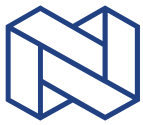

NORTH SQUARE
INVESTMENTS

North Square RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF

TICKER: QTPI

Summary Prospectus

September 28, 2026

Before you invest, you may want to review the North Square RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF'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/strategies/tax-adv-preferred-etf. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-855-514-7733 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 RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF (the "Fund") is to seek high current income and long-term capital appreciation with an emphasis on tax-advantaged qualified dividend income ("QDI").

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.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	
Management Fees[(1)]	0.60%
Distribution (12b-1) and/or Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

(1) The Fund's adviser provides investment advisory services, and is responsible for all of the expenses and liabilities of the Fund, except for any brokerage fees and commissions, taxes, borrowing costs (such as dividend expense on securities sold short and interest), acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and such extraordinary or non-recurring expenses as may arise, including litigation to which the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trust's Board of Trustees and officers with respect thereto, in return for a "unitary fee. "

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$61	$192	$335	$750

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 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that, under normal market conditions, invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in a portfolio of preferred and debt securities that, at the time of issuance, are eligible to pay dividends that qualify for favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment. It is expected that such dividends will include "qualified dividend income" ("QDI") and qualified dividends from real estate investment trusts ("REITs") ("QRD"). The types of preferred and debt securities in which the Fund invests will include fixed rate preferred securities, variable rate preferred securities, REIT preferred securities, floating rate preferred securities, bond equivalent preferred securities, convertible preferred securities, contingent convertible securities, and other capital securities issued by financial institutions and corporate issuers for purposes of equity capital credit from Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, and various types of junior subordinated debt.

Under normal circumstances, the principal investment strategy of the Fund is to seek to maximize after-tax yield. Red Cedar Investment Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") applies a proprietary quantitative credit screen to the universe of security issuers seeking to minimize default/downgrade risk while optimizing for relative value. After narrowing down the universe of potential issuers, the Sub-Adviser's investment team considers qualitative factors related to its determination of whether to include specific issuers in the portfolio of potential Fund investments. Next, the Sub-Adviser searches for individual securities of an issuer that has the potential to maximize QDI or QRD, and analyzes the specific security under consideration to determine if the duration and coupon structure of that security fits within the Fund's risk framework.

The Fund may invest in preferred and debt securities issued by companies located in the U.S. or outside of the United States (*i.e.*, foreign preferred securities). The Fund may invest in certain restricted securities including securities that are only eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act") (referred to as Rule 144A Securities) and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued through private offerings without registration with the SEC pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act (referred to as Regulation S Securities). Certain securities in which the Fund may invest are Rule 144A and Regulation S Securities. The Fund is not managed to a particular maturity or duration. The Fund concentrates its investments (invests 25% or more of its total assets) in a group of industries (*i.e.*, banking, diversified banking, insurance, and commercial finance) within the financial services sector.

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: Preferred Securities Risk, Capital Securities Risk, Tax-Advantaged Strategy Risk, Market Risk, Credit Risk, Fixed Income Securities Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") Risk, Real Estate Securities Risk, High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk, Financials Sector Risk, Foreign Investment Risk, Yield Curve Risk, Gap Risk, New Fund Risk, Cybersecurity Risk, Management and Strategy Risk, Liquidity Risk, Authorized Participant Concentration Risk, and ETF Structure 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 risks 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 objectives. 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.

Preferred Securities Risk. 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. Convertible preferred stock tends to be more volatile than non-convertible preferred stock, because its value is related to the price of the issuer's common stock as well as the dividends payable on the preferred stock. The value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt securities to actual or perceived changes in issuer's financial condition or prospects and may be less liquid than common stocks. Preferred stock prices tend to rise more slowly than common stock prices.

Capital Securities Risk. In addition to the risks associated with other types of preferred securities and fixed-income securities, investing in capital securities includes the risk that the value of securities may decline in response to changes in legislation and regulations applicable to financial institutions and financial markets, increased competition, adverse changes in general or industry-specific economic conditions, or unfavorable interest rates.

Tax-Advantaged Strategy Risk. There can be no assurance as to the portion of the Fund's distributions that will qualify for favorable federal income tax treatment. The Fund may make investments and pay dividends that are ineligible for favorable tax treatment or that otherwise do not meet the requirements for such treatment, and shareholders must satisfy certain requirements to take advantage of beneficial tax treatment.

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 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.

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.

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.

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 securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, generally, the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. 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 potential 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.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") Risk. In addition to risks associated with investing in real estate securities, REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, risks of default by borrowers, and self-liquidation. Investment in REITs also involves risks similar to risks of investing in small market capitalization companies, such as limited financial resources, less frequent and limited volume trading, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities. Fund shareholders will indirectly bear their proportionate share of the expenses of REITs in which the fund invests. A REIT could fail to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The resulting corporate taxes could reduce the Fund's net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of the Fund's distributions.

Real Estate Securities Risk. Investing in real estate securities subjects the fund to the risks associated with the real estate market (which are similar to the risks associated with direct ownership in real estate), including declines in real estate values, loss due to casualty or condemnation, property taxes, interest rate changes, increased expenses, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, regulatory changes (including zoning, land use, and rents), and environmental problems, as well as to the risks related to the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer**.**

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.

Foreign Investment Risk. 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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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.

Yield Curve Risk. This is the risk that there is an adverse shift in market interest rates of fixed income investments. The risk is associated with either flattening or steepening of the yield curve, which is a result of changing yields among comparable bonds with different maturities. If the yield curve flattens, then the yield spread between long- and short-term interest rates narrows and the price of a bond will change. If the curve steepens, then the spread between the long- and short-term interest rates increases which means long-term bond prices decrease relative to short-term bond prices.

Gap Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that the value of the Fund's investment will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit from the investment. Usually, such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price or derivative value to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is recently formed. Investors bear the risk that the Fund may not grow to or maintain economically viable size, may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and may not employ a successful investment strategy, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Sub-Adviser about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Sub-Adviser in selecting Fund investments may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may from time to time invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more asset classes, market segments or sectors of the economy than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Financials Sector Risk. The performance of companies in the financials sector, as traditionally defined, may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, changes in government regulations, economic conditions, and interest rates, credit rating downgrades, adverse public perception, exposure concentration and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The impact of changes in regulation of any individual financial company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted.

Security Focus Risk. The Fund generally expects to invest in an approximate range of 25 to 60 securities at any given time, and as a result, the Fund's performance may be more volatile than the performance of funds holding more securities.

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.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. To the extent that authorized participants are unable or otherwise unavailable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders and no other authorized participant is able to create or redeem in their place, shares may trade at a discount to net asset value ("NAV") and may face delisting.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is an actively-managed ETF and as a result is subject to special risks. Unlike conventional ETFs, the Fund is not an index fund and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. As an ETF, the Fund's shares are not individually redeemable and can only be redeemed in large blocks known as "Creation Units". Also, trading in the Fund's shares is subject to the Exchange's rules, which may result in such trading being halted or postponed from time to time as a result of those rules. The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and the supply and demand for the shares. Additionally, the market price of the Fund's shares will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. Accordingly, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly and the Fund's shares may trade at a discount or premium to NAV. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses if the shares are sold at a price that is less than the price paid by the shareholder for the shares. Generally, these ETF risks may be more pronounced in times of market stress.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund may affect all or a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares principally in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund's use of cash for creations and redemptions could also result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

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 from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index, as well as to a benchmark that the Fund's investment adviser believes is representative of the Fund's investment universe. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting https://northsquareinvest.com/strategies/tax-adv-preferred-etf, or by calling the Fund at 1-855-514-7733.

The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes)

For each calendar year at NAV

The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2026 was 1.51%.

Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	2.63%	Quarter ended 09/30/2025
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	1.12%	Quarter ended 03/31/2025

Average Annual Total Returns ***(for the periods ended December 31, 2025)***	**1 Year**	**Since Inception (12/18/2024)**
Return Before Taxes	7.57%	7.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.43%	6.27%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.24%	5.59%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index[1] (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30%	6.90%
ICE BofA Core Plus Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index[2] (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.60%	2.92%

1 The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad based, market capitalization-weighted bond market index representing intermediate-term investment grade bonds traded in the United States. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commission or other expense of investing.

2 The ICE BofA Core Plus Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of fixed-rate preferred securities in the U.S. The index is market capitalization-weighted and is designed to measure the performance of the U.S. dollar-denominated preferred securities 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. 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. 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.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

North Square Investments, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). Red Cedar Investment Management, LLC ("Red Cedar"), serves as the Fund's investment sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser").

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by a portfolio management team at the Sub-Adviser comprised of: John L. Cassady III, CFA, Managing Partner, Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chief Investment Officer; Brandon F. Bajema, CFA, Partner and Co-Chief Investment Officer; David L. Withrow, CFA, Managing Partner and Senior Market Strategist; and Charlette A. Golder, Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Managers have been involved in the management of the Fund since the commencement of its investment operations.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of 10,000 shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers or dealers at market price. Because shares trade at market prices, rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than NAV (*i.e.*, a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (*i.e.*, a discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread").

Recent information, including information about the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website, which can be accessed at https://northsquareinvest.com/strategies/tax-adv-preferred-etf.

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 Adviser or 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.