



PROSPECTUS

August 5, 2025

Scharf ETF

(Ticker: KAT)

Scharf Global Opportunity ETF

(Ticker: GKAT)

each of the above listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange")

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY SECTIONS	1
Scharf ETF	1
Scharf Global Opportunity ETF	8
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS	15
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	22
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS	22
HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES	24
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES	27
DISTRIBUTION	29
PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION	29
ADDITIONAL NOTICES	29
INDEX DESCRIPTIONS	29
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	30

SUMMARY SECTION

Scharf ETF

Investment Objective

The Scharf 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	0.75%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

* 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
\$77	\$240

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 Scharf Predecessor Fund’s (defined below) portfolio turnover rate was 33% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Fund primarily invests in 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 mid- and large- capitalization companies, rights, and warrants. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in securities of foreign issuers listed on 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 in Rule 144A 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), spinoffs, liquidations, reorganizations, recapitalizations, mergers, management changes and technological changes.

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, market capitalizations and maturities and may 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 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.

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.

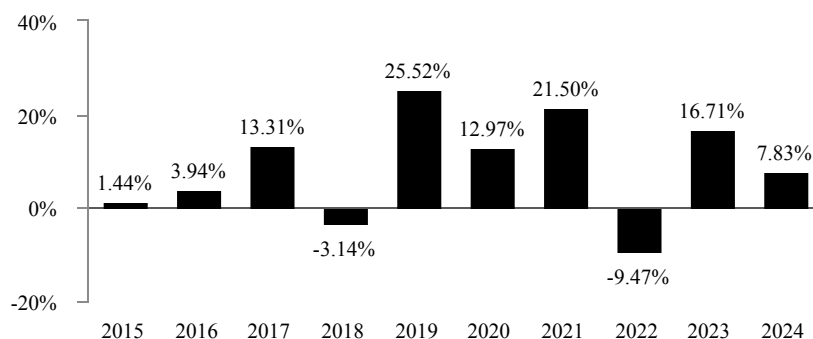
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory and tax environments.
- **Foreign 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 medium-sized companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of medium-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.
- **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 the 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.** The 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 the 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 Fund (the "Scharf 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 Predecessor Fund was classified as a "diversified fund" and its principal investment strategy included investing in equity securities of companies of all size market capitalizations, while the Fund is classified as "non-diversified fund" and its principal investment strategy includes investing in equity securities of mid- and large-capitalization companies. Performance information shown for periods prior to August 22, 2025, is that of the Scharf Predecessor Fund. The bar chart shows the Scharf Predecessor Fund's performance for the calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Scharf 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 and an additional index the Adviser believes reflects the market sectors in which the Fund invests. The Scharf Predecessor 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



For the year-to-date period ended June 30, 2025, the Scharf Predecessor Fund's total return was 6.69%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a calendar quarter was 13.16% (quarter ended June 30, 2020) and the lowest return for a calendar quarter was -15.60% (quarter ended March 31, 2020).

Average Annual Total Returns

(for the periods ended December 31, 2024 for the Scharf Predecessor Fund)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (12/30/2011)
Scharf ETF				
Return Before Taxes	7.83%	9.35%	8.55%	10.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.63%	7.75%	7.17%	9.82%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.51%	7.23%	6.70%	9.05%
S&P 500® Index				
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.02%	14.53%	13.10%	14.75%
Russell 1000 Value Total Return Index⁽¹⁾				
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	14.37%	8.68%	8.49%	11.23%

⁽¹⁾ The Adviser believes that the additional index reasonably represents the Fund's investment strategy.

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 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 Scharf Predecessor Fund since its inception in 2011, and Mr. Houston has served as a portfolio manager to the Scharf Predecessor Fund since 2022. Messrs. Krawez, Houston, and Ragauss have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in 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.

SUMMARY SECTION

Scharf Global Opportunity ETF

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	None
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
\$60	\$189

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 Scharf Global Predecessor Fund’s (defined below) portfolio turnover rate was 32% 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.

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 - *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.

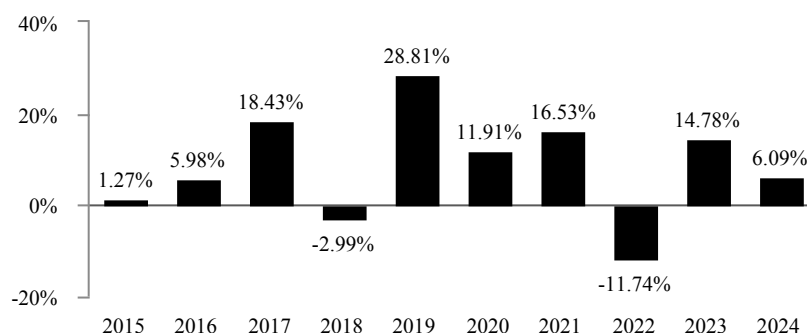
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory and tax environments.
- **Foreign 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 the 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.** The 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 the 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 Scharf Global Predecessor Fund’s performance for the calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the 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 Scharf Global Predecessor 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



For the year-to-date period ended June 30, 2025, the Scharf Global Predecessor Fund’s total return was 9.22%. 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, 2024 for the Scharf Global Predecessor Fund)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (10/14/2014)
Scharf Global Opportunity ETF				
Return Before Taxes	6.09%	6.98%	8.33%	8.97%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.36%	6.08%	7.09%	7.74%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.14%	5.43%	6.52%	7.08%
MSCI All Country World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.49%	10.06%	9.23%	9.59%

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 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 Scharf Global Predecessor Fund since its inception in 2014, and Mr. Houston and has served as a portfolio manager to the Scharf Global Predecessor Fund since 2022. Messrs. Krawez, Houston, and Ragauss have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in 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.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

Scharf ETF

Investment Objective

The Scharf ETF seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund primarily invests in 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 mid- and large- capitalization companies, rights, and warrants. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in securities of foreign issuers listed on 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 ADRs, EDRs and GDRs. The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in other investment companies, including ETFs. The Fund may also invest in Rule 144A securities.

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, 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 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.

Scharf Global Opportunity ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategies

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. Foreign securities in which the Fund may invest may be domiciled in countries outside of the United States and may be securities listed on foreign exchanges as well as in the form of depositary receipts, such as ADRs, EDRs and 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 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 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, 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.

Principal Investment Strategies Applicable to Each Fund

Through a proprietary screening process, the Adviser seeks to identify investments with low valuations combined with growing consistent and sustainable earnings, cash flow and/or book value.

The Adviser regularly screens for stocks that satisfy its criteria. Generally, only a small fraction of the stocks screened meet the Adviser's criteria and qualify for further fundamental research. Such research consists of qualitative confirmation of the potential identified by the screen. This may include examination of a company's annual reports and other shareholder materials, as well as contacting the company's management.

In general, the Adviser utilizes five key elements in its investment philosophy:

1. **Low Valuation** – The Adviser employs a bottom-up, valuation-oriented investment strategy. The Adviser believes that companies with low valuation ratios (low price to earnings, low price to cash and low price to book value) outperform stocks with higher valuations over the long term.
2. **Discount to Fair Value** – Because value may not be easy to discern and may not be precisely quantifiable, the Adviser attempts to purchase securities trading at a significant discount to what the Adviser believes to be fair value. By purchasing securities only when they are at a significant discount to fair value, the Adviser hopes to mitigate downside risk.
3. **Investment Flexibility** - Opportunities are not confined within style boxes. The Adviser searches for compelling investments in companies large and small, foreign and domestic. The Adviser's proprietary screen applies across the investment spectrum.
4. **Focus** – Each Fund will typically be constructed with only the Adviser's top ideas at the time of purchase. The Adviser believes that owning too many stocks can be counterproductive to enhancing the risk/reward profile of each Fund.
5. **Long-Term Perspective** – The Adviser believes that the appropriate measurement period for the success of its investment strategy is a complete market cycle; that is, from peak to the succeeding peak or a trough to the succeeding trough. This may enable the Adviser to take advantage of opportunities that investors with shorter time horizons may overlook.

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.

The Funds 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. Valuation of securities experiencing special situations may include, but is not limited to, sum-of-the-parts analysis, comparables and liquidation value.

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.

Cash and Cash Equivalent Holdings

Each 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 in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. This may result in a Fund not achieving its investment objective and the Fund's performance may be negatively affected as a result.

To the extent that a Fund uses a money market fund or an exchange-traded fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's or exchange-traded fund's management fees and operational expenses.

Each Fund may also use other investment strategies and invest its assets in other types of investments, which are described in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

The principal risks of investing in the Funds that may adversely affect a Fund's net asset value ("NAV") or total return were previously summarized and are discussed in more detail below. There can be no assurance that the Funds will achieve their investment objectives. Unless stated otherwise, references throughout this section to "the Fund" apply to each of the Funds.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

- *APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid-ask spread." The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and the spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including 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 and the NAV vary significantly, including due to supply and demand of the Fund's Shares and/or during periods of market volatility. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than NAV intra-day when you buy Shares in the secondary market, and you may receive more (or less) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. 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 listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500® Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. 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, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- *Cash Transaction Risk.* Each Fund may effect a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Such 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. The Funds are subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Funds' performance. Factors that affect markets in general, including geopolitical, regulatory, market and economic developments and other developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries, companies and segments of the market, could adversely impact the Funds' investments and lead to a decline in the value of your investment in a Fund. Geopolitical and other events, including tensions, war, and open conflict between nations, such as between Russia and Ukraine, in the Middle East and in eastern Asia, could affect the economies of many countries including the United States. Trade disputes, pandemics, public health crises, natural disasters, cybersecurity incidents, and related events have led, and in the future may continue to lead, to instability in world economies and markets generally and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets, which may disrupt economies and markets and adversely affect the value of your investment. 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. In addition, policy changes by the U.S. government, the U.S. Federal Reserve and/or foreign governments, and political and economic changes within the U.S. and abroad, such as inflation, changes in interest rates, recessions, changes in the U.S. presidential administration and Congress, the U.S. government's inability at times to agree on a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, the threat of a federal government shutdown, threats not to increase the federal government's debt limit which could result in a default on the government's obligations, and the shutdown of certain financial institutions, may cause increased volatility in financial markets, affect investor and consumer confidence and adversely impact the broader financial markets and economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, inflationary pressures, changes to some major international trade agreements, the imposition of tariffs, risks associated with trade agreements between countries and regions, including the U.S. and other foreign nations, political or economic dysfunction within some countries or regions, including the U.S., and dramatic changes in consumer sentiment and commodity and currency prices could affect the economies and markets of many nations, including the U.S., in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time and may create significant market volatility. In 2022 the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks began to increase interest rates to address rising inflation. The Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks subsequently started to lower interest rates in September 2024, though economic or other factors, such as inflation, could lead to the Federal Reserve stopping or reversing these changes. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or again reverse course. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Market disruptions have caused, and may continue to cause, broad changes in market value, negative public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Regulators in the U.S. have adopted a number of changes to regulations affecting markets and issuers, some of which apply to the Funds. Due to the broad scope of the regulations being adopted, certain of these changes, which may be revised or rescinded, could limit the Funds' ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or adversely impact performance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund is designed for long-term investors who can accept the risks of investing in a portfolio with significant common stock holdings. Common stocks tend to be more volatile than other investment choices such as bonds and money market instruments. The value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock market or of the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, and you could lose money.

Management Risk. Management risk describes the Fund's ability to meet investment objectives based on the Adviser's success or failure at implementing investment strategies for the Fund. The value of your investment is subject to the effectiveness of the Adviser's research, analysis, asset allocation among portfolio securities and ability to identify a stock's appreciation potential. If the Adviser's investment strategies do not produce the expected results, your investment could be diminished.

Model Risk. The Adviser may use proprietary models in identifying, evaluating and selecting securities for a 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. The Fund may invest a portion (or all, with respect to the Scharf Global Opportunity ETF) of its total assets in securities of foreign issuers. Securities of foreign issuers may be denominated in U.S. dollars or in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Investments in securities of foreign issuers present certain risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These risks include fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, political, economic or legal developments (including war or other instability, expropriation of assets, nationalization and confiscatory taxation), the imposition of foreign exchange limitations (including currency blockage), withholding taxes on income or capital transactions or other restrictions, higher transaction costs (including higher brokerage, custodial and settlement costs and currency conversion costs) and possible difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations or taking judicial action. Securities of foreign issuers may not be as liquid and may be more volatile than comparable securities of domestic issuers.

In addition, there often is less publicly available information about many foreign issuers, and issuers of foreign securities are subject to different, often less comprehensive, auditing, accounting and financial reporting disclosure requirements than domestic issuers. There is generally less government regulation of exchanges, brokers and listed companies abroad than in the United States and, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, or diplomatic developments which could affect investment in those countries. Because there is usually less supervision and governmental regulation of foreign exchanges, brokers and dealers than there is in the United States, the Fund may experience settlement difficulties or delays not usually encountered in the United States.

Delays in making trades in securities of foreign issuers relating to volume constraints, limitations or restrictions, clearance or settlement procedures, or otherwise, could impact returns and result in temporary periods when assets of the Fund are not fully invested or attractive investment opportunities are foregone.

The Fund may invest in securities of issuers determined by the Adviser to be in developing or emerging market countries. Investments in securities of issuers in developing or emerging market countries are subject to greater risks than investments in securities of developed countries since emerging market countries tend to have economic structures that are less diverse and mature and political systems that are less stable than developed countries.

Depository Receipt Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers in the form of depository receipts. Depository receipts involve substantially identical risks to those associated with direct investment in securities of foreign issuers. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depository receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depository receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Foreign Currency Risk. Since the Fund may invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the Fund may be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates (and exchange control regulations) which affect the value of investments in the Fund and the accrued income and appreciation or depreciation of the investments. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in that currency and the Fund's return on such assets as well as any temporary uninvested reserves in bank deposits in foreign currencies. In addition, the Fund will incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies.

Large-Sized Company Risk. The stocks of larger companies may underperform relative to those of small and mid-sized companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such

as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rate 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 (*Scharf Global Opportunity ETF only*). 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. Stocks with relatively low valuations may perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. At times when these securities are out of favor, the Fund may underperform funds that follow different investing styles. Investing in such undervalued securities involves risks that such securities may never reach their expected market value, either because the market fails to recognize a security's intrinsic worth or the expected value is overestimated. Such securities may decline in value even though they are already undervalued.

Investment Company Risk. If the Fund invests in shares of another mutual fund, shareholders will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying mutual funds in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases ETFs. Furthermore, investments in other mutual funds could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to shareholders and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by investors in the Fund. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.

When the Fund invests in an ETF, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities it holds. Many ETFs seek to replicate a specific benchmark index. However, an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index for many reasons. These reasons include the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of stocks held. Lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in an ETF being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities it holds. In addition, because of ETF expenses, compared to owning the underlying securities directly, it may be more costly to own an ETF.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. The following risks are associated with the Fund's investment in fixed-income securities:

- *Prepayment and Extension Risk.* The risk that the securities may be paid off earlier or later 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. In addition, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of certain fixed-income securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their fixed-income securities sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund will have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* Bond prices generally rise when interest rates decline and decline when interest rates rise. The longer the duration of a bond, the more a change in interest rates affects the bond's price. Short-term and long-term interest rates may not move the same amount and may not move in the same direction.
- *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/or principal. There is also the risk that the securities could lose value because of a loss of confidence in the ability of the issuer to pay back interest and/or principal. Lower rated fixed-income securities involve greater credit risk, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy.

High-Yield Securities Risk. Fixed-income securities receiving below investment grade ratings (*i.e.*, "junk bonds") may have speculative characteristics, and, compared to higher-grade securities, may have a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments due to adverse economic conditions or other circumstances. High-yield, high risk, and lower-rated securities are subject to additional risk factors due to the speculative nature of these securities, such as increased possibility of default, decreased liquidity, and fluctuations in value due to public perception of the issuer of such securities. These securities are almost always uncollateralized and subordinate to other debt that an issuer may have outstanding. In addition, both individual high-yield securities and the entire high-yield bond market can experience sharp price swings due to a variety of factors, including changes in economic forecasts, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, or, a higher profile default.

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. Failure of a municipal security issuer to comply with applicable tax requirements may make income paid thereon taxable, resulting in a decline in the security's value. In addition, there could be changes in applicable tax laws or tax treatments that reduce or eliminate the current federal income tax exemption on municipal securities or otherwise adversely affect the current federal or state tax status of municipal securities.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-Backed Securities Risk includes Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk, Prepayment Risk, as well as the risk that the structure of certain mortgage-backed securities may make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, making their prices very volatile. Under certain adverse market conditions, asset-backed securities may have more limited liquidity than usual.

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. In particular, past events related to the U.S. housing market have had a severe negative impact on the value of some mortgage-backed securities and resulted in an increased risk associated with investments in these securities.

Exchange-Traded Note Risk. ETNs are subject to the credit risk of the issuer. The value of an ETN will vary and will be influenced by its time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying securities, currency and commodities markets as well as 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. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which is meant to be held until maturity. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

Bank Debt Risk. The Fund's investments in assignments of secured and unsecured 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. If the Fund does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Fund's share price could be adversely affected. The Fund may invest in debt that is rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or are unrated, and may invest in debt of any credit quality, including "distressed" companies with respect to which there is a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested. In addition, certain bank debt in which the Fund may invest may be illiquid and, therefore, difficult to value and/or sell at a price that is beneficial to the Fund.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk. Inflation protected securities are intended to protect against inflation by adjusting the interest or principal payable on the security by an amount based upon an index intended to measure the rate of inflation. There is always the risk that the rate of inflation will be lower than expected or that the relevant index intended to measure the rate of inflation will not accurately measure the rate of inflation and the securities will not work as intended.

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 risk and conversion value-related equity risk. Convertible bonds are similar to other fixed-income securities because they usually pay a fixed interest rate and are obligated to repay principal on a given date in the future. The market value of fixed-income securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible bonds are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates when their conversion to equity feature is small relative to the interest and principal value of the bond. Convertible issuers may not be able to make principal and interest payments on the bond as they become due. Convertible bonds may also be subject to prepayment or redemption risk. If a convertible bond held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to surrender the security for redemption and convert it into the issuing company's common stock or cash at a time that may be unfavorable to the Fund. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to common stocks 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. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of equity securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses or by the lack of earnings or such an issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates. When a convertible bond's value is more closely tied to its conversion to stock feature, it is sensitive to the underlying stock's price.

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 trading market may not continue and the Fund might be unable to dispose of these securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements.

Special Situations Risk. Investments in special situations may involve greater risks when compared to the Fund's other strategies due to a variety of factors. Mergers, reorganizations, liquidations, or recapitalizations may not be completed on the terms originally contemplated, or may fail. Expected developments may not occur in a timely manner, or at all. Transactions may take longer than originally anticipated, resulting in lower annualized returns than contemplated at the time of investment. Furthermore, failure to anticipate changes in the circumstances affecting these types of investments may result in permanent loss of capital, where the Fund may be unable to recoup some or all of its investment, producing a loss for the 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.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Funds' daily portfolio holdings is available at www.scharfets.com. A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Investment Adviser

Scharf Investments, LLC, located at 16450 Los Gatos Boulevard, Suite 207, Los Gatos, California 95032, serves as investment adviser to the Funds and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of each Fund. The Adviser was founded in 2004 and is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. The Adviser is employee controlled and has been registered with the SEC since 1983. The Adviser provides investment management services to individuals, high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, charitable organizations, and corporations.

The Adviser provides the Funds with advice on buying and selling securities. The Adviser also furnishes the Funds with office space and certain administrative services and provides most of the personnel needed by the Funds. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Funds to operate.

The Adviser provides oversight of the Funds' Sub-Adviser, monitoring of the Sub-Adviser's buying and selling of securities for the Funds, and review of the Sub-Adviser's performance. For the services it provides to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the applicable Fund's average daily net assets as set forth in the table below.

Fund Name	Management Fee
Scharf ETF	0.75%
Scharf Global Opportunity ETF	0.59%

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of each Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees, shareholder proxy and expenses paid by a Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and the unified management fee payable to the Adviser. The Adviser, in turn, compensates the Sub-Adviser from the management fee it receives.

Manager-of-Managers Arrangement

Section 15(a) of the 1940 Act requires that all contracts pursuant to which persons serve as investment advisers to investment companies be approved by shareholders. This requirement also applies to the appointment of sub-advisers to each Fund. The Trust and the Adviser will apply for exemptive relief from the SEC (the “Order”), which will permit the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund and subject to the approval of the Board, including a majority of the independent members of the Board, to hire, and to modify any existing or future subadvisory agreement with, unaffiliated sub-advisers and affiliated sub-advisers, including sub-advisers that are wholly-owned subsidiaries (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Adviser or its parent company and sub-advisers that are partially-owned by, or otherwise affiliated with, the Adviser or its parent company (the “Manager-of-Managers Structure”). The Adviser has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing the Fund’s sub-advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement, subject to oversight by the Board. Assuming the Order is granted, it will also provide relief from certain disclosure obligations with regard to sub-advisory fees. With this relief, the Fund may elect to disclose the aggregate fees payable to the Adviser and wholly-owned sub-advisers and the aggregate fees payable to unaffiliated sub-advisers and sub-advisers affiliated with Adviser or its parent company, other than wholly-owned sub-advisers. The Order will be subject to various conditions, including that the Fund will notify shareholders and provide them with certain information required by the exemptive order within 90 days of hiring a new sub-adviser. The Fund may also rely on any other current or future laws, rules or regulatory guidance from the SEC or its staff applicable to the Manager-of-Managers Structure. The sole initial shareholder of the Fund has approved the operation of the Fund under a Manager-of-Managers Structure with respect to any affiliated or unaffiliated subadviser, including in the manner that is permitted by the Order.

The Manager-of-Managers Structure will enable the Trust to operate with greater efficiency by not incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. Operation of the Fund under the Manager-of-Managers Structure will not permit management fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser to be increased without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to the sub-advisers or material changes to sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change. There is no assurance the Order will be granted.

The Adviser and its affiliates may have other relationships, including significant financial relationships, with current or potential sub-advisers or their affiliates, which may create a conflict of interest. However, in making recommendations to the Board to appoint or to change a sub-adviser, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser considers the sub-adviser’s investment process, risk management, and historical performance with the goal of retaining sub-advisers for the Fund that the Adviser believes are skilled and can deliver appropriate risk-adjusted returns over a full market cycle. The Adviser does not consider any other relationship it or its affiliates may have with a sub-adviser or its affiliates, and the Adviser discloses to the Board the nature of any material relationships it has with a sub-adviser or its affiliates when making recommendations to the Board to appoint or to change a sub-adviser, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement.

Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has retained Tidal Investments LLC to serve as sub-adviser for the Funds. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day trading of the Funds. The Sub-Adviser is a registered investment adviser and Delaware limited liability company whose principal office is located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204. The Sub-Adviser provides investment management services to ETFs and other investment companies. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and

sale transactions or in connection with the rebalancing of the portfolio, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. For its services, the Adviser will pay the Sub-Adviser a management fee. The management fee paid to the Sub-Adviser is paid by the Adviser and not the Funds.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement and Investment Sub-Advisory agreement will be available in the Funds' Core Financial Statements that will be filed as part of the Funds' first Form N-CSR.

Portfolio Managers

The Funds are team managed portfolios. The Scharf ETF and the Scharf Global Opportunity ETF are jointly and primarily managed by Messrs. Brian A. Krawez, Gabe Houston, and Charles A. Ragauss. Messrs. Brian A. Krawez and Gabe Houston are members of the Adviser's investment committee.

Brian A. Krawez, CFA, serves as President, Investment Committee Chairman, and Lead Equity Manager of the Adviser. He has been with the Adviser since 2007. Mr. Krawez earned both his Bachelor of Science degree and Master of Business Administration from the University of California at Berkeley.

Gabe Houston serves as an Investment Committee member and Senior Research Analyst for the Adviser. He has been with the Adviser since 2006. Mr. Houston earned a Bachelor of Arts in business management economics from the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, serves as Portfolio Manager at the Sub-Adviser, having joined the firm in September 2020. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Ragauss served as Chief Operating Officer and Director of Portfolio Management at CSAT Investment Advisory, L.P., doing business as Exponential ETFs, from April 2016 to September 2020. Previously, Mr. Ragauss was Assistant Vice President at Huntington National Bank ("Huntington"), where he was Product Manager for the Huntington Funds and Huntington Strategy Shares ETFs, a combined fund complex of almost \$4 billion in assets under management. At Huntington, he led ETF development bringing to market some of the first actively managed ETFs. Mr. Ragauss joined Huntington in 2010. Mr. Ragauss attended Grand Valley State University where he received his Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and International Business, as well as a minor in French. He is a member of both the National and West Michigan CFA societies and holds the CFA designation.

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

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to a Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by a Fund's transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the bid-ask spread on your transactions. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book-Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies,

clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or “street name” through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Funds employ fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by a Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of NAV

Each Fund’s NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV is calculated by dividing the Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Adviser (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Funds employ fair value pricing selectively to ensure greater accuracy in its daily NAV and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to take advantage of temporary market anomalies. The Adviser has developed procedures which utilize fair value pricing when reliable market quotations are not readily available or the Fund’s pricing service, if applicable, does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that in the judgment of the Adviser to the Funds does not represent the security’s fair value), or when, in the judgment of the Adviser, events have rendered the market value unreliable. Valuing securities at fair value involves reliance on judgment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Adviser. There can be no assurance that a Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which each Fund determines its NAV per share. The Board has designated the Adviser as its “valuation designee” under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight.

Fair value pricing may be applied to non-U.S. securities. The trading hours for most non-U.S. securities end prior to the close of the NYSE, the time that each Fund’s NAV is calculated. The occurrence of certain events after the close of non-U.S. markets, but prior to the close of the NYSE (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. market) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of non-U.S. securities when non-U.S. markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, a Fund may value non-U.S. securities at fair value, taking into account such events, when it calculates its NAV. Other types of securities that a Fund may hold for which fair value pricing might be required include, but are not limited to: (a) investments which are frequently traded and/or the market price of which the Adviser believes may be stale; (b) illiquid securities, including “restricted” securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (c) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (d) securities whose trading has been halted or suspended; and (e) fixed-income securities that have gone into default and for which there is not a current market value quotation.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to

investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with a Fund.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least quarterly by each Fund. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year. Each Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in each Fund. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

Each Fund intends to elect and qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange; and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

The Funds intend to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by each Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Dividends received by a Fund from an ETF or underlying fund taxable as a RIC may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such ETF or underlying fund. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by a Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the amount and character of any distributions received from a Fund.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If the Fund's distributions exceed its earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in Shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares are sold. After a shareholder's basis in Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Shares.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

Under legislation generally known as "FATCA" (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), the Funds are required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

The Funds (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally are required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of a Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Each Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. A Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV per Share is available, free of charge, on the Funds' website at www.scharfetfs.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and the Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in a Fund particularly.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

Please note that you cannot invest directly in an index, although you may invest in the underlying securities represented in the index.

The **Russell 1000 Value Index** is a composite of large and mid-cap companies located in the United States that also exhibit a value probability. The Russell 1000 Value is published and maintained by FTSE Russell.

The **S&P 500® Index** is a broad-based unmanaged index of 500 stocks, which is widely recognized as representative of the equity market in general.

The **MSCI All Country World Index** a market capitalization weighted index designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world. The MSCI ACWI is maintained by Morgan Stanley Capital International, and is comprised of stocks from both developed and emerging markets.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand each of the Scharf Predecessor Fund's and the Scharf Global Predecessor Fund's (together, the "Predecessor Funds") operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Predecessor Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The Predecessor Funds' financial statements for the six-month period ended March 31, 2025, which are unaudited, are included in the Predecessor Funds' [Form N-CSRS](#) filed with the SEC, which is available upon request. The information for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, and 2020 has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Predecessor Funds' and the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Predecessor Funds' financial statements, is included in the Predecessor Funds' [Form N-CSR](#) filed with the SEC, which is available upon request.

Scharf Predecessor Fund

For a share outstanding throughout each period

Institutional Class	Year Ended September 30,					
	Six Months Ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$55.60	\$49.72	\$44.40	\$54.78	\$46.02	\$46.21
Income from investment operations:						
Net investment income [^]	0.24	0.38	0.36	0.29	0.39	0.34
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments and foreign currency	0.11	9.97	7.44	(5.26)	10.14	3.35
Total from investment operations	0.35	10.35	7.80	(4.97)	10.53	3.69
Less distributions:						
From net investment income	(0.43)	(0.40)	(0.31)	(0.38)	(0.37)	(0.24)
From net realized gain on investments	(2.13)	(4.07)	(2.17)	(5.03)	(1.40)	(3.64)
Total distributions	(2.56)	(4.47)	(2.48)	(5.41)	(1.77)	(3.88)
Paid-in capital from redemption fees⁺	—	0.00 [#]	0.00 [#]	0.00 [#]	0.00 [#]	0.00 [#]
Net asset value, end of period	\$53.39	\$55.60	\$49.72	\$44.40	\$54.78	\$46.02
Total return	0.73% ‡	22.13%	17.83%	-10.69%	23.43%	8.12%
Ratios/supplemental data:						
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$420,381	\$438,863	\$381,635	\$356,162	\$328,886	\$282,746
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:						
Before fee waivers	0.96%	†~	0.96%	0.95%	0.94%	1.00%
After fee waivers	0.87%	†~	0.87%	0.86%	0.86%	0.90%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets:						
Before fee waivers	0.79%	†	0.65%	0.65%	0.48%	0.68%
After fee waivers	0.88%	†	0.74%	0.74%	0.56%	0.78%
Portfolio turnover rate	11.49%	‡	32.94%	35.49%	22.66%	52.15%

[^] Based on average shares outstanding.

[†] Annualized.

[‡] Not annualized.

[#] Amount is less than \$0.01.

⁺ The Fund stopped collecting a redemption fee on January 28, 2024.

~ Includes expenses of Retail Class Shares which converted to Institutional Class Shares on December 31, 2024.

Scharf Global Predecessor Fund

For a share outstanding throughout each period

Institutional Class*	Year Ended September 30,					
	Six Months Ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$37.37	\$31.61	\$27.06	\$36.25	\$29.32	\$29.98
Income from investment operations:						
Net investment income	0.22 [^]	0.38 [^]	0.35 [^]	0.32 [^]	0.31	0.28
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments and foreign currency	0.16	6.25	4.53	(5.98)	7.31	2.22
Total from investment operations	0.38	6.63	4.88	(5.66)	7.62	2.50
Less distributions:						
From net investment income	(0.29)	(0.41)	(0.33)	(0.30)	(0.23)	(0.41)
From net realized gain on investments	(0.77)	(0.46)	—	(3.23)	(0.46)	(2.75)
Total distributions	(1.06)	(0.87)	(0.33)	(3.53)	(0.69)	(3.16)
Paid-in capital from redemption fees ⁺	—	—	0.00 ^{^#}	0.00 ^{^#}	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$36.69	\$37.37	\$31.61	\$27.06	\$36.25	\$29.32
Total return	1.09%‡	21.37%	18.08%	-17.53%	26.33%	8.09%
Ratios/supplemental data:						
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$28,096	\$28,619	\$26,066	\$20,934	\$25,643	\$18,706
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:						
Before fee waivers and expense reimbursement	1.31%†	1.33%	1.44%	1.66%	1.84%	1.99%
After fee waivers and expense reimbursement	0.57%†	0.57%	0.59%	0.65%	0.76%	0.70%
Ratio of net investment income/(loss) to average net assets:						
Before fee waivers and expense reimbursement	0.43%†	0.34%	0.25%	(0.06)%	(0.16)%	(0.42)%
After fee waivers and expense reimbursement	1.17%†	1.10%	1.10%	0.95%	0.92%	0.87%
Portfolio turnover rate	11.27%‡	31.87%	34.13%	29.86%	37.42%	60.69%

[^] Based on average shares outstanding.

† Annualized.

‡ Not annualized.

Amount is less than \$0.01.

* Formerly Retail Class.

+ The Fund stopped collecting a redemption fee on January 28, 2024.

Scharf ETF
Scharf Global Opportunity ETF

Adviser	Scharf Investments, LLC 16450 Los Gatos Boulevard, Suite 207 Los Gatos, California 95032	Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Sub-Adviser	Tidal Investments LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101
Transfer Agent, Administrator, and Fund Accountant	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 19th Floor New York, New York 10020
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Tait, Weller & Baker LLP Two Liberty Place 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102		

Investors may find more information about the Funds in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about each Fund and Predecessor Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports (collectively, the "Shareholder Reports") and in Form N-CSR. In the Predecessor Funds' annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected each Predecessor Fund's performance during the Predecessor Fund's last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find each Predecessor Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- Free of charge from the Fund's Internet website at www.scharfets.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-07959.)