



PHAEACIAN

PARTNERS

Phaeacian Global Value Fund

Class / Ticker Institutional Shares PPGVX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated October 13, 2020, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. For free paper or electronic copies of the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, go to <https://www.phaeacianpartners.com>, call (800) 258-9668 (toll free) or (312) 557-3523, send an email request to PhaeacianPartners@ntrs.com, or ask any financial advisor, bank, or broker-dealer who offers shares of the fund.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of the Funds' annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Funds or your financial intermediary. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Funds' website (www.phaeacianpartners.com), and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Funds electronically anytime by contacting your financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) or, if you are a direct investor, by calling (800) 258-9668 (toll free) or (312) 557-3523 or by sending an email request to PhaeacianPartners@ntrs.com.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can contact your financial intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with a Fund, you can contact the Fund to let the Fund know you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account if you invest through your financial intermediary or all funds held with the Trust if you invest directly with the Fund.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide above-average capital appreciation over the long-term while attempting to minimize the risk of capital loss.

Fees and Expenses

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The tables and example below do not reflect commissions that a shareholder may be required to pay directly to a broker or other financial intermediary when buying or selling shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) (Load) (as a percentage of original sales price or redemption proceeds, as applicable)	None
Redemption Fee	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	1.00%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ¹	0.40%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.40%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.11%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.29%

¹ Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

² Phaeacian Partners LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, has contractually agreed to waive Management Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of brokerage costs, interest, taxes, dividends, litigation and indemnification expenses, expenses associated with the investments in underlying investment companies and extraordinary expenses) exceed 1.29% of the average daily net assets of the Fund through October 31, 2023. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by the Adviser for 36 months following the waiver or reimbursement, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement. This agreement may only be terminated earlier by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") or upon termination of the Investment Management Agreement.

Expense 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 the Fund for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example reflects applicable expense limitation agreements and/or waivers in effect, if any, for the one-year period and the first three year of the three-, five-, and ten-year periods. 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
	\$131	\$409	\$733	\$1,649

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes

when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Expense Example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the predecessor fund's portfolio turnover rate was 62% of the average value of its portfolio. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year as well as within a year. For more information regarding the predecessor fund, please see the discussion under Performance Information.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to identify investment opportunities across markets globally, including both developed and emerging countries. It typically invests in equity securities of companies with market capitalizations in excess of \$2 billion at the time of the initial purchase. If the market capitalization of an issuer of securities held by the Fund declines below \$2 billion, the Fund may purchase additional shares of that issuer.

The Fund typically invests in 30 to 60 companies the portfolio managers believe are high quality and financially strong, and that the portfolio managers believe have management teams that run the business well operationally and allocate capital in a way that builds share value over time. The portfolio managers seek to invest in these companies when their stock prices are less than the portfolio managers' estimate of their intrinsic values per share. The portfolio managers define the "intrinsic value" of a business to mean the discounted value of the sum of all the free cash flows that can be generated by the business during its remaining life.

The Fund's universe of potential investments primarily includes companies domiciled in jurisdictions where the portfolio managers believe reasonable business practices exist. In investing the Fund's assets, the portfolio managers focus on countries with established rules of law and political systems that allow for transparent and unbiased enforcement of those laws, although there can be no assurance that the Fund's assets will in all cases be invested in countries that offer such protections. The portfolio managers will, under normal circumstances, seek to maintain a minimum of 20% of the Fund's total assets invested in equity securities of companies domiciled in the United States and a minimum of 40% of the Fund's total assets invested in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers, calculated at market value. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest no less than 80% of its total assets in equity securities and will generally hold no more than 10% of its total assets in cash or cash equivalents. In addition, the portfolio managers may invest in depositary receipts, which are receipts that represent interests in non-U.S. securities that may be sponsored by the issuer or unsponsored. The Fund may invest in a variety of types of equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants.

The portfolio managers believe that the Fund's investment goals are best achieved by taking a long-term approach. The portfolio managers consider themselves as owners of businesses and believe the intrinsic value of a business is not decided by what happens in a given quarter, but rather by what will happen over a multi-year period. However, the portfolio managers are also valuation-driven. As such, what ultimately dictates the Fund's holding period of any security is how much time it takes for the discount to fair value to unwind.

Key Investment Criteria. The portfolio managers expect to consider the following investment criteria, among others, under normal circumstances.

1. Business Quality. The portfolio managers seek to invest in businesses with high barriers to market entry, low threat of substitutes, sustainable competitive advantages, and power over customers as well as suppliers. The portfolio managers believe that such businesses can expand revenues over time, generate industry leading margins, realize

high levels of free cash flows, and earn attractive returns on capital employed.

2. Financial Strength. The portfolio managers consider the overall financial strength of businesses. The portfolio managers seek to avoid companies with excessive leverage on their balance sheet relative to the free cash flow profile of the business. The portfolio managers believe that a strong balance sheet can help a company withstand temporary disruptions or adverse economic circumstances, and put it in a position to gain strength though challenging times.

3. Strong Management. The portfolio managers seek to invest in companies with shareholder-aligned management teams that have histories of both operational excellence and capital allocation that builds shareholder value.

4. Low Absolute Valuation. The portfolio managers only make investments when they believe the investment offers a margin of safety, i.e., when the issuer's shares trade at a sufficient discount to the portfolio managers' estimate of their intrinsic value.

Given the portfolio managers' strict investment criteria, a broad potential investment universe, a limited number of holdings in the portfolio, and a benchmark-agnostic approach are all important aspects of the Fund's strategy. While there are thousands of publicly listed companies in the world, the portfolio managers believe that only a limited number of them combine strong business fundamentals, financial strength, and shareholder-friendly management teams while trading at a discount to intrinsic value, which leads the portfolio managers to run a selective portfolio. The portfolio managers' benchmark-agnostic approach focuses on whether an opportunity meets all of the investment criteria, rather than where the company is domiciled or which sector or industry it operates in.

The portfolio managers are cognizant of macro-economic factors, but center their analyses around, and select stocks based on the fundamentals of the underlying businesses. The portfolio managers perform security selection on a bottom-up basis and conduct extensive research on individual investment candidates, focusing on business fundamentals. They eschew businesses that do not lend themselves to appraisal. The portfolio managers use their research findings to estimate the intrinsic value of businesses.

The Fund's portfolio construction is the product of this research and valuation process. The portfolio managers select companies that meet their qualitative investment criteria and offer a sufficient margin of safety. The portfolio managers rank all portfolio securities according to the relative discount to their estimate of intrinsic value and usually allocate the largest portfolio weightings to those investments that they believe offer the greatest opportunity for appreciation. The portfolio managers believe that this approach allows their best ideas to have a meaningful impact on the Fund's performance.

The portfolio managers may sell a portfolio holding when the holding's market price appreciates and approaches the portfolio managers' estimate of intrinsic value; when they find an opportunity to reallocate the Fund's assets to other investments with greater reward potential; or when the original investment thesis no longer holds.

Principal Risks

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. The Fund will be affected by the investment decisions, techniques and risk analyses of the Fund's Adviser and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Any of the following risks, among others, could affect Fund performance or cause the Fund to lose money or to underperform market averages of other funds.

Risks Associated with Investing in Equities. Equity securities, generally common stocks and/or depositary receipts, held by the Fund may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect the securities markets generally, such as adverse changes in economic or political conditions, the general outlook for corporate earnings, interest rates or investor sentiment. Sustained periods of market volatility, either globally or in any jurisdiction in which the Fund invests, may increase the risks associated with an investment in the Fund. Equity securities may also lose value because of factors affecting an entire industry or sector, such as increases in production costs, or factors directly related to a specific company, such as decisions made by its management. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than debt securities. The Fund's shares are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed, endorsed or insured by any financial institution, government authority or the FDIC.

Risks Associated with Investing in Large-Capitalization Companies. Returns on investments in securities of large capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies. Larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly as smaller and mid-sized companies to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial, or other market conditions. Larger companies may not be able to maintain growth at the high rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-sized companies.

Risks Associated with Investing in Smaller-Cap and Mid-Cap Companies. The prices of securities of mid-cap and smaller-cap companies tend to fluctuate more widely than those of larger, more established companies. Mid-cap and smaller-cap companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on the expertise of a few people and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, these companies often have shorter operating histories and are more reliant on key products or personnel than larger companies. The securities of smaller or medium-sized companies are often traded over-the-counter, and may not be traded in volumes typical of securities traded on a national securities exchange. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.

Risks Associated with Investing in Non-U.S. Securities. Non-U.S. investments (including depositary receipts) can be riskier, more volatile and less liquid than investments in the United States. Adverse political, social and economic developments or instability, or changes in the value of non-U.S. currency, can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its securities and could reduce the value of the Fund's shares. Differences in regulatory, tax and accounting standards and differences in reporting standards may cause difficulties in obtaining information about non-U.S. companies and may negatively affect investment decisions. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be affected by restrictions on receiving investment proceeds from outside the U.S. confiscatory tax laws, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. Transactions may be subject to less efficient settlement practices, including extended clearance and settlement periods. In addition, global economies are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country, region or financial market might adversely impact a different country, region or financial market.

Risks Associated with Investing in Emerging Markets. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers in developing or emerging market countries may involve increased exposure to changes in economic, social and political factors as compared to investments in more

developed countries. The economies of most emerging market countries are in the early stage of capital market development and may be dependent on relatively fewer industries. As a result, their economic systems are still evolving. Their legal and political systems may also be less stable than those in developed economies. Securities markets in these countries can also be smaller, and there may be increased settlement risks. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which regulates auditors of U.S. companies, is unable to inspect audit work papers in certain foreign countries. Investors in emerging markets often have limited rights and few practical remedies to pursue shareholder claims, including class actions or fraud claims, and the ability of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities to bring and enforce actions against foreign issuers or foreign persons is limited. Emerging market countries often suffer from currency devaluation and higher rates of inflation. Due to these risks, securities issued in developing or emerging countries may be more volatile, less liquid, and harder to value than securities issued in more developed countries.

Market Risk. The market price of investments owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Fund investments may decline in value due to factors affecting the overall markets, or particular industries or sectors. The value of a holding may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for an issuer's financial condition, changes in interest or currency rates, domestic or international monetary policy or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a holding may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as competitive conditions within an industry or government regulations. The Fund may experience heavy redemptions, which could cause the Fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, which could cause the value of an investment in the Fund to unexpectedly decline. The Fund may rely on various third-party sources to calculate its net asset value. Errors or systems failures and other technological issues may adversely impact the Fund's calculation of its net asset value, and such net asset value calculation issues may result in inaccurately calculated net asset values, delays in net asset value calculation and/or the inability to calculate net asset values over extended periods. The Fund may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

Risks Associated with Value Investing. Value stocks, including those selected by the portfolio managers for the Fund, are subject to the risks that their intrinsic value may never be realized by the market and that their prices may go down. In addition, value style investing may fall out of favor and underperform growth or other styles of investing during given periods. The Fund's value discipline may result in a portfolio of stocks that differs materially from its benchmark index.

Securities selected by the portfolio managers using a value strategy may never reach their intrinsic value because the market fails to recognize what the portfolio managers consider to be the true business value or because the portfolio managers have misjudged those values. There may be periods during which the investment performance of the Fund suffers while using a value strategy.

Large Investor Risk. Ownership of shares of the Fund may be concentrated in one or a few large investors. Such investors may redeem shares in large quantities or on a frequent basis. Redemptions by a large investor may affect the performance of the Fund, may increase realized capital gains, may accelerate the realization of taxable income or gains for shareholders and may increase transaction costs. These transactions potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any). Such transactions may also increase the Fund's expenses. In

addition, the Fund may be delayed in investing new cash after a large shareholder purchase, and under such circumstances may be required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively managed investment portfolio. The portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The portfolio managers' opinion about the intrinsic worth or creditworthiness of a company or security may be incorrect, the portfolio managers may not make timely purchases or sales of securities for the Fund, the Fund's investment objective may not be achieved, or the market may continue to undervalue the Fund's securities. In addition, the Fund may not be able to quickly dispose of certain securities holdings. The frequency of trading within the Fund impacts portfolio turnover rates, which are shown in the financial highlights table. A higher rate of portfolio turnover could produce higher trading costs and taxable distributions, which would detract from the Fund's performance. Moreover, there can be no assurance that all of the Adviser's personnel will continue to be associated with the Adviser for any length of time, and the loss of services of one or more key employees of the Adviser, including the portfolio managers, could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In such circumstances, the portfolio managers may determine to purchase other securities or instruments as substitutes. Such substitute securities or instruments may not perform as intended, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Key Person Risk. The Fund is heavily dependent upon Messrs. Gregory A. Herr and Pierre O. Py for its operation and for the execution of its investment strategy. The Fund would likely find it more difficult to execute its investment strategy and to continue its operation in the event they were no longer involved in the management of the Fund.

An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance Information

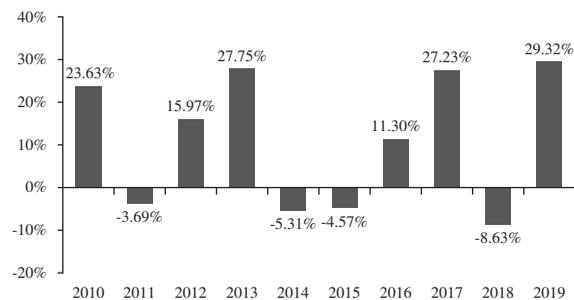
The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund is the successor to FPA Paramount Fund, Inc. (the "Global Predecessor Fund"), a mutual fund with substantially similar investment objectives, policies, and restrictions, as a result of the reorganization of the Global Predecessor Fund into the Fund on October 19, 2020. The performance provided in the bar chart and table is that of the Global Predecessor Fund. The following bar chart shows the changes in the Global Predecessor Fund's performance from year to year, and the table compares the Global Predecessor Fund's performance to the performance of a broad-based securities market index/indices for the same period.

The Fund's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, during the period shown and, absent such fee waivers/expense limitations performance would have been lower. The chart and table reflect the reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

The MSCI All Country World Net Total Return (NTF) Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the combined equity market performance of developed and emerging markets and is included as a broad-based comparison to the capitalization characteristics of the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results. For the most recent performance figures, go to www.phaeacianpartners.com or call (800) 258-9668 (toll free) or (312) 557-3523.

(as of September 30 of each year)



The Fund's highest/lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest	16.65% (Quarter ended 12/31/11)
Lowest	(21.99%) (Quarter ended 9/30/11)

The Fund's year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2020: -6.43%

Average Annual Total Return

This table compares the Global Predecessor Fund's average total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2019 to those of an appropriate broad based index. In addition, the table shows how the Global Predecessor Fund's average annual total returns compare with the returns of (i) an index designed to represent the performance of mid cap representation across developed and emerging markets.

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. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

	1-Year	5-Year	Ten Years
Before taxes	29.32%	9.81%	10.31%
After Taxes on Distributions¹	27.18%	8.73%	8.64%
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares¹	18.87%	7.60%	8.05%
MSCI All Country World NR Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.60%	8.41%	8.79%

¹ 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 upon an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns presented here are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). Early withdrawal from a 401(k) account or an IRA could lead to taxation of the withdrawn amount as ordinary income and could be subject to an additional tax penalty. The after-tax returns on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than returns before taxes due to the effect of a tax benefit an investor may receive from the realization of capital losses that would have been incurred on the sale of Fund shares.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

Phaeacian Partners LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Gregory A. Herr and Pierre O. Py, each of whom is a Managing Partner of the Adviser, have served as portfolio managers of the Global Predecessor Fund since 2011 and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund may be purchased or sold on any business day (normally any day when the New York Stock Exchange opens for regular trading). You can buy or sell shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary; by writing to us at

Standard

Phaeacian Funds
c/o The Northern Trust Company
P.O. Box 4766
Chicago, IL 60680-4766

Overnight

Phaeacian Funds
c/o The Northern Trust Company
333 S Wabash, WB-38
Chicago, IL 60604;

or by calling us at (800) 258-9668
(toll free) or (312) 557-3523.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

Shareholders may be required to pay a commission directly to their broker or other financial intermediary when buying or selling shares of the Fund. Shareholders and potential investors may wish to contact their broker or other financial intermediary for information regarding applicable commissions, transaction fees or other charges associated with transactions in shares of the Fund.

In addition, brokers, dealers, banks, trust companies and other financial intermediaries may receive compensation from the Fund and/or its related companies for providing a variety of services, which may include recordkeeping, transaction processing for shareholders' accounts and certain shareholder services not currently offered to shareholders that deal directly with the Fund. 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.

Purchase Minimums

Minimum Initial Investment:	\$ 1,500
Minimum Additional Investment:	No minimum

The Fund reserves the right to modify or waive purchase and investment minimums, without prior notice, or to waive minimum investment amounts in certain circumstances in its discretion. For example, the minimums listed above may be waived or lowered for (i) investors who are customers of certain financial intermediaries that hold the Fund's shares in certain omnibus accounts, (ii) current and former Trustees of the Trust; and (iii) officers, directors and employees of the Trust, the Adviser and the Adviser's affiliates, in each case at the discretion of the officers of the Fund. In addition, financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment and subsequent purchase amounts.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or a combination of the two, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. If you are investing through a tax advantaged arrangement, you may be taxed upon withdrawals from that arrangement.



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