. You can redeem shares of a Fund only on days the NYSE is open and through the means described below.

You may redeem shares of a Fund by mail, or, if you are authorized, by telephone. The value of shares redeemed may be more or less than the purchase price, depending on the market value of the investment securities held by the Fund.

Redemption By Mail. Your redemption requests should be addressed to [Summit Fund Name], c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, or for overnight delivery to [Summit Fund Name], c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 and must include:

A signature guarantee, from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member, is required in the following situations:

- If ownership is being changed on your account;
- When redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- When a redemption request is received by the Transfer Agent and the account address has changed within the last 15 calendar days.

The Funds may waive any of the above requirements in certain instances. In addition to the situations described above, the Funds and/or the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Non-financial transactions, including establishing or modifying certain services on an account, may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source.

Signature guarantees will generally be accepted from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the NYSE Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP"). A notary public is not an acceptable signature guarantor.

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at the Transfer Agent's post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent of the Funds. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

Redemption By Telephone. If you did not decline telephone options on your account application, you may initiate a redemption of shares in the amount up to the total value of the account by calling the Transfer Agent at 1-855-744-8500.

Investors may have a check sent to the address of record, proceeds may be wired to a shareholder's bank account of record, or funds may be sent via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network, also to the bank account of record. Wires are subject to a \$15 fee paid by the investor, but the investor does not incur any charge when proceeds are sent via the ACH system. Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it cannot be canceled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

In order to arrange for telephone options after an account has been opened or to change your bank account, a written request must be sent to the Transfer Agent. The request must be signed by each shareholder of the account and may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other form of signature authentication from a financial institution source.

Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waits. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

Before executing an instruction received by telephone, the Transfer Agent will use reasonable procedures to confirm that the telephone instructions are genuine. The telephone call may be recorded and the caller may be asked to verify certain personal identification information. If the Funds or their agents follow these procedures, they cannot be held liable for any loss, expense or cost arising out of any telephone redemption request that is reasonably believed to be genuine. This includes fraudulent or unauthorized requests. If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Funds will accept telephone instructions from any one owner or authorized person.

Exchange Privilege. You can exchange your Class I shares of a Fund for Class I shares in an identically registered account of another Fund on any day that both the Fund and the Fund into which you are exchanging are open for business. Any new account established through an exchange will be subject to the minimum investment requirements applicable to the shares acquired. Exchanges will be executed on the basis of the relative NAV of the shares exchanged. Consequently, you may receive fewer shares or more shares than originally owned, depending on that day's NAVs. Your total value of the initially held shares will equal the total value of the new shares. Be sure to read the current Prospectus for the Fund into which you are exchanging.

An exchange of shares of one Fund for shares of another Fund is considered a sale and generally results in a capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes unless you are a tax-exempt investor or hold your shares through a tax-deferred account such as an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

IRA and Other Retirement Plan Redemptions. If you have an IRA, you must indicate on your written redemption request whether or not to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election to have tax withheld will be subject to 10% withholding.

Shares held in IRA accounts may be redeemed by telephone at 1-855-744-8500. Investors will be asked whether or not to withhold taxes from any distribution.

Other Redemption Information. Redemption proceeds for shares of a Fund recently purchased by check or electronic funds transfer through the ACH network may not be distributed until payment for the purchase has been collected, which may take up to fifteen calendar days from the purchase date. Shareholders can avoid this delay by utilizing the wire purchase option. Redemption proceeds will ordinarily be paid within seven business days after a redemption request is received by the Transfer Agent in good order. The Company may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date at times when the NYSE or the bond market is closed or under any emergency circumstances as determined by the SEC. The Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests by paying out proceeds from cash or cash equivalent holdings, or by selling portfolio securities. In stressed market conditions, redemption methods may include redeeming in kind.

If the Board determines that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the remaining shareholders of a Fund to make payment wholly or partly in cash, redemption proceeds may be paid in whole or in part by an in-kind distribution of readily marketable securities held by the Fund instead of cash in conformity with applicable rules of the SEC and the Company's Policy and Procedure Related to the Processing of In-Kind Redemptions. Investors generally will incur brokerage charges on the sale of portfolio securities so received in the payment of redemptions. If a shareholder receives redemption proceeds in-kind, the shareholder will bear the market risk of the securities received in the redemption until their disposition and should expect to incur transaction costs upon the disposition of the securities. The Company has elected, however, to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, so that each Fund is obligated to redeem its shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of its NAV during any 90-day period for any one shareholder of the Fund.

Good Order. A redemption request is considered to be in good order when your request includes: (1) the name of the Fund, (2) the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed, (3) the account number and (4) signatures by all of the shareholders whose names appear on the account registration with a signature guarantee, if applicable. Redemption requests not in good order may be delayed.

Involuntary Redemption. The Funds reserve the right to redeem your account at any time the value of the account falls below \$500 as the result of a redemption or an exchange request.

You will be notified in writing that the value of your account is less than \$500 and will be allowed 30 days to make additional investments before the redemption is processed.

The Funds may assert the right to redeem your shares at current NAV at any time and without prior notice if, and to the extent that, such redemption is necessary to reimburse a Fund for any loss sustained by reason of your failure to make full payment for shares of the Fund you previously purchased or subscribed for.

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund will distribute substantially all of the net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, of the Fund to the Fund's shareholders. All distributions are reinvested in the form of additional full and fractional shares unless you elect otherwise.

Each Fund will declare and pay dividends from net investment income annually. Net realized capital gains (including net short-term capital gains), if any, will be distributed at least annually.

The ex-dividend, record and payable dates of any annual distribution will be available by calling 855-744-8500.

All distributions are reinvested in the form of additional full and fractional shares unless you elect one of the following options: (1) receive dividends in cash while reinvesting capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares; (2) receive capital gain distributions in cash while reinvesting dividends in additional Fund shares; or (3) receive all distributions in cash. If you elect to receive distributions and/or capital gains paid in cash, and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver the check, or if a check remains outstanding for six months, the Funds reserve the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account, at a Fund's current NAV, and to reinvest all subsequent distributions. You may change the distribution option on your account as any time. You should notify the Transfer Agent in writing or by telephone at least five (5) days prior to the next distribution.

Taxes

The following is a summary of certain United States tax considerations relevant under current law, which may be subject to change in the future. Except where otherwise indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are individual United States citizens or residents. You should consult your tax adviser for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation.

Distributions. Each Fund contemplates distributing as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income, including its net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss). Except as otherwise discussed below, you will be subject to federal income tax on Fund distributions regardless of whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Fund distributions attributable to short-term capital gains and net investment income will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income, except as discussed below.

Distributions attributable to the net capital gain of a Fund will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain, no matter how long you have owned your Fund shares. The maximum federal long-term capital gain rate applicable to individuals, estates, and trusts is currently 23.8% (which includes a 3.8% Medicare tax). You will be notified annually of the tax status of distributions to you.

Distributions of "qualifying dividends" will also generally be taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates, as long as certain requirements are met. In general, if 95% or more of the gross income of a Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of dividends received from domestic corporations or "qualified" foreign corporations ("qualifying dividends"), then all distributions paid by the Fund to individual shareholders will be taxed at long-term capital gains rates. But if less than 95% of the gross income of a Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of qualifying dividends, then distributions paid by the Fund to individual shareholders will be qualifying dividends only to the extent they are derived from qualifying dividends earned by the Fund. For the lower rates to apply, you must have owned your Fund shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before a Fund's ex-dividend date (and the Fund will need to have met a similar holding period requirement with respect to the shares of the corporation paying the qualifying dividend). The amount of a Fund's distributions that qualify for this favorable treatment may be reduced as a result of the Fund's securities lending activities (if any), a high portfolio turnover rate or investments in debt securities or non-qualified foreign corporations.

Each Fund may make distributions to you of "section 199A dividends" with respect to qualified dividends that it receives with respect to such Fund's investments in REITs. A section 199A dividend is any dividend or part of such dividend that such Fund pays to you and reports as a section 199A dividend in written statements furnished to you. Distributions paid by a Fund that are eligible to be treated as section 199A dividends for a taxable year may not exceed the "qualified REIT dividends" received by such Fund from a REIT reduced by the Fund's allocable expenses. Section 199A dividends may be taxed to individuals and other non-corporate shareholders at a reduced effective federal income tax rate, provided you have satisfied a holding period requirement for such Fund's shares and satisfied certain other conditions. For the lower rates to apply, you must have owned your applicable Fund shares for at least 46 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date that is 45 days before the Fund's ex-dividend date, but only to the extent that you are not under an obligation (under a short-sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

Distributions from a Fund will generally be taxable to you in the taxable year in which they are paid, with one exception. Distributions declared by a Fund in October, November or December and paid in January of the following year are taxed as though they were paid on December 31.

The Funds may be subject to foreign withholding or other foreign taxes on income or gain from certain foreign securities. If more than 50% of the value of the total assets of a Fund consists of stocks and securities (including debt securities) of foreign corporations at the close of a taxable year, a Fund may elect, for federal income tax purposes, to treat certain foreign taxes paid by it, including generally any withholding and other foreign income taxes, as paid by its shareholders. If a Fund makes this election, the amount of those foreign taxes paid by a Fund will be included in its shareholders' income pro rata (in addition to taxable distributions actually received by them), and each such shareholder will be entitled either (1) to credit that proportionate amount of taxes against U.S. federal income tax liability as a foreign tax credit or (2) to take that amount as an itemized deduction. If a Fund is not eligible or chooses not to make this election, the Fund will be entitled to deduct any such foreign taxes in computing the amounts it is required to distribute.

A portion of distributions paid by a Fund to shareholders that are corporations may also qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations, subject to certain holding period requirements and debt financing limitations. The amount of the dividends qualifying for this deduction may, however, be reduced as a result of a Fund's securities lending activities (if any), by a high portfolio turnover rate or by investments in debt securities or foreign corporations.

If you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price will reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution, but you will be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of capital. This adverse tax result is known as "buying into a dividend."

Sales of Shares. You will generally recognize taxable gain or loss for federal income tax purposes on a sale or redemption of your shares based on the difference between your cost basis in the shares and the amount you receive for them. Generally, you will recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Fund shares for over twelve months at the time you dispose of them.

Any loss realized on shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends that were received on the shares. Additionally, any loss realized on a disposition of shares of a Fund may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of the same Fund within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of a Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an upward adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

For shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012, each Fund (or relevant broker or financial adviser) is required to compute and report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis information when such shares are sold. The Funds have elected to use the average cost method, unless you instruct a Fund to use a different IRS-accepted cost basis method, or choose to specifically identify your shares at the time of each sale. If your account is held by your broker or other financial adviser, they may select a different cost basis method. In these cases, please contact your broker or other financial adviser to obtain information with respect to the available methods and elections for your account. You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Funds and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your federal and state income tax returns. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting requirements apply to them.

IRAs and Other Tax-Qualified Plans. The one major exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions on, and sales and redemptions of, shares held in an IRA (or other tax-qualified plan) will not be currently taxable unless such shares were acquired with borrowed funds.

Backup Withholding. Each Fund may be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the IRS a percentage of taxable dividends or gross proceeds realized upon sale payable to shareholders who have failed to provide a correct tax identification number in the manner required, or who are subject to withholding by the IRS for failure to properly include on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, or who have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so or that they are "exempt recipients." The current backup withholding rate is 24%.

U.S. Tax Treatment of Foreign Shareholders. Generally, nonresident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign investors are subject to a 30% withholding tax on dividends paid by a U.S. corporation, although the rate may be reduced for an investor that is a qualified resident of a foreign country with an applicable tax treaty with the United States. In the case of a regulated investment company such as a Fund, however, certain categories of dividends are exempt from the 30% withholding tax. These generally include dividends attributable to a Fund's net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses), dividends attributable to a Fund's interest income from U.S. obligors, and dividends attributable to net short-term capital gains of a Fund.

Foreign shareholders will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on the sale or redemption of shares of a Fund, except that a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a calendar year will be taxable on such gains and on capital gain dividends from the Fund.

In contrast, if a foreign investor conducts a trade or business in the United States and the investment in a Fund is effectively connected with that trade or business, then the foreign investor's income from the Fund will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates in a manner similar to the income of a U.S. citizen or resident.

Each Fund will also generally be required to withhold 30% tax on certain payments to foreign entities that do not provide a Form W-8BEN-E that evidences their compliance with, or exemption from, specified information reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in a Fund.

Shares of the Fund have not been registered for sale outside of the United States and certain U.S. territories.

State and Local Taxes. You may also be subject to state and local taxes on income and gain from Fund shares. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of the Fund's distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest on U.S. government securities. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality. More information about taxes is contained in the Funds' SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Householding. In an effort to decrease costs, the Funds intend to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses and other similar documents you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders we reasonably believe are from the same family or household. Once implemented, if you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call the Transfer Agent toll-free at 1-855-744-8500 to request individual copies of these documents. Once the Funds receive notice to stop householding, we will begin sending individual copies thirty days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

Lost Shareholder, Inactive Accounts and Unclaimed Property. It is important that the Funds maintain a correct address for each shareholder. An incorrect address may cause a shareholder's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Funds. Based upon statutory requirements for returned mail, the Funds will attempt to locate the shareholder or rightful owner of the account. If a Fund is unable to locate the shareholder, then it will determine whether the shareholder's account can legally be considered abandoned. Your mutual fund account may be transferred to the state government of your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the "inactivity period" specified in your state's abandoned property laws. The Funds are legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The shareholder's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. Please proactively contact the Transfer Agent at 1-855-744-8500 (toll free) at least annually to ensure your account remains in active status.

If you are a resident of the state of Texas, you may designate a representative to receive notifications that, due to inactivity, your mutual fund account assets may be delivered to the Texas Comptroller. Please contact the Transfer Agent if you wish to complete a Texas Designation of Representative form.

NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS NOT CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS OR IN THE FUNDS' SAI INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING MADE BY THIS PROSPECTUS AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE COMPANY OR ITS DISTRIBUTOR. THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFERING BY THE COMPANY OR BY THE DISTRIBUTOR IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH OFFERING MAY NOT LAWFULLY BE MADE.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables in the Financial Highlights section below set forth certain financial information for the periods indicated, including per share information results for a single Fund share. The term “Total investment return” indicates how much your investment would have increased or decreased during this period of time and assumes that you have reinvested all dividends and distributions. The information has been derived from the Funds’ financial statements and has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm. This information should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ financial statements, which, together with the report of the independent registered public accounting firm, are included in the Funds’ annual report for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023 and is available at no cost upon request (see back cover for ordering instructions).

	SGI Peak Growth Fund- Class I Shares			
	For the year ended August 31, 2023	For the year ended August 31, 2022	For the year ended August 31, 2021	For the period ended August 31, 2020 ⁽¹⁾
Per Share Operating Performance				
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 9.99	\$ 12.63	\$ 10.94	\$ 10.00
Net investment income/(loss) ⁽²⁾	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.14)	(0.04)
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments ⁽³⁾	0.68	(1.27)	1.83	0.98
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	0.62	(1.30)	1.69	0.94
Dividends and distributions to shareholders from:				
Net investment income	— ⁽⁴⁾	(0.75)	—	—
Net realized capital gain	—	(0.59)	—	—
Total dividends and distributions to shareholders	—	(1.34)	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 10.61	\$ 9.99	\$ 12.63	\$ 10.94
Total investment return/(loss) ⁽⁵⁾	6.22%	(11.64)%	15.45%	9.40% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratios/Supplemental Data				
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$ 19,555	\$ 12,988	\$ 10,940	\$ 7,327
Ratio of expenses to average net assets with waivers and reimbursements	1.53%	1.70%	1.70%	1.70% ⁽⁷⁾
Ratio of expenses to average net assets without waivers and reimbursements	1.48%	1.58%	1.74%	3.52% ⁽⁷⁾
Ratio of net investment income/(loss) to average net assets	(0.55)%	(0.29)%	(1.17)%	(1.58)% ⁽⁷⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁸⁾	26%	88%	178%	5% ⁽⁶⁾

(1) The Fund commenced investment operations on June 8, 2020.

(2) The selected per share data is calculated based on average shares outstanding method for the period.

(3) The amount shown may not correlate with the change in the aggregate gains and losses due to the timing of sales and purchases of the Fund's shares in relation to fluctuating market values for the Fund's portfolio.

(4) Amount represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(5) Total investment return/(loss) is calculated assuming a purchase of shares on the first day and a sale of shares on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestments of dividends and distributions, if any.

(6) Not annualized.

(7) Annualized.

(8) Portfolio turnover rate is calculated for the Fund, as a whole, for the entire period.

SGI Prudent Growth Fund- Class I Shares

	For the year ended August 31, 2023	For the year ended August 31, 2022	For the year ended August 31, 2021	For the period ended August 31, 2020⁽¹⁾
Per Share Operating Performance				
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 9.80	\$ 11.69	\$ 10.60	\$ 10.00
Net investment income/(loss) ⁽²⁾	0.03	0.02	(0.07)	(0.03)
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments ⁽³⁾	0.46	(1.26)	1.16	0.63
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations ...	0.49	(1.24)	1.09	0.60
Dividends and distributions to shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(0.01)	(0.40)	— ⁽⁴⁾	—
Net realized capital gain	—	(0.25)	— ⁽⁴⁾	—
Total dividends and distributions to shareholders	(0.01)	(0.65)	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 10.28	\$ 9.80	\$ 11.69	\$ 10.60
Total investment return/(loss) ⁽⁵⁾	5.04%	(11.26)%	10.34%	6.00% ⁽⁷⁾
Ratios/Supplemental Data				
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$ 21,217	\$ 15,527	\$ 10,807	\$ 6,408
Ratio of expenses to average net assets with waivers and reimbursements	1.47%	1.70%	1.70%	1.70% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of expenses to average net assets without waivers and reimbursements	1.37%	1.61%	1.75%	3.97% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net investment income/(loss) to average net assets	0.26%	0.23%	(0.67)%	(1.08)% ⁽⁶⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁸⁾	61%	67%	170%	6% ⁽⁷⁾

(1) The Fund commenced investment operations on June 8, 2020.

(2) The selected per share data is calculated based on average shares outstanding method for the period.

(3) The amount shown may not correlate with the change in the aggregate gains and losses due to the timing of sales and purchases of the Fund's shares in relation to fluctuating market values for the Fund's portfolio.

(4) Amount represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(5) Total investment return/(loss) is calculated assuming a purchase of shares on the first day and a sale of shares on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestments of dividends and distributions, if any.

(6) Annualized.

(7) Not annualized.

(8) Portfolio turnover rate is calculated for the Fund, as a whole, for the entire period.

PRIVACY NOTICE

FACTS	WHAT DO THE SUMMIT GLOBAL INVESTMENTS FUNDS DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security number • account balances • account transactions • transaction history • wire transfer instructions • checking account information <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Summit Global Investments Funds chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your information	Do the Summit Global Investments Funds share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purpose — such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes — to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	Yes	No
For affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For our affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

Questions?	Call 1-888-251-4847 or go to www.sgiam.com
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What we do	
How do the Summit Global Investments Funds protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How do the Summit Global Investments Funds collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open an account • provide account information • give us your contact information • make a wire transfer • tell us where to send the money <p>We also collect your information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness • affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>
Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Our affiliates include Summit Global Investments, LLC, the investment adviser to the SGI U.S. Large Cap Equity Fund, SGI Global Equity Fund, SGI U.S. Large Cap Equity VI Portfolio, SGI Peak Growth Fund, SGI Prudent Growth Fund, SGI Small Cap Core Fund, SGI U.S. Large Cap Core ETF and SGI Dynamic Tactical ETF.</i>
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SGI U.S. Large Cap Equity Fund, SGI Global Equity Fund, SGI U.S. Large Cap Equity VI Portfolio, SGI Peak Growth Fund, SGI Prudent Growth Fund, SGI Small Cap Core Fund, SGI U.S. Large Cap Core ETF and SGI Dynamic Tactical ETF don't share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SGI U.S. Large Cap Equity Fund, SGI Global Equity Fund, SGI U.S. Large Cap Equity VI Portfolio, SGI Peak Growth Fund, SGI Prudent Growth Fund, SGI Small Cap Core Fund, SGI U.S. Large Cap Core ETF and SGI Dynamic Tactical ETF may share your information with other financial institutions with whom they have joint marketing arrangements who may suggest additional fund services or other investment products which may be of interest to you. We do not currently have any joint marketing arrangements with other financial institutions.</i>

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

This Prospectus contains important information you should know before you invest. Read it carefully and keep it for future reference. More information about the Funds is available free of charge, upon request, including:

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports:

The annual and semi-annual reports provide additional information about the Funds' investments, as well as the most recent financial reports and portfolio listings. The annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Funds' performance during the last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information:

The Funds' SAI, dated December 31, 2023, has been filed with the SEC. The SAI, which includes additional information about the Funds, along with the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports are available on the Adviser's website at www.sgiam.com or may be obtained free of charge by calling 855-744-8500. The SAI, as supplemented from time to time, is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Shareholder Account Service Representatives:

Representatives are available to discuss account balance information, mutual fund prospectuses, literature, programs and services available. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (Eastern time) Monday-Friday. Call: 855-744-8500.

Purchases and Redemptions:

Call your registered representative or 855-744-8500.

Written Correspondence

Post Office Address:	Summit Global Investments Funds c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services PO Box 701 Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701
Street Address:	Summit Global Investments Funds c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202

Securities and Exchange Commission:

You may view and copy information about the Company and the Funds, including the SAI, by visiting the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov. You may also obtain copies of Fund documents by paying a duplicating fee and sending an electronic request to the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-05518