

North Square Trilogy Alternative Return Fund
TICKER: Class A: STTGX / Class C: STTCX /
Class I: STTIX



NORTH SQUARE
INVESTMENTS

Summary Prospectus

January 19, 2021, as revised June 14, 2021

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's 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-reports-holdings>. 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 January 19, 2021, as revised June 14, 2021, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the North Square Trilogy Alternative Return Fund (the "Fund") is total return, with an emphasis on lower risk and volatility than the U.S. equity markets.

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 professional and in the section titled "Class A Shares" and in "APPENDIX A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Certain Intermediaries" of the Prospectus.

	Class A Shares	Class C Shares	Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>			
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75%	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the value redeemed or the amount invested)	None ¹	1.00% ²	None
Redemption fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	None	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management fees	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None
Other expenses ³	0.27%	0.31%	0.35%
Shareholder servicing fee	0.02%	0.06%	0.10%
All other expenses	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Acquired fund fees and expenses ⁴	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.83%	2.62%	1.66%
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed ⁵	(0.14)%	(0.18)%	(0.22)%
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses	1.69%	2.44%	1.44%

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 A CDSC of 1.00% will be charged on Class C Shares purchases that are redeemed in whole or in part within 12 months of purchase.

3 Other expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

4 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.

5 North Square Investments, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for or reimburse operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, any acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses, and payments, if any, under a Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plan) do not exceed 1.38%, 1.38% and 1.38% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, Class C and Class I shares, respectively ("Expense Limitation Agreement"). The Expense Limitation Agreement is in effect until January 19, 2023, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Board of Trustees. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement with the Fund, if the Adviser so requests, any Fund Operating Expenses waived or reimbursed by the Adviser pursuant to the Agreement that had the effect of reducing Fund Operating Expenses from 1.70% (or lower) to 1.38% within the most recent three years prior to recoupment shall be repaid to the Adviser by the Fund; provided, however, that the total annual Fund Operating Expenses for the applicable following year, after giving effect to the repayment, shall not exceed 1.38% of the average daily net assets of the Fund (or any lower expense limitation or limitations to which the parties may otherwise agree).

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 contractual fee waiver for two years). 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	\$737	\$1,091	\$1,483	\$2,577
Class C shares	\$347	\$ 779	\$1,357	\$2,926
Class I shares	\$147	\$ 479	\$ 860	\$1,927

For the share class listed below, you would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class C shares	\$247	\$ 779	\$1,357	\$2,926

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 portfolio turnover rate for the Predecessor Fund (as that term is defined below) was 21% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

In seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, the Adviser has selected NSI Retail 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.

To achieve its investment objective, the Fund combines multiple investment strategies and investment techniques that are designed to generate return and manage risk exposure across varying market conditions. The Fund employs three separate investment styles:

- a diversified portfolio of common stocks and/or actively managed or index-based exchange traded funds (“ETFs”), and options selected to provide protection from market declines (the “Equity Position”),
- fixed-income securities or ETFs investing in fixed-income securities, and options sold and repurchased to generate net premium income (the “Income Position”), and
- index options in an effort to benefit from substantial price changes (up or down) in the markets (the “Market Movement Position”).

In allocating the Fund’s assets, the Sub-Adviser uses a combination of the investment styles described above and may reduce or limit investments in certain assets, asset classes or strategies in order to achieve the desired composition of the Fund’s portfolio. The Sub-Adviser’s approach is designed to manage risk exposure by seeking opportunities for return from varying market conditions. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects that (i) approximately 30% to 70% of the Fund’s assets will be allocated to the Equity Position, (ii) approximately 30% to 50% of the Fund’s assets will be allocated to the Income Position and (iii) approximately 2% to 30% of the Fund’s assets will be allocated to the Market Movement Position; however, these percentages may vary over time as a result of market conditions and fluctuations.

Under normal market conditions, (i) the market value of the Equity Position’s options that are long positions are not expected to exceed approximately 6% of the Fund’s net assets; (ii) the market value of the Equity Position’s options that are short positions are not expected to exceed approximately 6% of the Fund’s net assets; (iii) the market value of the Income Position’s options are not expected to exceed approximately 12% of the Fund’s net assets; and (iv) the market value of the Market Movement Position’s options are expected to represent approximately 2% to 20% of the Fund’s net assets.

The Fund will generally invest as follows:

- *The Equity Position.* The Equity Position is designed to participate in equity markets while moderating volatility. In the Equity Position, the Fund typically invests in a broadly diversified portfolio of U.S. exchange-listed common stocks and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) of companies that the Sub-Adviser believes possess attractive valuation characteristics, and the capability for above-average dividend yield, and/or ETFs that hold such companies. In selecting individual positions, the Sub-Adviser generally considers factors such as profitability, revenue growth, gross margins, debt ratios and other financial characteristics, seeking companies with favorable valuations (generally, prices that are reasonable relative to projected revenues, earnings, and dividends). The Sub-Adviser also looks for companies that possess characteristics that support maintaining market share and earnings power through market cycles and demonstrate the potential to increase dividends or earnings over time. While the Sub-Adviser will typically focus the Equity Position on companies having capitalizations of \$5 billion or more, there are no restrictions on market capitalization. The Sub-Adviser may sell a stock from the Equity Position if the Sub-Adviser believes the company’s fundamentals have deteriorated, the company’s dividend or earnings growth has or will decline or the Sub-Adviser otherwise believes that selling the stock is in the Fund’s best interest.

The Sub-Adviser uses an option technique called a “collar” to provide downside risk protection to the Equity Position; however, collars also will limit upside potential. In the Equity Position, the Sub-Adviser generally writes index calls above the current value of the applicable index to seek to generate premium income and use the proceeds to purchase index puts below the current value of the applicable index to seek to reduce the Fund’s exposure to market risk and volatility.

The notional value of the options positions in the Equity Position is not expected to exceed 100% of the expected, aggregate value of the equity securities owned in the Equity Position at the time either option is “in the money” (i.e., when exercising the option would result in a profit). This percentage limitation on the use of options applies at the time an investment is made.

- *The Income Position.* The Income Position is designed to balance the risk of the Equity Position by utilizing a combination of investments in domestic fixed-income investments (e.g., corporate bonds, U.S. government securities, mortgage-backed securities, high yield bonds (commonly known as “junk bonds”) or mutual funds and ETFs that invest in such securities) (collectively, “Fixed Income Instruments”) and the receipt of premiums from selling index options. The primary objective of the Income Position is yield generation, with a secondary emphasis on capital appreciation. While the Sub-Adviser may purchase Fixed Income Instruments of any maturity and credit quality, the Sub-Adviser typically invests in a broad mix of ETFs targeting a specific yield that the Sub-Adviser may adjust from time to time in response to market conditions.

In implementing its options strategy for the Income Position, the Sub-Adviser typically writes put and call options on one or more broad-based U.S. stock indices, receiving premiums from the purchasers of the options. The Sub-Adviser may then repurchase the options prior to their expiration date, giving up appreciation and avoiding depreciation in between the sale of the option and its repurchase. The difference between the premium received from selling the option and the cost of repurchasing the option will determine the gain or loss realized by the Income Position. The options strategy utilized by the Sub-Adviser for the Income Position is intended to provide increased cash flow from premiums, reduce volatility, and provide protection against potential loss when the Fund purchases put and call options on the same indices on which the Fund has written options.

The Sub-Adviser may also use “collars” or collar components to provide downside risk protection to the Income Position; however, collars also will limit upside potential. In the Income Position, the Sub-Adviser generally writes calls on underlying fixed income instruments at or above the current value of the applicable fixed income instrument to seek to generate premium income and may use the proceeds to purchase puts on underlying fixed income instruments below the current value of the applicable fixed income instrument to seek to reduce the Fund’s exposure to market risk and volatility.

- *The Market Movement Position.* The Market Movement Position is designed to benefit from substantial price changes (up or down) in the markets. In executing the strategy for the Market Movement Position, the Sub-Adviser intends to purchase and write options on one or more broad-based U.S. stock indices, such as the Standard & Poor’s 500 Index, or ETFs that replicate or are related to such indices (including, without limitation, indices that measure market volatility). The Sub-Adviser uses a proprietary option allocation model to dynamically adjust the put protection it seeks to employ with the intent to minimize cost to the portfolio while providing potential upside in market downturns. Over time, the indices on which the Fund purchases and sells options may vary based on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of the availability and liquidity of various listed index options, and the Sub-Adviser’s evaluation of equity market conditions and other factors.

Generally the Market Movement Position favors establishing debit option spreads of varying strike prices and maturities by simultaneously selling and purchasing options on the same underlying instrument having the same expiration date. The options the Market Movement Position buys and sells are typically settled in cash rather than by delivery of securities and reflect price fluctuations in a group of securities or segments of the securities market. The Sub-Adviser may also purchase alternative instruments that the Sub-Adviser believes will approximate the performance that could be achieved by establishing debit option spreads when the Sub-Adviser believes comparable results can be achieved at a lower cost than buying options directly. These alternative instruments include options on indexes, options on futures, options on ETFs and ETFs.

In general, the Fund will not purchase or sell futures contracts or related options unless either (i) the futures contracts or options thereon are purchased for “bona fide hedging” purposes (as defined under regulations promulgated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”)); or (ii) if purchased for other purposes, (A) the sum of the amounts of initial margin deposits on the Fund’s existing futures and premiums required to establish non-hedging positions, less the amount by which any such options positions are “in-the-money” (as defined under CFTC regulations) would not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund’s total assets, or (B) the aggregate net notional value of commodity futures, commodity options contracts, or swaps positions, determined at the time the most recent position was established, does not exceed 100 percent of the liquidation value of the of the Fund’s total assets.

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: Management and Strategy Risk, ETF and Mutual Funds Risk, Derivatives Risk, Fixed Income Securities Risk, Equity Risk, Market Risk, Currency Risk, Foreign Investment Risk and High Yield (“Junk”) Bond 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 objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of the bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Adviser or 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 Adviser or 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.

ETF and Mutual Funds Risk. The Fund’s investment in ETFs and mutual funds (including other funds managed by the Sub-Adviser) generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF or mutual fund holds. An ETF may also trade at a discount to its net asset value. For example, where all or a portion of an ETF’s underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the ETF’s shares are listed and trading in that market is open, there may be changes between the last quote from its closed foreign market and the value of such security during the ETF’s domestic trading day. This could, in turn, result in differences between the market price of the ETF’s shares and the underlying value of those shares. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. 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. Investments in ETFs and mutual funds are also subject to the following additional risks:

- *Expenses.* Since the Fund is a “fund of funds,” your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs or other investment companies, because you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs and investment companies in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, the use of a fund of funds structure could affect the timing, amount, and character of a fund’s distributions and therefore may increase the amount of your tax liability.
- *Investment Limitation.* Under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), the Fund may not acquire shares of an ETF or other investment company if, immediately after such acquisition, the Fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of the ETF’s or investment company’s total outstanding shares unless (i) the ETF or the Fund has received an order for exemptive relief from the 3% limitation from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) that is applicable to the Fund; and (ii) the ETF and the Fund take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order. Accordingly, the 3% limitation may prevent the Fund from allocating its investments in the manner the Adviser considers optimal, or cause the Adviser to select an investment other than that which the Adviser considers optimal.
- *Market Value Risk.* The market value of an ETF’s shares may differ from its net asset value (“NAV”). This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF trades at a premium (creating the risk that the Fund pays more than NAV for an ETF when making a purchase) or discount (creating the risks that the Fund’s NAV is reduced for undervalued ETFs it holds and that the Fund receives less than NAV when selling an ETF).

- *Operational Risks.* There can be no assurance that an active trading market will develop and be maintained for the shares of the ETFs in which the Fund invests. Further, market makers (other than lead market makers) have no obligation to make markets in an ETF's shares and may discontinue doing so at any time without notice. To the extent no market makers are willing to process creation and/or redemption orders for an ETF, shares of the ETF may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and the ETF may possibly face delisting. Trading in an ETF's shares may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange on which the ETF lists its shares, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in an ETF's shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. During stressed market conditions, the liquidity of an ETF's shares may be less than the liquidity of the securities in the ETF's portfolio. Any of the foregoing would have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investment in the ETF's shares.
- *Registration.* Shareholders of ETFs that are registered under the Securities Act of 1933 but not the 1940 Act, such as certain ETFs that invest in commodities, do not have the protections of the 1940 Act.
- *Sampling Risk.* Index-based Fund Investments may utilize a representative sampling approach to track their respective underlying indices. Index-based Fund Investments that utilize a representative sampling approach are subject to an increased risk of tracking error because the securities selected for the Fund Investment in the aggregate may vary from the investment profile of the underlying index. Additionally, if using a representative sampling approach, a Fund Investment will typically hold a smaller number of securities than the underlying index, and as a result, an adverse development to a Fund Investment could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund Investment held all of the securities in the underlying index.
- *Tracking Risk.* Index-based Fund Investments may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities. In addition, Fund Investments may incur expenses not incurred by their applicable indices. Certain securities comprising these indices may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable, which may further impede a Fund Investment's ability to track its applicable indices or match its performance.

Derivatives Risk. The Sub-Adviser may make use of futures, forwards, options, swaps and other forms of derivative instruments. The use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to additional risks and transaction costs. These instruments come in many varieties and have a wide range of potential risks and rewards, and may include futures contracts, options (both written and purchased), swaps and forward currency exchange contracts. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets. Additionally, to the extent the Fund is required to segregate or "set aside" (often referred to as "asset segregation") liquid assets or otherwise cover open positions with respect to certain derivative instruments, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio instruments to meet these asset segregation requirements. There is a possibility that segregation involving a large percentage of the Fund's assets could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations. Opening derivative positions also exposes to the Fund to risk that the counterparty to the transaction defaults.

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.

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 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. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that interest rates in the U.S. have been at near historic lows.

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.

Liquidity Risk. 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.

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.

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 real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, including public health crises (including the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness), changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, 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.

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 speculation.

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 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 and the issuing bank will recover shareholder distribution costs from changes in share prices and payment of dividends.

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.

Large-Cap Company Risk. Securities of companies with market capitalizations that are larger than small and mid cap companies may be susceptible to slower growth during times of economic expansion. They may not be able to respond as quickly to economic changes, market innovation, or changes in consumer behavior.

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.

Small Cap and Mid Cap 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.

Government-Sponsored Entities 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.

Performance

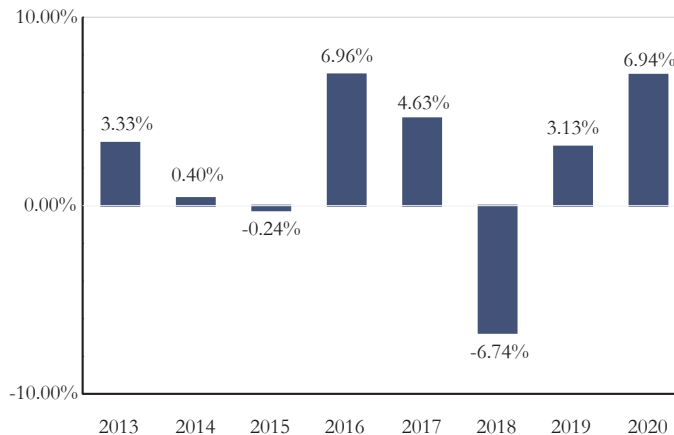
The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund’s Class A shares from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns of Class A shares of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns 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 Stadion Trilogy Alternative Return Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”), a former series of Stadion Investment Trust, as a result of a reorganization consummated after the close of business on June 11, 2021 (“Reorganization”), 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 Reorganization reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund. At the time of the Reorganization, the Fund and the Predecessor Fund had substantially similar investment strategies. Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund was a “shell” fund with no assets and had not yet commenced operations.

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 March 31, 2021 was 2.79%.

Class A			
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	4.79%	Quarter ended 6/30/2016	
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	-4.99%	Quarter ended 3/31/2018	
Average Annual Total Returns			Since Inception
For the periods ended December 31, 2020		1 Year	5 Years
Class A – Return Before Taxes		0.80%	1.65%
Class A – Return After Taxes on Distributions		0.61%	1.38%
Class A – Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		0.60%	1.24%
Class C – Return Before Taxes		5.12%	2.08%
Class I – Return Before Taxes		7.18%	3.12%
HFRX Absolute Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		2.72%	2.04%
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		7.51%	4.44%
			3.46%

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 other classes will vary from returns shown for Class A shares to the extent that each class has different expenses.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

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

Portfolio Managers

The Sub-Adviser's portfolio management team is comprised of Brad A. Thompson and Clayton Wilkin 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 Predecessor Fund since 2012 and Clayton Wilkin became a portfolio manager of the Predecessor Fund in 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund 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 shares All Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Class C shares All Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Class I shares 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.