



**Pzena International Value Fund**

**Summary Prospectus  
June 28, 2022**

**Investor Class           PZVNX**  
**Institutional Class       PZINX**

Before you invest, you may want to review the Pzena International Value Fund’s (the “International Value Fund” or the “Fund”) Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the International Value Fund and its risks. The current Statutory Prospectus and SAI dated June 28, 2022 are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the International Value Fund’s Statutory Prospectus, SAI, shareholder reports and other information about the Fund online at [www.pzenafunds.com](http://www.pzenafunds.com). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-844-796-1996 (1-844-PZN-1996) or by sending an e-mail request to [mutualfunds@pzena.com](mailto:mutualfunds@pzena.com).

**Investment Objective**

The Pzena International Value Fund (the “International Value Fund” or “Fund”) seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

**Fees and Expenses of the Fund**

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

|   | <b>Investor Class</b> | <b>Institutional Class</b> |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>SHAREHOLDER FEES</b> (fees paid directly from your investment)   | None                  | None                       |
| <b>ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) |                       |                            |
| Management Fees   | 0.65%                 | 0.65%                      |
| Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees  | 0.25%                 | 0.00%                      |
| Other Expenses (includes Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee)  | 2.03%                 | 1.93%                      |
| Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee  | 0.10%                 | None                       |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>   | 2.93%                 | 2.58%                      |
| Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement <sup>(2)</sup>  | -1.84%                | -1.84%                     |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement                                      | 1.09%                 | 0.74%                      |

<sup>(1)</sup> Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect the maximum Rule 12b-1 fee and/or Shareholder Servicing Plan fee allowed, while the Expense Ratios in the Financial Highlights section of the statutory prospectus reflect actual operating expenses of the International Value Fund.

<sup>(2)</sup> Pzena Investment Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay International Value Fund expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver (excluding AFFE, interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses and class specific expenses, such as the distribution (12b-1) fee of 0.25% or shareholder servicing plan fee of 0.10%), to 0.74% of average daily net assets of the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least June 28, 2023. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for 36 months from the date they were waived or paid, subject to the Expense Cap at the time such amounts were waived or at the time of recoupment, whichever is lower.

*Example.* This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the Expense Cap only in the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

|                            | <u>1 Year</u> | <u>3 Years</u> | <u>5 Years</u> | <u>10 Years</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Investor Class</b>      | \$111         | \$733          | \$1,380        | \$3,120         |
| <b>Institutional Class</b> | \$76          | \$627          | \$1,205        | \$2,777         |

*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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

### **Principal Investment Strategies**

Under normal market conditions the International Value Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks of Developed Market companies, not including U.S. companies. The Fund defines “Developed Markets” primarily as those classified as developed by Morgan Stanley Capital International (“MSCI”). The Adviser determines a company’s country by referring to: its stock exchange listing; where it is registered, organized or incorporated; where its headquarters are located; its MSCI country classification; where it derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed; or where at least 50% of its assets are located.

In managing the Fund’s assets, the Adviser will follow a classic value strategy. The Fund’s portfolio will generally consist of 60 to 80 stocks identified through a research-driven, bottom-up security selection process based on thorough fundamental research. The Fund seeks to invest in stocks that, in the opinion of the Adviser, sell at a substantial discount to their intrinsic value but have solid long-term prospects. The Fund may gain exposure to Developed Markets companies by purchasing equity securities directly or in the form of depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in emerging market and frontier market securities. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), foreign real estate companies, other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), and up to 10% of its net assets in limited partnerships, and master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) (limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded). The Fund may also invest in restricted securities, such as Rule 144A securities, as well as when-issued securities and repurchase agreements. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Fund may also invest in securities issued pursuant to initial public offerings (“IPOs”). The Fund may invest in a wide range of industries. However, from time to time, the Fund may invest, to a significant extent, in securities of companies in the same economic sector, specifically the financial services sector.

In evaluating an investment for purchase by the International Value Fund, the Adviser conducts a thorough fundamental assessment of the business, with a focus on those challenges that have created the value opportunity. The Adviser examines material issues that can influence the company’s long-term performance and risk profile. As a part of this process, the Adviser speaks with competitors, customers, and suppliers; conducts field research such as site visits to plants, stores, or other facilities; analyzes the financials and public filings of the company and its competitors; focuses on the company’s underlying financial condition and business prospects considering estimated earnings, economic conditions, degree of competitive or pricing pressures, the experience and competence of management; and integrates environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) considerations, which can vary across companies and industries (ESG considerations may include, but are not limited to, environmental impact, corporate governance and ethical business practices). The Adviser believes that assessing the potential impact of ESG issues on a company is critical to the investment process, both in terms of downside risk protection and assessing future earnings upside potential.

While ESG-related issues are analyzed for each company before and during ownership, the evaluation of all key investment considerations, including ESG issues, is company-specific. Each is analyzed internally, discussed with company management and industry experts and monitored. The Adviser evaluates all issues head-on, takes a view as to whether the company can remediate them, and will actively engage management, if necessary, if it decides to become shareholders. The Adviser believes that investing in times of controversy can result in significant future upside, assuming the risks and turnaround potential are appropriately analyzed and, where possible, priced in at the point of investment. Consequently, no one issue, ESG-related or otherwise, necessarily disqualifies a company from investment, and no individual characteristic must be present prior to investment.

Each step of this process contributes to the Adviser's determination of whether to invest and at what position size. Once an investment has been made, the Adviser continues to engage with the company on an ongoing basis to exert a constructive, long-term oriented influence on the trajectory of the company.

The Adviser's sell discipline is guided by the same process with which the Adviser originally screens the investment universe. The Adviser typically sells a security when it reaches what the Adviser judges to be fair value, there are more attractive opportunities or there is a change in company fundamentals.

### **Principal Risks**

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

- *General Market Risk.* Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, 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. For example, the outbreak of COVID-19, a novel coronavirus disease, has had an impact on economies, markets, and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Fund invests. The effects of this pandemic to public health and business and market conditions, including exchange trading suspensions and closures, could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, increase the Fund's volatility, negatively impact the Fund's pricing mechanisms, exacerbate pre-existing political, social, and economic risks to the Fund, and negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations. The Fund's operations may be interrupted as a result, which may contribute to the negative impact on investment performance. In addition, governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions in response to the pandemic that affect the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could have a negative impact on the Fund's investment performance. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or other future epidemics or pandemics, is currently unknown.
- *Management Risk.* The International Value Fund is an actively managed investment portfolio and the Fund relies on the Adviser's ability to pursue the Fund's goal. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that its decisions will produce the desired results.
- *Equity Securities Risk.* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Fund's portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions.
- *Value Style Investing Risk.* The Fund emphasizes a "value" style of investing, which targets undervalued companies with characteristics for improved valuations. This style of investing is subject to the risk that the

valuations never improve or that the returns on “value” securities may not move in tandem with the returns on other styles of investing or the stock market in general.

- *Foreign Securities Risk.* Foreign securities are subject to special risks in addition to those of issuers located in the U.S. Foreign securities can be more volatile than domestic (U.S.) securities. Securities markets of other countries are generally smaller than U.S. securities markets. Many foreign securities may be less liquid than U.S. securities, which could affect the International Value Fund’s investments. Foreign securities may be adversely affected by political instability; changes in currency exchange rates; inefficient markets and higher transaction costs; foreign economic conditions; or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.
- *Depository Receipt Risk.* Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts of the deposited securities.
- *Emerging Markets Risk.* In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, investments in emerging markets may be riskier than investments in or exposure to investments in the U.S. and other developed markets for many reasons, including smaller market capitalizations, greater price volatility, less liquidity, a higher degree of political and economic instability (which can freeze, restrict or suspend transactions in those investments, including cash), the impact of economic sanctions, less governmental regulation and supervision of the financial industry and markets, and less stringent financial reporting and accounting standards and controls.
- *Frontier Markets Risk.* There is an additional increased risk of price volatility associated with frontier market countries (pre-emerging markets), which may be further magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than in more advanced emerging markets and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries may be magnified in frontier market countries.
- *Currency Risk.* Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of what the Fund owns and the Fund’s share price. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that country loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Devaluation of a currency by a country’s government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets and the risk may be higher in emerging markets.
- *Sector Emphasis Risk.* The securities of companies in the same or related businesses, if comprising a significant portion of the International Value Fund’s portfolio, could react in some circumstances negatively to market conditions, interest rates and economic, regulatory or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such business comprised a lesser portion of the Fund’s portfolio.
  - *Financial Services Sector Risk.* Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector.
- *Liquidity Risk.* Low or lack of trading volume may make it difficult to sell securities held by the International Value Fund at quoted market prices. 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.

- *Newer Fund Risk.* The International Value Fund is new with no operating history and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board may determine to liquidate the Fund.
- *Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Foreign Real Estate Company Risk.* Investments in REITs and foreign real estate companies are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate and mortgages which include, but are not limited to, sensitivity to changes in real estate values and property taxes, interest rate risk, tax and regulatory risk, fluctuations in rent schedules and operating expenses, adverse changes in local, regional or general economic conditions, deterioration of the real estate market and the financial circumstances of tenants and sellers, unfavorable changes in zoning, building, environmental and other laws, the need for unanticipated renovations, unexpected increases in the cost of energy and environmental factors. In addition, the underlying mortgage loans may be subject to the risks of default or of prepayments that occur earlier or later than expected, and such loans may also include so-called “sub-prime” mortgages. The value of REITs and foreign real estate companies will also rise and fall in response to the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. In particular, the value of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and will also be affected by the real estate market and by the management of the underlying properties. REITs and foreign real estate companies may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of equity securities. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT or foreign real estate company in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.
- *Limited Partnership and MLP Risk.* Investments in securities (units) of partnerships, including MLPs, involve risks that differ from an investment in common stock. Holders of the units of limited partnerships have more limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership. Certain tax risks are associated with an investment in units of limited partnerships. In addition, conflicts of interest may exist between common unit holders, subordinated unit holders and the general partner of a limited partnership, including a conflict arising as a result of incentive distribution payments. In addition, investments in certain investment vehicles, such as limited partnerships and MLPs, may be illiquid. Such partnership investments may also not provide daily pricing information to their investors, which will require the Fund to employ fair value procedures to value its holdings in such investments.
- *When-Issued Securities Risk.* The price or yield obtained in a when-issued transaction may be less favorable than the price or yield available in the market when the securities delivery takes place, or that failure of a party to a transaction to consummate the trade may result in a loss to the Fund or missing an opportunity to obtain a price considered advantageous.
- *Investment Company Risks.* 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.
- *Repurchase Agreement Risk.* The counterparty to the repurchase agreement that sells the securities may default on its obligation to repurchase them. In this circumstance, the Fund may lose money because: it may not be able to sell the securities at the agreed-upon time and price, the securities may lose value before they can be sold, the selling institution may default or declare bankruptcy or the Fund may have difficulty exercising rights to the collateral.

## **Performance**

When the International Value Fund has been in operation for a full calendar year, performance information will be shown here. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at [www.pzenafunds.com](http://www.pzenafunds.com) or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-844-796-1996 (844-PZN-1996).

## **Management**

*Investment Adviser.* Pzena Investment Management, LLC is the International Value Fund’s investment adviser.

*Portfolio Managers.* Ms. Caroline Cai (Managing Principal and Portfolio Manager), Mr. John P. Goetz (Managing Principal, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager) and Ms. Allison Fisch (Principal and Portfolio Manager) are the portfolio managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the International Value Fund’s portfolio since the Fund’s inception.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

You may purchase, exchange or redeem International Value Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Pzena International Value Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701), by telephone at 1-844-796-1996 (844-PZN-1996), or through a financial intermediary. You may also purchase or redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. Investors who wish to purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below.

| <b><u>Type of Account</u></b>     | <b><u>To Open Your Account</u></b> | <b><u>To Add to Your Account</u></b> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Investor Class</i></b>      |                                    |                                      |
| Regular                           | \$5,000                            | \$100                                |
| Retirement Accounts               | \$1,000                            | \$100                                |
| <b><i>Institutional Class</i></b> |                                    |                                      |
|                                   | \$1,000,000                        | Any Amount                           |

**Tax Information**

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

**Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries**

If you purchase International Value Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and/or the Adviser may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.