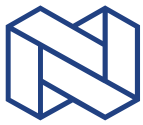


NORTH SQUARE
INVESTMENTS

North Square Multi Strategy Fund

TICKER: Class A: ORILX, Class I: PORYX

Summary Prospectus

September 28, 2026

Before you invest, you may want to review the North Square Multi Strategy Fund's (the "Fund") prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information, Reports to Shareholders and other information about the Fund online at https://northsquareinvest.com/fund-etf-literature-and-morningstar-ratings/. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-855-551-5521 or by e-mail at info@northsquareinvest.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated September 28, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the North Square Multi Strategy Fund (the "Fund") is to provide 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 tables and examples below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary and in the section titled "Class A Shares" and in "Appendix A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Certain Intermediaries."

		Class A Shares		Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*				
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed On Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)		5.75%		None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the value redeemed or the amount invested)		None[1]		None
Redemption Fee		None		None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management Fees[2]		0.20%		0.20%
Distribution (12b-1) and/or Service Fees		0.25%		None
Other Expenses		0.54%		0.60%
Shareholder Service Fee	0.04%		0.10%	
All Other Expenses	0.50%		0.50%	
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[3]		0.54%		0.54%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[4]		**1.53%**		**1.34%**

1 No sales charge applies on investments of $500,000 or more, but a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") of 1% will be imposed on certain redemptions of such shares within 12 months of the date of purchase.

2 Restated to reflect current fees. The annual advisory fee was previously calculated as follows: (i) 0.00% for Fund assets invested in other series of the Trust advised by the North Square Investments, LLC ("North Square" or the "Adviser") ("affiliated investments") and (ii) 0.50% for Fund assets invested in non-affiliated investments. Effective, May 29, 2026, the advisory fee payable under the advisory agreement is 0.20% for all Fund assets regardless of whether they are invested in non-affiliated or affiliated investments. As of the date of this Prospectus, North Square expects a majority of the Fund's assets to be invested in affiliated investment companies.

3 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds.

4 The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A shares	$722	$1,031	$1,361	$2,294
Class I shares	$136	$425	$734	$1,613

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 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 16% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser has selected CSM Advisors, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser"), an affiliate of, and under common control with, the Adviser, to serve as the Fund's investment sub-adviser and allocates the Fund's assets to the Sub-Adviser. The Adviser retains the ability to manage all or a portion of the Fund's assets directly.

The Fund is a "fund of funds" that seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing in other mutual funds ("underlying funds"). The Fund invests primarily in mutual funds managed by North Square, the Fund's investment adviser, but may also invest in unaffiliated mutual funds or exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") to gain exposure to asset classes not available through a fund managed by the Adviser. In addition, the Fund may also invest directly in securities when the Sub-Adviser believes doing so is more likely to increase yield or enhance returns than investing in underlying funds.

The Fund is a multi-strategy fund that will invest directly or indirectly through underlying funds in the following asset classes:

- Equity securities of U.S. and foreign companies (including emerging market companies) of any market capitalization, including common stock, preferred stock, warrants, rights and initial public offerings ("IPOs"). Exposure to equity securities of foreign companies may be through American and Global Depositary Receipts ("ADRs" and "GDRs").
- Fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers (including emerging market issuers) of any maturity and credit quality, including high-yield debt securities (often called "junk bonds"), investment grade debt securities, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, municipal bonds, U.S. government securities, convertible securities, bank loans, inflation-linked investments and cash equivalents.

As part of the Sub-Adviser's multi-strategy investment process, the Fund's investments are allocated among underlying funds based on an evaluation of three strategies: strategic asset allocation (generally, the weighting of allocations among broad asset classes to seek to capture market returns), tactical asset allocation (generally, the weighting of allocations to various sub-categories within broad asset classes to seek to add value relative to the general strategic allocations) and fund selection. Fund assets are invested in underlying funds with equity exposure across the small to large capitalization range, as well as across value and growth styles as well as core or blend styles which exhibit both growth and value characteristics. Fund assets may also be invested in underlying funds with exposure to fixed income securities issued by a variety of issuers and across a range of maturities and credit quality. Broad economic and market factors, as well as diversification and risk management, are considered in assessing the strategic and tactical components of the allocation. The analysis in selecting underlying funds includes an assessment of a fund's past performance, volatility and other risk characteristics, and correlation with other funds and benchmarks. It also includes an assessment of the underlying fund's investment strategies, investment process and portfolio management team.

The Fund does not have target ranges for the allocation of assets among asset classes or individual underlying funds and there is no maximum or minimum exposure that the Fund must maintain with respect to any asset class. Accordingly, the Fund's exposure to different asset classes and underlying funds will be adjusted to take advantage of current or expected market conditions, or to manage risk. From time to time, the Fund may own a majority of the shares of an underlying fund managed by the Adviser. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund intends to allocate substantially all of its assets among the North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund, North Square Altrinsic International Equity Fund and North Square Preferred and Income Securities Fund, and expects to invest 25% or more of its assets in the North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund and North Square Preferred and Income Securities Fund.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing, including an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund involves risk, including the following principal risks, among others: Investment Companies Risk, Equity Risk, Fixed Income Securities Risk, Market Risk, Growth-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk, Small Cap and Mid Cap-Sized Company Risk, Currency Risk, Emerging Market Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Preferred Securities Risk, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk, Value-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk, Management and Strategy Risk, Foreign Investment Risk, High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk, Credit Risk, Inflation-Linked Securities Risk, Bank Loan Risk, U.S. Government Securities Risk, Municipal Securities Risk, Convertible Securities Risk, Liquidity Risk, Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Risk, Warrants and Rights Risk, and Large-Cap-Sized Company Risk. Summary descriptions of these and other principal risks of investing in the Fund are set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Investment Companies Risk. The Fund's investment in investment companies, such as ETFs and mutual funds (including other funds managed by the Adviser), generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities the investment company holds. It may also be more expensive for the Fund to invest in an ETF or mutual fund than to own the portfolio securities of these investment companies directly. Investing in investment companies involves additional expenses based on the Fund's pro rata share of the other investment company's operating expenses, including the management fee of unaffiliated funds in addition to those paid by the Fund. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. An ETF may also trade at a discount to its net asset value. In addition, the Fund may invest in underlying funds which invest a larger portion of their assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors. The Fund will be indirectly exposed to the risks of the portfolio assets held by an underlying fund in which the Fund invests, including, but not limited to, derivatives, currencies and leverage risk.

The Fund may invest in affiliated mutual funds managed by North Square. The Adviser or Sub-Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting underlying funds because the fees paid to it by certain affiliated underlying funds are higher than the fees paid by other affiliated and unaffiliated underlying funds. To the extent the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in any one affiliated mutual fund or across multiple affiliated mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to the investment strategies employed by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Liquidity may decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. For example, a general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions for the Fund.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, including war, social unrest, natural disasters, public health crises (including the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness), changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, inflation, tariffs, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. These events may lead to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, and increased market volatility. Given the interconnectedness of markets around the world, even if these events or conditions affect only a single or small number of issuers or countries, they may have disruptive effects across global economies and markets. The change in the presidential administration in 2025 has resulted in significant impacts to international trade relations, tax and immigration policies, and other aspects of the national and international political and financial landscape, which could affect, among other things, inflation and the securities markets generally.

Continuing market volatility as a result of recent market conditions or other events may have adverse effects on the Fund's returns. The Sub-Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Growth-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk. Growth funds generally focus on stocks of companies believed to have above-average potential for growth in revenue and earnings. Growth securities typically are very sensitive to market movements because their market prices frequently reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and when it appears that those expectations will not be met, the prices of growth securities typically fall. Prices of these companies' securities may be more volatile than those of other securities, particularly over the short term.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap-Sized Company Risk. The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large-capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Currency Risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and political developments in the U.S. and abroad.

Emerging Market Risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems. In addition, companies in emerging market countries may not be subject to accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements that are as robust as those in more developed countries, and therefore, material information about a company may be unavailable or unreliable, and U.S. regulators may be unable to enforce a company's regulatory obligations. The legal remedies for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than remedies available in the U.S. and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., the SEC and U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term and lower rated securities being more volatile than shorter-term and higher-rated securities. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. Changes in governmental policy, rising inflation rates, and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund's investments. In addition, a rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that interest rates in the U.S. have risen from historically low levels in recent years. Interest rates may continue to increase in the future with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and the Fund's investments.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities represent an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred securities is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred securities, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to "prepayment risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and "extension risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates). If the Fund invests in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same pool, the Fund may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the assets held by a pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The Fund's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

Value-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk. Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive), value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, issuer, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in any one underlying fund, the Fund will be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that underlying fund, and may experience greater volatility as a result.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in underlying funds that invest in foreign stocks or the Fund's direct investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. stock investments. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and differences and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs and GDRs. Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert ADRs into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related ADR.

High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the value of these securities and the market for these securities and reduce the liquidity of the securities.

Credit Risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund defaults or is downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of the Fund's portfolio will typically decline to some extent. The Fund could lose money if an issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligation on an investment held by the Fund.

Inflation-Linked Securities Risk. Inflation-linked debt securities are subject to the effects of changes in market interest rates caused by factors other than inflation (real interest rates). In general, the price of an inflation-linked security tends to decline when real interest rates increase. Unlike conventional bonds, the principal and interest payments of inflation-linked securities such as Treasury inflation-protected securities ("TIPS") are adjusted periodically to a specified rate of inflation (e.g., the Consumer Price Index). There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the actual rate of inflation. These securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different than the rate of the inflation index.

Bank Loan Risk. Bank loans and loan participations are subject to credit risk, including the risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Also, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults. Although the loans may be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. Many loans are relatively illiquid or subject to restrictions on resale or assignment and may be difficult to value, which will have an adverse impact on the ability to dispose of particular bank loans in a favorable or timely fashion. Bank loans may also be subject to extension risk and prepayment risk. Transactions in bank loans are often subject to longer settlement periods (in excess of the standard T+1 days settlement cycle for most securities and often longer than seven days). As a result, sale proceeds potentially will not be available to the Fund to make additional investments or to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations. The Fund thus is subject to the risk of selling other investments at disadvantageous times or prices, or taking other actions necessary to raise cash to meet its redemption obligations such as borrowing from a bank or holding additional cash, which could result in losses to the Fund. In addition, bank loans and other similar instruments may not be considered "securities" and, as a result, the Fund may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections under the federal securities laws and instead may have to resort to state law and direct claims.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) when it is not obligated to do so.

Municipal Securities Risk. Prices of municipal securities rise and fall in response to interest rate changes and local political and economic factors may adversely affect the value and liquidity of these securities. In addition, the Fund's investments in municipal securities are subject to the risks associated with a lack of liquidity in the municipal bond market. The value of municipal securities also may be affected more by supply and demand factors or the creditworthiness of the issuer than by market interest rates. Repayment of municipal securities depends on the ability of the issuer or project backing such securities to generate taxes or revenues.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are subject to market and interest rate risk and credit risk. When the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security decreases the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its yield and other fixed income characteristics, and is more susceptible to credit and interest rate risks. When the market price of such equity security rises, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its equity conversion features and be more exposed to market risk. Convertible securities are frequently issued by smaller capitalized companies with stock prices that may be more volatile than those of other companies.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. As a result, the Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid investment to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value due to a less active market.

Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Risk. The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to many of the same risks as investing in companies with smaller market capitalizations.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Warrants and rights may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. The prices of warrants and rights may fluctuate as a result of speculation or other factors. Warrants and rights can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of their underlying securities and are highly volatile and speculative investments. If a warrant or right expires without being exercised, the Fund will lose any amount paid for the warrant or right.

Large-Cap Company Risk. 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, also, may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Class A shares from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.northsquareinvest.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-855-551-5521.

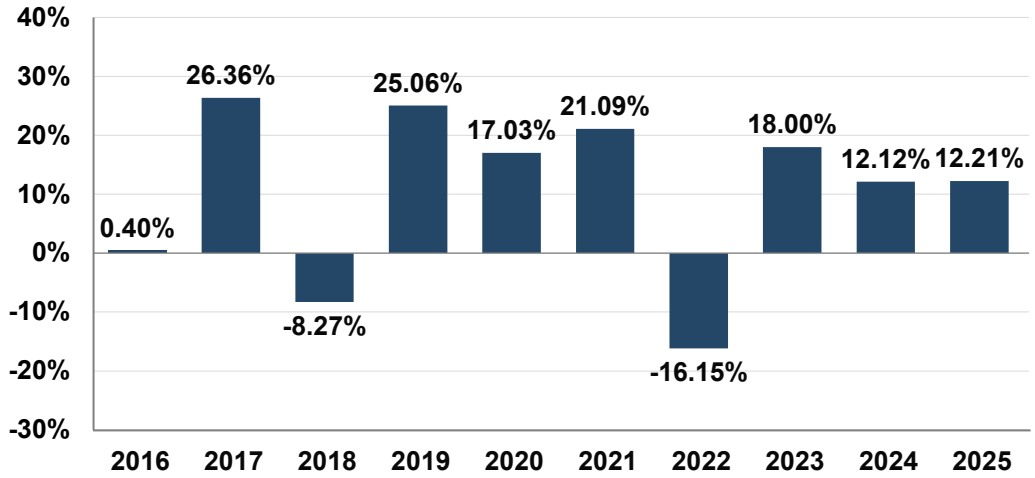
The Fund has adopted the historical performance of the Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund (the "Predecessor Fund") as a result of a reorganization consummated after the close of business on May 10, 2019, in which the Fund acquired all of the assets, subject to the liabilities, of the Predecessor Fund. The performance information presented below for periods prior to the close of business on May 10, 2019 reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund. At the time of the reorganization, the Fund and the Predecessor Fund had substantially identical investment strategies. Prior to the reorganization, the Fund was a "shell" fund with no assets and had not yet commenced operations.

On July 18, 2017, the Predecessor Fund's investment strategy changed. Prior to July 18, 2017, the Predecessor Fund invested primarily in equity securities of large capitalization companies with above average potential for earnings growth. Accordingly, the performance information presented below for periods prior to July 18, 2017 is based on the Predecessor Fund's prior investment strategy.

The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Sales loads are not reflected in the bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would be less than those shown.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class A Shares

For each calendar year at NAV



The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2026 was 9.46%.

Class A		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	20.10%	Quarter ended 06/30/2020
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	-20.51%	Quarter ended 03/31/2020

Average Annual Total Returns *(for the periods ended December 31, 2025)*	**1 Year**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
Class A - Return Before Taxes	5.74%	7.27%	9.24%
Class A - Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.15%	4.19%	6.51%
Class A - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.26%	4.84%	6.60%
Class I - Return Before Taxes	12.45%	8.84%	10.22%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)[1]	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

1 The Russell 3000® Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalizations, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commission or other expense of investing.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Class A shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Class A will vary from returns shown for Class A shares. In certain cases, Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. This will occur when a capital loss is realized upon the sale of Fund shares or provides an assumed tax benefit that increases the return.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

North Square Investments, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser. CSM Advisors, LLC, an affiliate of, and under common control with, the Adviser, serves as the Fund's investment sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser").

Portfolio Manager

The Sub-Adviser's portfolio management team is comprised of Brad A. Thompson, CFA, Director, Clayton Wilkin, CFA, Portfolio Manager, and David Appleby, Portfolio Manager who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Brad A. Thompson has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021. Clayton Wilkin and David Appleby have been portfolio managers of the Fund since 2022.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Currently, the Fund offers Class A shares and Class I shares. To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount shown for each class in the chart below. As described below, the minimums can be waived in certain circumstances and by certain financial institutions.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
All Accounts	$1,000	$100
Class I		
All Accounts	$1,000,000	None

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.