



**Scharf Global Opportunity ETF
GKAT**

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

January 29, 2026

Before you invest, you may want to review the Scharf Global Opportunity ETF'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, 2026, 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.scharfets.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Investment Objective

The Scharf Global Opportunity ETF (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). **This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Shares.**

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.59%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.59%

* Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other 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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. 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
\$60	\$189	\$329	\$738

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 Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 57% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The 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 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.

The Adviser uses a combination of proprietary research techniques including traditional fundamental research as well as quantitative technology tools (including rules-based software-enhanced models) to analyze and interpret information relevant to security selection and to integrate the Adviser’s views on security selection, valuation and risk into portfolio construction.

In addition, the 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.

The 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.

The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the 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:

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- *Cash Transaction Risk.* The Fund may effect a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.
- **Economic and 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 a 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); deflation (or expectations for deflation); interest rates; global demand for particular products or resources; natural disasters or events; pandemic diseases; terrorism; regulatory events; other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.
- **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 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.
- **Model Risk.** The Adviser may use proprietary models in identifying, evaluating and selecting securities for the Fund, and to weight the portfolio. These models generally use technology and software and rely on both internally developed data as well as third-party data. Technology implemented tools are subject to greater risks associated with computer hardware and software, including risks associated with cybersecurity events or software faults. Inaccurate or incomplete data, or improper application of data within a model, could limit the effectiveness of any quantitative tool. Models may be improperly constructed, or may rely on factors (such as historical market performance data) that may not be as relevant in current markets. The Fund could be adversely affected by the Adviser's use of models in managing the Fund's portfolio.
- **Technology Risk.** The Adviser uses a range of technology and software programs in managing the Fund. These include proprietary and third-party data and systems used to identify or evaluate securities or otherwise support portfolio managers. Software or hardware failures or faults, cyber events, incorrect programming, or inaccurate, incomplete or unreliable data could adversely affect the Adviser's implementation of the investment strategy and the Fund's performance.
- **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.

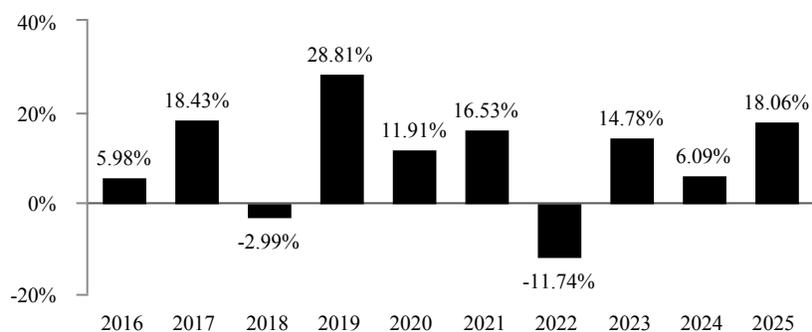
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory and tax environments.
- **Foreign 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 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-sized companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- **Medium-Sized Company Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of mid-sized companies. As a result, the Fund’s performance may be adversely affected if securities of mid-sized companies underperform securities of other capitalization ranges or the market as a whole. Securities of smaller companies trade in smaller volumes and are often more vulnerable to market volatility than securities of larger companies.
- **Small-Sized Company Risk.** The securities of small-sized companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger capitalization companies. The securities of small-sized companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund’s overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **Investment Style Risk.** The Adviser follows an investing style that favors relatively low valuations. At times when this style is out of favor, the Fund may underperform funds that follow different investing styles.
- **Investment Company Risk.** When the 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. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the “ETF Risks” described above.
- **Fixed-Income Securities Risk.** The following risks are associated with a Fund’s investment in fixed-income securities.
 - *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 Fund’s yield or share price.
 - *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.
 - *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 Fund are unsecured debt of the issuer.
- **Bank Debt Risk.** A 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 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 a 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 performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund has adopted the performance history of the Scharf Global Opportunity Fund (the "Scharf Global Predecessor Fund"), which operated as a mutual fund using the same investment objective and substantially similar principal investment strategies and principal risks, except that the Scharf Global Predecessor Fund was classified as a "diversified fund, while the Fund is classified as "non-diversified fund." Performance information shown for periods prior to August 22, 2025, is that of the Scharf Global Predecessor Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund and Scharf Global Predecessor Fund's performance for the calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund and Scharf Global Predecessor Fund's average annual returns for one-year, five-years, ten-years, and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.scharfets.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-800-617-0004.

Annual Returns as of December 31



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, 2025)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (10/14/2014)
Scharf Global Opportunity ETF				
Return Before Taxes	18.06%	8.14%	10.01%	9.75%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	17.76%	7.25%	8.84%	8.60%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	10.89%	6.26%	7.91%	7.74%
MSCI All Country World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.34%	11.19%	11.72%	10.67%

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

Management

Adviser: Scharf Investments, LLC

Sub-Adviser: Tidal Investments LLC

Portfolio Managers: The following individuals serve as portfolios managers to the Fund:

- Brian A. Krawez, CFA, President, Investment Committee Chairman and Lead Equity Manager of the Adviser
- Gabe Houston, Investment Committee Member and Senior Research Analyst of the Adviser
- Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser

The Adviser's portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Krawez has served as a portfolio manager to the Fund and Scharf Global Predecessor Fund since its inception in 2014, and Mr. Houston and has served as a portfolio manager to the Fund and Scharf Global Predecessor Fund since 2022. Mr. Ragauss has executed the trades of the Fund since August 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash. The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Creation Units generally consist of 25,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market

(the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at www.scharfetfs.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.