



Scharf Global Opportunity Fund
Institutional Class (formerly, Retail Class) – WRLDX

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2024

Before you invest, you may want to review the Scharf Global Opportunity Fund’s (the “Global Opportunity Fund” or the “Fund”) Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current Statutory Prospectus and SAI dated January 28, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Global Opportunity Fund’s Statutory Prospectus, SAI 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 Scharf Global Opportunity Fund (the “Global Opportunity Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Global Opportunity Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

	Institutional Class
SHAREHOLDER FEES (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.70%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses (includes 0.10% Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee)	0.70%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.40%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	-0.78%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	<u>0.62%</u>

(1) The management fee has been restated to reflect a lower fee of 0.70% effective January 1, 2023. Prior to January 1, 2023, the management fee was 0.99% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

(2) Scharf Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay Global Opportunity Fund expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (excluding, if applicable, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses and class specific expenses, such as the shareholder servicing plan fee of 0.10%) to 0.52% of average daily net assets of the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least January 27, 2025, and may be terminated only by the Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”). Prior to January 1, 2023, the Fund’s Expense Cap was 0.54% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Fund previously charged a 0.25% Rule 12b-1 fee. The Adviser may request recoupment from the Fund of previously waived fees and paid expenses for 36 months from the date they were waived or paid, subject to the Expense Cap at the time such amounts were waived or at the time of recoupment, whichever is lower.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Global 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 or hold 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>
\$63	\$366	\$691	\$1,612

Portfolio Turnover

The Global 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 34.13% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Global Opportunity Fund primarily invests in U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities that the Adviser believes have significantly more appreciation potential than downside risk over the long term. 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. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 40% of its total assets in non-U.S. securities. During unusual market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 30% of its total assets in non-U.S. securities. Such foreign securities may be listed on foreign exchanges as well as in the form of depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). There are no geographic limits on the Fund’s investments, and the Fund may invest in securities of companies located both in the U.S. and abroad and in developed or emerging markets. However, the Fund will invest primarily in the securities of companies located in at least four different countries. The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in non-money market investment companies, including mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund may also invest in Rule 144A securities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will typically invest in less than 50 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 investments with low valuations combined with growing earnings, cash flow and/or book value. The Global 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), spin-offs, liquidations, reorganizations, recapitalizations, mergers, management changes and technological changes.

In addition, the Global Opportunity Fund may invest up to 30% of its total assets in 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 and market capitalizations and may be of any maturity and include 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.

As part of its research process, the Adviser may consider how environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) issues affect a company’s long-term outlook, in terms of opportunities and/or risks for the business and whether such ESG factors have the potential to influence future stock performance, but such factors are not determinative (i.e., they would not lead the Adviser to buy or sell a security without consideration of other factors in the investment process).

The Global 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 Global Opportunity Fund

By itself, the Fund is not a complete, balanced investment plan. The Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objectives. Losing all or a portion of your investment is a risk of investing in the Fund. The following risks are considered principal and could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- *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. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes due to a number of factors, including: inflation (or expectations for inflation); interest rates; global demand for particular products or resources; natural disasters or events; pandemic diseases; terrorism; regulatory events; and government controls. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors, which has resulted in disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant

adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

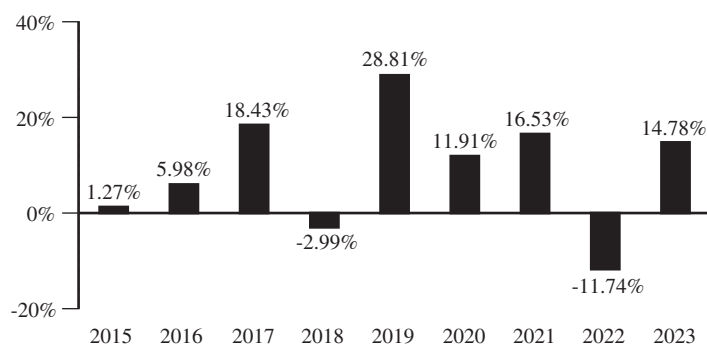
- *Equity Securities Risk.* The value of the Fund's shares will go up or down based on the movement of the overall stock market and the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, both of which can sometimes be volatile.
- *Management Risk.* The Global Opportunity Fund is an actively managed 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.
- *Depository Receipt Risk.* Depository 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 Global Opportunity Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the 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 Global Opportunity Fund may underperform funds that follow different investing styles.
- *Investment Company Risk.* When the Global 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 Global 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 Global 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.
 - 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.
- *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.

- *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.
- *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.
- *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.
- *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 the Global Opportunity Fund are unsecured debt of the issuer.
- *Bank Debt Risk.* The Global 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.
- *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.
- *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 Global 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 Global 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 Global Opportunity Fund. The bar chart shows the annual return for the Fund's Institutional Class shares from year to year. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1 year, 5 year, and since inception periods compare with that of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's Retail Share Class was redesignated into an Institutional Share Class on December 30, 2022. Institutional Class performance shown prior to this date is for the Retail Class. As each share class would be invested in the same portfolio of securities returns would be similar and would differ only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses. 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.

Annual Returns as of December 31 – Institutional Class



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a calendar quarter was 15.08% (quarter ended December 31, 2020) and the lowest return for a calendar quarter was -18.64% (quarter ended March 31, 2020).

Average Annual Total Returns

(for the periods ended December 31, 2023)

Institutional Class (formerly, Retail Class)	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (10/14/2014)
Return Before Taxes	14.78%	11.22%	9.29%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	14.07%	9.92%	8.01%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	9.22%	8.81%	7.32%
MSCI All Country World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.20%	11.72%	8.77%

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 Global Opportunity Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Management

Investment Adviser	Portfolio Managers
Scharf Investments, LLC	Brian A. Krawez, CFA (President, Investment Committee Chairman and Lead Equity Manager) Has managed the Fund since inception in 2014.
	Gabe Houston (Investment Committee Member, Sr. Research Analyst) Has managed the Fund since 2022.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Global Opportunity Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Scharf Global Opportunity Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 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
Regular	\$10,000	\$500
Automatic Investment Plan	\$ 5,000	\$100
Retirement Accounts	\$ 5,000	\$500

Tax Information

The Global 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 Global 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.

