

SCHARF FUNDS

Scharf Balanced Opportunity Fund

Institutional Class – LOGOX

Retail Class – LOGBX

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2018

Before you invest, you may want to review the Scharf Balanced Opportunity Fund’s (the “Balanced Opportunity Fund”) Statutory Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The current Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated January 28, 2018, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Balanced Opportunity Fund’s Statutory Prospectus and other information about the Fund online at www.scharffunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 866-5SCHARF or by sending an e-mail request to info@scharffunds.com.

Investment Objective

The Balanced Opportunity Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation and income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Balanced Opportunity Fund.

<i>SHAREHOLDER FEES (fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Retail Class	Institutional Class
Redemption Fee <i>(as a percentage of amount redeemed on shares held for 15 days or less)</i>	2.00%	2.00%
<i>ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>		
Management Fees	0.99%	0.99%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses (includes Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee)	0.49%	0.49%
Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee	0.10%	0.10%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.04%	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	1.77%	1.52%
Less: Fee Waiver ⁽²⁾	-0.50%	-0.50%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	1.27%	1.02%

(1) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Fee Waivers in the Financial Highlights section of the statutory prospectus, which reflects the actual operating expenses of the Balanced Opportunity Fund and does not include expenses attributed to acquired fund fees and expenses (“AFFE”).

(2) Scharf Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay Balanced Opportunity Fund expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver (excluding AFFE, interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses and class specific expenses such as a distribution (12b-1) fee or shareholder servicing plan fee) to 0.88% of average daily net assets of the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least January 27, 2019, and may be terminated only by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Trust. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or paid, subject to the Expense Cap.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Balanced Opportunity Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then 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 Expense Cap only in the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
Retail Class	\$129	\$509	\$913	\$2,043
Institutional Class	\$104	\$431	\$782	\$1,770

Portfolio Turnover

The Balanced Opportunity Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 30.04% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Balanced Opportunity Fund invests in a mix of equity securities and fixed-income securities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund allocates between 50% and 75% of its total assets to equity securities. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, common and preferred stock of companies of all size market capitalizations, rights and warrants. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in securities of foreign issuers listed foreign exchanges (excluding depositary receipts), including up to 25% of its total assets in issuers in emerging markets. The Fund may invest without limit in depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in non-money market investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in Rule 144A securities.

Under normal market conditions, the Balanced Opportunity Fund allocates between 25% and 50% of its total assets to fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, those of domestic and foreign governments, government agencies, inflation-protected securities, asset-backed securities, exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”), money-market instruments, convertible securities, bank debt, limited partnerships, municipalities and companies across a wide range of industries, market capitalizations and maturities, and may include, with respect to up to 30% of the Fund’s total assets, those that are rated below investment grade (*i.e.*, “junk bonds”). The types of asset-backed securities in which the Fund may invest include mortgage-backed securities.

In general, the Adviser utilizes five key elements in its equity investment philosophy: low valuation, discount to fair value, investment flexibility, focus and long-term perspective. Through a proprietary screening process, the Adviser seeks to identify equity securities with low valuations combined with growing earnings, cash flow and/or book value which the Adviser describes as “growth stocks at value prices.” The Balanced Opportunity Fund may also invest in “special situations,” which may occur when the securities of a company are affected by circumstances, including, but not limited to, hidden assets (*i.e.*, assets that may be undervalued on a company’s balance sheet or otherwise difficult to value and therefore not properly reflected in the company’s share price), spinoffs, liquidations, reorganizations, recapitalizations, mergers, management changes and technological changes. The Adviser seeks to identify fixed-income investments with favorable risk-reward characteristics. In screening for suitable investments, the Adviser considers many factors, including yield-to-maturity, credit quality, liquidity, call risk, duration risk, and capital appreciation potential.

The Balanced Opportunity Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities, money market mutual funds and money market instruments due to a lack of suitable investment opportunities or for temporary defensive purposes.

When selling securities, the Adviser considers the same factors it uses in evaluating a security for purchase and generally sells securities that it believes no longer have sufficient upside potential.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Losing all or a portion of your investment is a risk of investing in the Balanced Opportunity Fund. The following risks could affect the value of your investment:

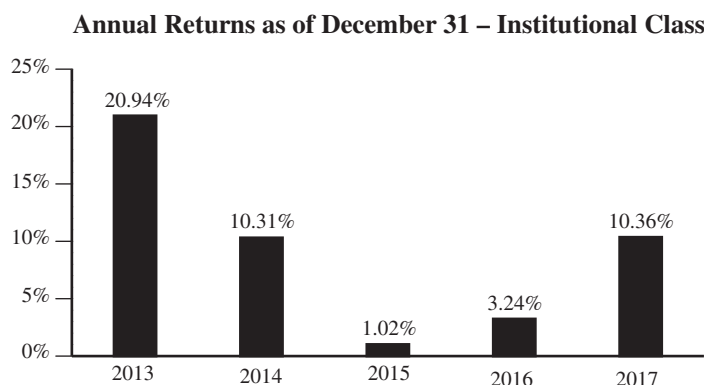
- *General Market Risk.* Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions.
- *Equity Securities Risk.* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company’s financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Fund’s portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. When the value of the Fund’s securities goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value.
- *Management Risk.* The Balanced Opportunity Fund is an actively managed portfolio. The Adviser’s management practices and investment strategies might not produce the desired results. The Adviser may be incorrect in its assessment of a stock’s appreciation potential.
- *Foreign and Emerging Market Securities Risk.* Investments in foreign currencies and foreign issuers are subject to additional risks, including political and economic risks, greater volatility, civil conflicts and war, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, liquidity risks, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, expropriation and nationalization risks, and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile. These risks are magnified in countries in “emerging markets.” Emerging market countries typically have less-established market economies than developed countries and may face greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. In addition, emerging markets typically present greater illiquidity and price volatility concerns due to smaller or limited local capital markets and greater difficulty in determining market valuations of securities due to limited public information on issuers.
- *Depositary Receipt Risk.* Depositary receipts are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory and tax environments.

- *Foreign Currency Risk.* Currency movements may negatively impact value even when there is no change in value of the security in the issuer's home country. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Balanced Opportunity Fund if currencies do not perform as the Adviser expects.
- *Large-Sized Company Risk.* Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges like changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. In addition, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- *Small-and Medium-Sized Company Risk.* Small- and medium-sized companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels or financial resources and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or few key people. The market movements of equity securities of small- and medium-sized companies may be more abrupt and volatile than the market movements of equity securities of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general and small-sized companies in particular, are generally less liquid than the equity securities of larger companies.
- *Investment Style Risk.* The Adviser follows an investing style that favors relatively low valuations. At times when this style is out of favor, the Balanced Opportunity Fund may underperform funds that follow different investing styles.
- *Investment Company Risk.* When the Balanced Opportunity Fund invests in an ETF or mutual fund, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF's or mutual fund's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF or mutual fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF or mutual fund holds. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases ETFs.
- *Fixed-Income Securities Risk.* The following risks are associated with the Balanced Opportunity Fund's investment in fixed-income securities.
 - o *Prepayment and Extension Risk.* The risk that the securities may be paid off earlier (prepayment) or later (extension) than expected. Either situation could cause securities to pay lower-than-market rates of interest, which could hurt the Balanced Opportunity Fund's yield or share price.
 - o *Interest Rate Risk.* The Fund's investments in fixed income securities will change in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. Given that the Federal Reserve has begun to raise interest rates, the Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk.
 - o *Credit Risk.* Credit risk is the risk of loss on an investment due to the deterioration of an issuer's financial health. Such a deterioration of financial health may result in a reduction of the credit rating of the issuer's securities and may lead to the issuer's inability to honor its contractual obligations including making timely payment of interest and principal.
 - o *High-Yield Securities Risk.* Fixed-income securities that are rated below investment grade (*i.e.*, "junk bonds") are subject to additional risk factors due to the speculative nature of these securities, such as increased possibility of default liquidation of the security, and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer.
 - o *Municipal Securities Risk.* Municipal securities rely on the creditworthiness or revenue production of their issuers or auxiliary credit enhancement features. Municipal securities may be difficult to obtain because of limited supply, which may increase the cost of such securities and effectively reduce a portfolio's yield. Typically, less information is available about a municipal issuer than is available for other types of securities issuers.
 - o *Asset-Backed Securities Risk.* Asset-backed securities are subject to certain risks including prepayment and call risks. When an obligation is prepaid and when securities are called, the Fund may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield or fail to recover additional amounts (*i.e.*, premiums) paid for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in an unexpected capital loss and/or a decrease in the amount of dividends and yield. In periods of rising interest rates, the Fund may be subject to extension risk, and may receive principal later than expected. As a result, in periods of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility. During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid.
 - o *Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk.* In addition to the general risks associated with fixed-income securities as described above, the structure of certain mortgage-backed securities may make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, which may cause their prices to be more volatile than other fixed-income securities.
 - o *Exchange-Traded Note Risk.* The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying securities' markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced index. In addition, the notes issued by ETNs and held by a fund are unsecured debt of the issuer.
 - o *Bank Debt Risk.* The Balanced Opportunity Fund's investments in secured and unsecured assignments of bank debt may create substantial risk. In making investments in such debt, which are loans made by banks or other financial intermediaries to borrowers, the Fund will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest.

- o *Inflation Protected Securities Risk.* The value of inflation protected securities generally will fluctuate in response to changes in “real” interest rates, generally decreasing when real interest rates rise and increasing when real interest rates fall. Real interest rates represent nominal (or stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In addition, interest payments on inflation-indexed securities will generally vary up or down along with the rate of inflation.
- o *Convertible Bond Risk.* Convertible bonds are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are therefore subject to both debt security risks and equity risk. Convertible bonds are subject to equity risk especially when their conversion value is greater than the interest and principal value of the bond. The prices of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes and may decline over short or extended periods of time.
- *Rule 144A Securities Risk.* The market for Rule 144A securities typically is less active than the market for publicly-traded securities. Rule 144A securities carry the risk that the liquidity of these securities may become impaired, making it more difficult for the Balanced Opportunity Fund to sell these securities.
- *Special Situations Risk.* There is a risk that the special situation (*i.e.*, spin-off, liquidation, merger, etc.) might not occur, which could have a negative impact on the price of the issuer’s securities and fail to produce gains or produce a loss for the Balanced Opportunity Fund. In addition, investments in special situation companies may be illiquid and difficult to value, which will require the Fund to employ fair value procedures to value its holdings in such investments.

Performance

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Balanced Opportunity Fund. The bar chart shows the annual returns for the Fund’s Institutional Class shares from year to year. The table shows how the Fund’s average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years and since inception compare with those of broad measures of market performance and an index that reflects the Lipper category applicable to the Fund. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.scharffunds.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 866-5SCHARF.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a calendar quarter was 6.90% (quarter ended December 31, 2013) and the lowest return for a calendar quarter was -3.83% (quarter ended September 30, 2015).

Average Annual Total Returns

(for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (12/31/2012)
Institutional Class⁽¹⁾			
Return Before Taxes	10.36%	8.95%	8.95%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	9.80%	8.26%	8.26%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.32%	7.00%	7.00%
Retail Class⁽¹⁾			
Return Before Taxes	10.06%	8.68%	8.68%
S&P 500[®] Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	21.83%	15.79%	15.79%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.54%	2.10%	2.10%
Lipper Balanced Funds Index			
(reflects no deduction for taxes)	14.10%	8.73%	8.73%

(1) The Institutional Class inception on December 31, 2012 and the Retail Class inception on January 21, 2016. Retail Class performance for the period from December 31, 2012 to January 21, 2016, reflects the performance of the Institutional Class adjusted to reflect Retail Class fees and expenses.

The after-tax returns were 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 are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Balanced Opportunity Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Management

Investment Adviser: Scharf Investments, LLC is the investment adviser of the Balanced Opportunity Fund.

Portfolio Manager: Brian A. Krawez, CFA (President and Lead Equity Manager) is the portfolio manager responsible for the day-to-day management of the Balanced Opportunity Fund and he has managed the Fund since its inception in 2012.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Balanced Opportunity Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Scharf Balanced Opportunity Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701), by telephone at 866-5SCHARF, or through a financial intermediary. You may also purchase or redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. Investors who wish to purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below.

Type of Account	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Retail Class		
Regular	\$ 10,000	\$500
Automatic Investment Plan	\$ 5,000	\$100
Retirement Accounts	\$ 5,000	\$500
Institutional Class	\$5,000,000	Any amount

Tax Information

The Balanced Opportunity Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you invest through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Balanced Opportunity Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary the Fund and/or the Adviser 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.

