



# Pzena Mid Cap Value Fund

## Summary Prospectus June 28, 2021

**Investor Class**            **PZVMX**  
**Institutional Class**    **PZIMX**

Before you invest, you may want to review the Pzena Mid Cap Value Fund’s (the “Mid Cap Fund” or the “Fund”) Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the Mid Cap Fund and its risks. The current Statutory Prospectus and SAI dated June 28, 2021 are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Mid Cap 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 Mid Cap Value Fund (the “Mid Cap 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	0.80%	0.80%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses (includes Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee)	0.36%	0.26%
Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee	0.10%	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.41%	1.06%
Less: Fee Waiver <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.16%	-0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	1.25%	0.90%

<sup>(1)</sup> Pzena Investment Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay Mid Cap Fund expenses to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE, interest expense, taxes, dividends on securities sold short, extraordinary expenses, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees and any other class-specific expenses) do not exceed 0.90% of average daily net assets of the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least June 28, 2022, and may be terminated only by the Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for 36 months from the date they were waived and paid, subject to the Expense Cap.

*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>	\$127	\$431	\$756	\$1,677
<b>Institutional Class</b>	\$92	\$321	\$569	\$1,280

*Portfolio Turnover.* The Mid Cap 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 45% of the average value of its portfolio.

### **Principal Investment Strategies**

Under normal market conditions, the Mid Cap Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in stocks of “mid-cap” companies. The Fund defines a “mid-cap” company as an issuer whose market capitalization at the time of initial purchase, is in the range of those found in the Russell Midcap<sup>®</sup> Index (“mid cap companies”). As of May 31, 2021, the market capitalization of companies in the Russell Midcap<sup>®</sup> Index ranged from \$461 million to \$74.287 billion. The Fund may continue to hold a company with a market capitalization that appreciates above or depreciates below the market capitalization threshold and thus may from time to time hold less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of mid-cap companies.

In managing the Fund’s assets, the Adviser will follow a classic value strategy. The Fund’s portfolio will generally consist of 30 to 80 stocks identified through a research-driven, bottom-up security selection process based on thorough fundamental research. The Fund seeks to invest in mid cap company stocks that, in the opinion of the Adviser, sell at a substantial discount to their intrinsic value but have solid long-term prospects. Though the Fund primarily invests in U.S. listed companies, it may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in shares of foreign companies, through American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) or dollar-denominated foreign securities. The Fund’s investments in foreign securities may include investments in emerging markets securities. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in limited partnerships and master limited partnerships (“MLPs”). From time to time, the Fund may invest, to a significant extent, in securities of companies in the same economic sector. As of February 28, 2021, 31.54% of the Fund's total investments were invested in the financial services sector.

In evaluating an investment for purchase by the Mid Cap 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**

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 Mid Cap Fund. The following additional risks could affect the value of your investment:

- *Market and Regulatory Risk.* Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely affect performance. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in NAV, and an increase in Fund expenses. In addition, because of interdependencies between markets, events in one market may adversely impact markets or issuers in which the Fund invests in unforeseen ways. Traditionally, liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore, it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.
- *Management Risk.* The Mid Cap 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.
- *Mid Cap Company Risk.* A mid cap company may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than stocks of larger companies. These stocks present greater risks than securities of larger, more diversified companies.
- *Sector Emphasis Risk.* The securities of companies in the same or related businesses, if comprising a significant portion of the Mid Cap 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 Mid Cap Fund at quoted market prices.
- *Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Risk.* Investments in REITs 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 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 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 in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.
- *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.
- *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.
- *Foreign Securities Risk.* Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: (i) internal and external political and economic developments – e.g., the political, economic and social policies and structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S. or some foreign countries may be subject to trading restrictions or economic sanctions; (ii) trading practices – e.g., government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; (iii) availability of information – e.g., foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; (iv) limited markets – e.g., the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and (v) currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies.
- *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

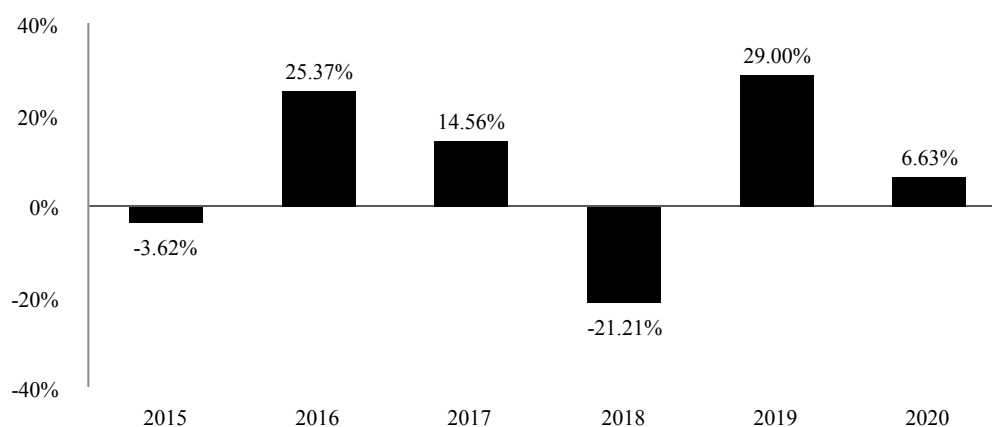
investments, including cash), the impact of economic sanctions, less governmental regulation and supervision of the financial industry and markets, and less stringent financial reporting and accounting standards and controls.

- **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.

### Performance

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Mid Cap Fund. The bar chart shows the annual returns for the Fund's Institutional Class shares from year to year. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1-year, 5-year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at [www.pzenafunds.com](http://www.pzenafunds.com) or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-844-796-1996 (844-PZN-1996).

**Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31 – Institutional Class**



The Fund's calendar year-to-date return as of March 31, 2021 was 20.32%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a calendar quarter was 37.60% (quarter ended December 31, 2020) and the lowest return for a calendar quarter was -42.23% (quarter ended March 31, 2020).

### Average Annual Total Returns

(For the period ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>5 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (3/31/2014)</u>
<b>Institutional Class</b>			
Return Before Taxes	6.63%	9.25%	6.96%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.03%	8.67%	6.21%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.35%	7.27%	5.34%
<b>Investor Class</b>			
Return Before Taxes	6.28%	8.90%	6.63%
<b>Russell Midcap® Value Index</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.96%	9.73%	7.72%

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

**Management**

*Investment Adviser.* Pzena Investment Management, LLC is the Mid Cap Fund's investment adviser.

*Portfolio Managers.* Mr. Richard Pzena (Managing Principal, Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chief Investment Officer), Mr. John Flynn (Principal and Portfolio Manager) and Mr. Benjamin Silver (Principal and Portfolio Manager) are the portfolio managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Mid Cap Fund's portfolio. Mr. Pzena has managed the Fund since its inception in 2014. Mr. Flynn has managed the Fund since August 2015 and Mr. Silver has managed the Fund since July 2017.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Mid Cap Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Pzena Mid Cap 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.

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

**Tax Information**

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

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

If you purchase Mid Cap 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.