SEAFARER FUNDS

PROSPECTUS

August 31, 2026

Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund

Institutional Class SIGIX
Investor Class SFGIX
Retail Class SFGRX

Seafarer Overseas Value Fund

Institutional Class SIVLX
Investor Class SFVLX
Retail Class SFVRX

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary Sections	2
Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund	2
Seafarer Overseas Value Fund	10
Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies	18
More on the Funds' Investments and Related Risks	21
Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings	28
Management	28
Portfolio Managers	30
Administrator, Transfer Agent, and Distributor	31
Buying and Redeeming Shares	32
Share Transactions	40
Dividends and Distributions	43
Federal Income Taxes	44
Financial Highlights	47
Appendix A - Licensing Agreements	A-1
Additional Information About the Funds	Back Cover

SEAFARER OVERSEAS GROWTH AND INCOME FUND

SUMMARY SECTION

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation along with some current income. The Fund seeks to mitigate adverse volatility in returns as a secondary objective.

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.

	Institutional Class	Investor Class	Retail Class
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management Fees	0.72%	0.72%	0.72%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%
Other Expenses	0.14%	0.24%	0.24%
Other Fund Expenses	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%
Shareholder Service Plan	0.05%	0.15%	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.86%	0.96%	1.16%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the costs 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:	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Class	$88	$274	$477	$1,060
Investor Class	$98	$306	$531	$1,177
Retail Class	$118	$368	$638	$1,408

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Class	$88	$274	$477	$1,060
Investor Class	$98	$306	$531	$1,177
Retail Class	$118	$368	$638	$1,408

The Example does not include any sales charges that you may pay to a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary. If these sales charges were included, your costs would be higher.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which

are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. A higher portfolio turnover rate may also result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in dividend-paying common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, convertible securities, and debt obligations of foreign companies (which the Fund regards as companies located outside the U.S.), foreign governments and their agencies. For this purpose, the debt obligations in which the Fund may invest include corporate, government, agency, and convertible bonds.

The Fund seeks to offer investors a relatively stable means of participating in a portion of developing countries' growth prospects, while providing some downside protection, in comparison to a portfolio that invests only in the common stocks of developing countries. The strategy of owning dividend-paying equities and convertible bonds is intended to help the Fund meet its investment objective while reducing the volatility of the portfolio's returns.

The Fund can invest without constraint in the securities of companies located in developing countries and territories. The Fund's investment adviser, Seafarer Capital Partners, LLC ("Seafarer" or the "Adviser"), considers that most nations in Africa, East and South Asia, Emerging Europe, Central and South America ("Latin America"), and the Middle East are developing countries.

Seafarer identifies developing countries based on its own analysis and measure of industrialization, economic growth, per capita income, and other factors; it may also consider classifications produced by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations, and private financial services firms such as Bloomberg, Morningstar, FTSE, and MSCI. The Adviser believes most classification schemes classify developing countries as within emerging markets, although the specific countries within such category may vary.

The Fund may also invest in the securities of companies located in selected foreign developed nations and territories, which in the Adviser's opinion have significant economic and financial linkages to developing countries. Currently, these nations and territories include Australia, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United Kingdom.

The Adviser determines a company's location based on a number of factors. A company is generally regarded by the Adviser as being located in a particular country if the company: (i) is organized under the laws of, maintains its principal place of business in, or has, as its principal trading market for the company's securities, the particular country; or (ii) derives 50% or more of its total revenue or profit from either goods or services produced or sales made in the particular country; or (iii) has more than 50% of its assets in the particular country.

Exposure to foreign companies through the Fund's investments in depositary receipts will be included in the Fund's percentage of net assets invested in foreign securities. The Fund may invest in foreign securities denominated in foreign currencies, may hold foreign currencies for the purpose of settling transactions for securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may receive dividends and interest income denominated in foreign currencies.

The Fund may typically invest in convertible securities and debt obligations of any quality or duration. Such debt obligations may include, but are not limited to, investments in below investment grade debt, also known as "junk bonds." The Fund may allocate among equity and debt investments without limitation.

The Fund may invest in companies of any size or capitalization, including smaller companies. The Fund generally invests in companies with market capitalizations of $250 million or more at the time of purchase. The securities of certain issuers may from time to time constitute more than five percent (5%) of the Fund's net assets.

Principal Risks of the Fund

The following is a description of the principal risks of the Fund's portfolio, which may adversely affect its net asset value and total return. It is important to read all the disclosure information provided and to understand that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Cash Balances Risk

The Fund's cash balances may be held at accounts with the Fund's custodian or utilized in cash sweep programs administered by the Fund's custodian or another third party through which the Fund's cash holdings are placed in onshore or offshore interest-bearing savings accounts or demand deposit accounts at various banks. All cash accounts, whether or not registered under the 1940 Act, carry certain risks, which may include absence of FDIC protection, lack of account segregation, bank failure risk, or, in the case of offshore vehicles, risk of sovereign actions which may result in the seizure or diminution of Fund assets.

Common and Preferred Stock Risks

The prices of common and preferred stocks fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The Fund may invest in the common stocks of companies that have historically paid dividends; however, there is no certainty that such companies that have historically paid dividends will continue to do so in the future. The Fund may invest in preferred stocks. Because preferred stock is junior to debt securities and other obligations of the issuer, deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior debt security with similar stated yield characteristics.

Convertible Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in convertible preferred stocks, and convertible bonds and debentures. Many convertible securities issued by companies based in developing countries are not rated by rating agencies, or, if they are rated, they may be rated below investment grade ("junk bonds"), which may have a greater risk of default. Investing in a convertible security denominated in a currency different from that of the security into which it is convertible may expose the Fund to currency risk as well as risks associated with the level and volatility of the foreign exchange rate between the security's currency and the underlying stock's currency.

Currency Risk

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund's holdings and the Fund's share price. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that country loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Some currencies in developing countries may not be internationally traded, or the currencies may be subject to a variety of controls imposed by local governments. Such restrictions and controls might result in undervalued or overvalued currencies; pronounced volatility in exchange rates; limited trading liquidity; or partial or total restrictions on exchange and repatriation.

Developing Country Risk

The term "developing country" generally denotes countries and economies that are in the initial stages of industrialization, or where such industrialization is not yet complete. Such countries generally have lower per capita income compared to advanced economies. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, developing countries are generally more volatile and have relatively unstable governments. Compared to more developed countries, developing countries have social and legal systems that offer less protection to shareholders; economies that may be narrowly concentrated on a few industries; unstable and possibly elevated levels of inflation; potential for government seizure of assets or nationalization of companies; opaque and unpredictable regulatory systems; and securities markets that are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile, with less government oversight. Developing countries may be especially prone to currency-related risks and exposed to negative global economic shocks. Developing countries may be more vulnerable to natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, and internal and cross-border conflicts.

Equity Securities Risk

The risks that could affect the value of the Fund's shares and the total return on your investment include the possibility that the equity securities held by the Fund will experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value.

Fixed Income Securities Risk

A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the duration of the bonds held by a fund, the more sensitive it will likely be to interest rate fluctuations. Duration measures the weighted average term to maturity of a bond's expected cash flows. Duration also represents the approximate percentage change that the price of a bond would experience for a 1% change in yield.

An issuer may not make all interest payments or repay all or any of the principal borrowed. If debt obligations held by the Fund are downgraded by ratings agencies or go into default, or if management action, legislation or other government action reduces the ability of issuers to pay principal and interest when due, the value of those debt obligations may decline and the Fund's share value and any dividends paid by the Fund may be reduced.

Foreign Securities Risk

The value of the Fund's assets may be adversely affected by political, economic, social and religious instability; inadequate investor protection; changes in laws or regulations of countries in which the Fund invests, as well as broader regions; international relations with other nations; natural disasters; and corruption. War and other forms of armed conflict and terrorism may significantly affect the countries, markets, and companies in which the Fund invests, and may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Foreign companies not publicly traded in the U.S. are not subject to accounting and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those U.S. companies must meet. In addition, there may be less information publicly available about such companies. Some foreign companies may be located in countries with less developed legal and regulatory structures governing private or foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property. Some foreign issuers listed on U.S. exchanges may not fully comply with U.S. audit requirements, and may be delisted as a result. Foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities, which could affect the Fund's investments.

In order to gain exposure to certain foreign issuers, the Fund may participate in market access mechanisms administered by the respective markets, which may be subject to quota controls, heightened liquidity risks and different settlement procedures than would typically be expected with respect to U.S. issuers. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Fund may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments when due or default completely.

Growth Stock Risk

Growth stocks may be more sensitive to market movements and interest rate changes because their prices tend to reflect future investor expectations rather than just current profits. Growth stocks generally have above average growth potential, low dividends, and high prices relative to standard measures. Seeking earnings growth may result in significant investments in some sectors, including the technology sector, that may be subject to greater volatility than other sectors of the economy.

High Yield or Junk Bond Risk

Securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." The ability of issuers of high yield securities to make timely payments of interest and principal may be negatively impacted by adverse changes in general economic conditions, changes in the financial condition of the issuers and price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates.

Issuer Focus Risk

The securities of certain issuers may from time to time constitute more than five percent (5%) of the Fund's net assets. As a result, events affecting those issuers may have a greater impact on the Fund than on another fund that does not hold securities of such issuers to the same extent.

Large Shareholder Risk

Ownership of shares of the Fund may be concentrated in a small number of large investors. Such investors may redeem shares in large quantities or on a frequent basis. Redemptions by a large investor may affect the performance of the Fund, may increase realized capital gains, may accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders, and may increase transaction costs.

Liquidity Risk

Low or fluctuating liquidity conditions or lack of exchange-based trading volume may make it difficult to sell securities held by the Fund without significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund may not be able to meet shareholder redemption requests in a timely manner without significant dilution of remaining shareholders' interests in the Fund.

Managed Portfolio Risk

The portfolio manager's investment strategies or choice of specific securities may be unsuccessful and may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Market Risk

The value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock market or of the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, and you could lose money. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, political events, natural disasters, and the spread of infectious disease or other public health issues affect the securities and derivatives markets.

Region Emphasis Risk

The securities of companies in the same geographic region, if comprising a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio, could react in some circumstances negatively to market conditions, interest rates, natural or other disasters, infectious disease, and economic, regulatory or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such geographic region comprised a lesser portion of the Fund's portfolio.

Risk Related to Investing in Asia

The value of the Fund's assets may be adversely affected by risks related to investing in Asia, in addition to the risks of foreign securities in general. The risks related to investing in Asia include political, economic, social, and religious instability; inadequate investor protection; changes in laws or regulations of countries within the Asian region (including countries in which the Fund invests, as well as the broader region); international relations with other nations; natural disasters; corruption; and military activity.

Sanctions Risk

Securities held by the Fund may become subject to sanctions and other restrictions that negatively impact their value and liquidity. Sanctioned securities may be suspended for extended periods of time or delisted altogether. If markets for these securities cease to operate or become inaccessible to foreign investors, the Fund may be forced to fair value sanctioned securities at low levels or write them off entirely.

Sector Emphasis Risk

The securities of companies in the same or related businesses, if comprising a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio, could react in some circumstances negatively to market conditions, interest rates and economic, regulatory or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such securities comprised a lesser portion of the Fund's portfolio.

Small-, Mid-, and Large-sized Companies Risk

The Fund's investments in securities issued by small- and mid-sized companies, which can include companies offering emerging products or services, may involve greater risks than are customarily associated with larger, more established companies. Securities issued by small- and mid-sized companies tend to be more volatile and somewhat more speculative than securities issued by larger or more established companies and may underperform as compared to the securities of larger companies.

Companies with large market capitalizations may have less growth potential than smaller companies and may not be able to react as quickly to changes in the marketplace.

Trading Markets and Depositary Receipts Risk

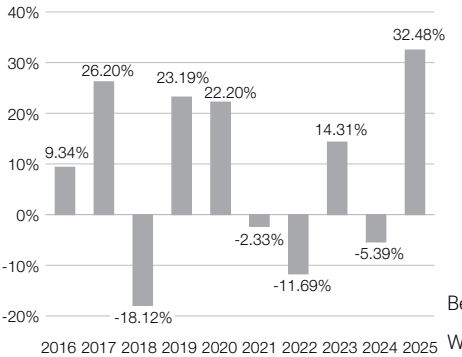
Securities issued by companies based in developing countries may trade in the form of depositary receipts. Although depositary receipts have risks similar to the securities that they represent, they may also involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security. Depositary receipts may not enjoy the same degree of liquidity as the underlying securities that they represent.

Performance Information

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's performance has varied over time. The bar chart depicts the change in performance from year to year during the periods indicated. The bar chart figures do not include any applicable sales charges that an investor may pay to a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary when they buy or sell shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. The table compares the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated to the Bloomberg Emerging Markets Large, Mid, and Small Cap Net Return USD Index, a broad-based securities market index, and the Morningstar Emerging Markets Net Return USD Index, an additional index that is also representative of the Fund's strategy. The indices are not actively managed and are not available for direct investment. The bar charts and performance tables assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at **seafarerfunds.com** or by calling 1-855-732-9220.

Annual Total Returns

Institutional Class (SIGIX) for calendar years ended December 31



Best Quarter – Q4 2020	20.83%
Worst Quarter – Q1 2020	-23.18%

The Fund's Institutional Class year-to-date return as of June 30, 2026 was 16.98%.

Average Annual Total Returns

For periods ended December 31, 2025

Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception*
Institutional Class				
Returns Before Taxes	32.48%	4.32%	7.71%	6.57%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions[1]	31.07%	3.20%	6.67%	5.57%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares[1]	19.64%	3.07%	5.97%	5.04%
Bloomberg Emerging Markets Large, Mid, and Small Cap Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)[3]	28.78%	4.18%	8.57%	5.30%
Morningstar Emerging Markets Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)[4]	29.76%	4.76%	8.66%	5.06%
Investor Class[2]				
Returns Before Taxes	32.45%	4.23%	7.61%	6.46%
Bloomberg Emerging Markets Large, Mid, and Small Cap Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)[3]	28.78%	4.18%	8.57%	5.30%
Morningstar Emerging Markets Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)[4]	29.76%	4.76%	8.66%	5.06%
Retail Class				
Returns Before Taxes	32.23%	N/A	N/A	16.01%
Bloomberg Emerging Markets Large, Mid, and Small Cap Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)[3]	28.78%	N/A	N/A	20.87%
Morningstar Emerging Markets Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)[4]	29.76%	N/A	N/A	19.55%

[1] After-tax returns are calculated using the historically highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. The after-tax return information shown does not apply to Fund shares held through a tax-qualified account, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA.

[2] After-tax returns are only shown for the Institutional Class shares of the Fund. After-tax returns for the Investor Class shares and Retail Class shares, respectively, will vary from those shown for Institutional Class shares due to varying expenses among the classes. The returns do not include any applicable sales charges that an investor may pay to a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary when buying or selling shares of the Fund.

[3] Broad-based securities market index.

[4] Additional index.

** Inception date for the Institutional Class and Investor Class is February 15, 2012. Inception date for the Retail Class is August 30, 2024.*

Investment Adviser

Seafarer Capital Partners, LLC is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Andrew Foster, Paul Espinosa, and Lydia So are the Lead Portfolio Managers of the Fund, and have joint and primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Foster has held his role since the inception of the Fund in February 2012. Paul Espinosa has held his role since August 2018; previously, he was a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 2016. Lydia So has held her role since August 2022. Kate Jaquet has been a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund offers three classes of shares, an Institutional Class, an Investor Class, and a Retail Class, each of which is offered by this Prospectus. The minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class is $25,000 for all accounts. Investors generally may meet the minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class by aggregating multiple accounts within the Fund. If a shareholder invests in the Fund through a financial adviser or intermediary, the minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class may be met if that financial adviser or intermediary aggregates investments of multiple clients to meet the minimum. The minimum initial investment for each of the Investor Class and the Retail Class is $2,500 for all accounts, except that the minimum initial investment is $1,000 for retirement and education savings accounts and $1,500 for automatic investment plan accounts. The minimum investment for subsequent purchases is $100 for each share class.

Purchases and redemptions may be made on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading. You may purchase and sell shares directly with the Fund through the Fund's website at seafarerfunds.com, by telephone at 1-855-732-9220, by regular mail at P.O. Box 219623, Kansas City, MO 64121-9623, or through institutional channels, such as financial intermediaries and retirement platforms. You should contact your financial intermediary or refer to your plan documents for further information on how to invest in the Fund.

The Fund's Investor Class (which closed to most new investors on September 30, 2016) is available for purchase only by the following investors:

- Existing shareholders of the Fund's Investor Class;
- Financial advisers with existing clients invested in the Fund's Investor Class (i.e., these advisers can continue to add new clients in the Fund's Investor Class); and
- Employees of Seafarer and their family members.

Please note the following about the Fund's Investor Class:

- Some broker-dealers and financial intermediaries may not be able to accommodate purchases of the Fund's Investor Class based on the criteria listed above.
- If a shareholder closes an account in the Fund's Investor Class due to redemption or exchange, the shareholder will no longer be able to make additional investments in the Fund's Investor Class.
- Exchanges between the Seafarer Funds (i.e., the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund and the Seafarer Overseas Value Fund) and share class transfers are subject to any existing restrictions on, or conditions of, the Fund and/or share class that is to be acquired.
- The Fund reserves the right to make exceptions to any action taken to close the Fund, or limit inflows into the Fund, and delegates such authority to Seafarer.

Tax Information

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund's distributions may be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or qualified dividend income, except when your investment is held in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-qualified investment plan. Withdrawals from a tax-qualified investment plan are subject to special tax rules.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its service providers may pay the intermediary for the distribution of Fund shares and other 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.

SEAFARER OVERSEAS VALUE FUND

SUMMARY SECTION

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

	Institutional Class	Investor Class	Retail Class
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management Fees	0.72%	0.72%	0.72%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%
Other Expenses	0.34%	0.44%	0.38%
Other Fund Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.23%
Shareholder Service Plan	0.05%	0.15%	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	1.06%	1.16%	1.30%
Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[2]	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement[2]	1.05%	1.15%	1.30%

[1] *Expenses have been restated to reflect current fees.*

[2] *Seafarer Capital Partners, LLC ("Seafarer" or the "Adviser") has agreed contractually to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver / Expense Reimbursements (inclusive of acquired fund fees and expenses other than acquired fund fees and expenses incurred in connection with investments in money market funds and other cash management vehicles, and exclusive of brokerage expenses, interest expense, taxes and extraordinary expenses) to 1.05%, 1.15%, and 1.35% of the Fund's average daily net assets for the Institutional, Investor, and Retail share classes, respectively. This agreement (the "Expense Agreement") shall continue at least through August 31, 2027. The Adviser will be permitted to recapture, on a class-by-class basis, expenses it has reimbursed through the Expense Agreement to the extent that the Fund's expenses in later periods fall below the annual rates set forth in the Expense Agreement; provided, however, that such recapture payments do not cause the Fund's expense ratio (after recapture) to exceed the lesser of (i) the expense cap in effect at the time of the waiver and (ii) the expense cap then in effect at the time of the recapture. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund will not pay any such fees and expenses more than three years after the date on which the fees or expenses were deferred. This agreement may not be terminated or modified prior to August 31, 2027 except with the approval of the Fund's Board of Trustees.*

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the costs 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. This example assumes you purchase your shares on August 31, 2026, and reflects the net operating expenses with expense waivers through the current term of the Expense Agreement, which ends on August 31, 2027. 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:	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Class	$107	$336	$584	$1,292
Investor Class	$117	$367	$637	$1,407
Retail Class	$132	$412	$713	$1,566

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Class	$107	$336	$584	$1,292
Investor Class	$117	$367	$637	$1,407
Retail Class	$132	$412	$713	$1,566

The Example does not include any sales charges that you may pay to a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary. If these sales charges were included, your costs would be higher.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. A higher portfolio turnover rate may also result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 11% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, and debt obligations of foreign companies (which the Fund regards as companies located outside the U.S.) with value characteristics. For this purpose, the debt obligations in which the Fund may invest include corporate, government, agency, and convertible bonds.

The Fund's portfolio is generally comprised of securities identified through a bottom-up security selection process based on thorough fundamental research. The Fund's investment adviser, Seafarer, Capital Partners, LLC ("Seafarer" or the "Adviser"), intends to employ a "value" style of investing. A "value" style of investing emphasizes investing in companies that currently have low or depressed valuations, but which also have the prospect of achieving improved valuations in the future. The Fund seeks to produce a minimum long-term rate of return by investing in securities priced at a discount to their intrinsic value. Most investments in the Fund's portfolio will derive their discount to intrinsic value based on one or more of the following underlying sources of value ("value characteristics"):

- Balance Sheet Liquidity: Cash or highly liquid assets undervalued by the market
- Breakup Value: Assets whose liquidation value exceeds their market capitalization
- Management Change: Assets expected to become more productive under a new owner or management due to changes in operations or capital allocation that enhance shareholder value
- Deleveraging: Shift of cash flow accrual from debt holders to equity holders
- Asset Productivity: Assets expected to become more productive due to changes in industry or company-specific cycles
- Structural Shift: Cash generative companies experiencing a shift in structural growth
- Segregated Market: Productive assets trading in a less liquid public market or otherwise segregated from the mainstream of capital flows

The Fund can invest without constraint in the securities of companies located in developing countries and territories. Seafarer considers that most nations in Africa, East and South Asia, Emerging Europe, Central and South America ("Latin America"), and the Middle East are developing countries.

Seafarer identifies developing countries based on its own analysis and measure of industrialization, economic growth, per capita income, and other factors; it may also consider classifications produced by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations, and private financial services firms such as Bloomberg, Morningstar, FTSE, and MSCI. The Adviser believes most classification schemes classify developing countries as within emerging markets, although the specific countries within such category may vary.

The Fund may also invest in the securities of companies located in selected foreign developed nations and territories, which in the Adviser's opinion have significant economic and financial linkages to developing countries. Currently, these nations and territories include Australia, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United Kingdom.

The Adviser determines a company's location based on a number of factors. A company is generally regarded by the Adviser as being located in a particular country if the company: (i) is organized under the laws of, maintains its principal place of business in, or has, as its principal trading market for the company's securities, the particular country; or (ii) derives 50% or more of its total revenue or profit from either goods or services produced or sales made in the particular country; or (iii) has more than 50% of its assets in the particular country.

Exposure to foreign companies through the Fund's investments in depositary receipts will be included in the Fund's percentage of net assets invested in foreign securities. The Fund may invest in foreign securities denominated in foreign currencies, may hold foreign currencies for the purpose of settling transactions for securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may receive dividends and interest income denominated in foreign currencies.

The Fund may typically invest in debt obligations of any quality or duration. Such debt obligations may include, but are not limited to, investments in below investment grade debt, also known as "junk bonds." The Fund may allocate among equity and debt investments without limitation.

The Fund may invest in companies of any size or capitalization, including smaller companies. The Fund generally invests in companies with market capitalizations of $250 million or more at the time of purchase. The securities of certain issuers may from time to time constitute more than five percent (5%) of the Fund's net assets.

Principal Risks of the Fund

The following is a description of the principal risks of the Fund's portfolio, which may adversely affect its net asset value and total return. It is important to read all the disclosure information provided and to understand that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Cash Balances Risk

The Fund's cash balances may be held at accounts with the Fund's custodian or utilized in cash sweep programs administered by the Fund's custodian or another third party through which the Fund's cash holdings are placed in onshore or offshore interest-bearing savings accounts or demand deposit accounts at various banks. All cash accounts, whether or not registered under the 1940 Act, carry certain risks, which may include absence of FDIC protection, lack of account segregation, bank failure risk, or, in the case of offshore vehicles, risk of sovereign actions which may result in the seizure or diminution of Fund assets.

Cash Positions Risk

When the Fund's investments in cash or similar investments increase (which may occur in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions, or when the Adviser believes there are not sufficient investment opportunities that meet the Fund's investment criteria), it may not participate in market advances or declines to the same extent that it would if the Fund remained more fully invested. Under such circumstances, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Common and Preferred Stock Risks

The prices of common and preferred stocks fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The Fund may invest in the common stocks of companies that have historically paid dividends; however, there is no certainty that such companies that have historically paid dividends will continue to do so in the future. The Fund may invest in preferred stocks. Because preferred stock is junior to debt securities and other obligations of the issuer, deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior debt security with similar stated yield characteristics.

Currency Risk

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund's holdings and the Fund's share price. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that country loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Some currencies in developing countries may not be internationally traded, or the currencies may be subject to a variety of controls imposed by local governments. Such restrictions and controls might result in undervalued or overvalued currencies; pronounced volatility in exchange rates; limited trading liquidity; or partial or total restrictions on exchange and repatriation.

Developing Country Risk

The term "developing country" generally denotes countries and economies that are in the initial stages of industrialization, or where such industrialization is not yet complete. Such countries generally have lower per capita income compared to advanced economies. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, developing countries are generally more volatile and have relatively unstable governments. Compared to more developed countries, developing countries have social and legal systems that offer less protection to shareholders; economies that may be narrowly concentrated on a few industries; unstable and possibly elevated levels of inflation; potential for government seizure of assets or nationalization of companies; opaque and unpredictable regulatory systems; and securities markets that are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile, with less government oversight. Developing countries may be especially prone to currency-related risks and exposed to negative global economic shocks. Developing countries may be more vulnerable to natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, and internal and cross-border conflicts.

Equity Securities Risk

The risks that could affect the value of the Fund's shares and the total return on your investment include the possibility that the equity securities held by the Fund will experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value.

Fixed Income Securities Risk

A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the duration of the bonds held by a fund, the more sensitive it will likely be to interest rate fluctuations. Duration measures the weighted average term to maturity of a bond's expected cash flows. Duration also represents the approximate percentage change that the price of a bond would experience for a 1% change in yield.

An issuer may not make all interest payments or repay all or any of the principal borrowed. If debt obligations held by the Fund are downgraded by ratings agencies or go into default, or if management action, legislation or other government action reduces the ability of issuers to pay principal and interest when due, the value of those debt obligations may decline and the Fund's share value and any dividends paid by the Fund may be reduced.

Foreign Securities Risk

The value of the Fund's assets may be adversely affected by political, economic, social and religious instability; inadequate investor protection; changes in laws or regulations of countries in which the Fund invests, as well as broader regions; international relations with other nations; natural disasters; and

corruption. War and other forms of armed conflict and terrorism may significantly affect the countries, markets, and companies in which the Fund invests, and may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Foreign companies not publicly traded in the U.S. are not subject to accounting and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those U.S. companies must meet. In addition, there may be less information publicly available about such companies. Some foreign companies may be located in countries with less developed legal and regulatory structures governing private or foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property. Some foreign issuers listed on U.S. exchanges may not fully comply with U.S. audit requirements, and may be delisted as a result. Foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities, which could affect the Fund's investments.

In order to gain exposure to certain foreign issuers, the Fund may participate in market access mechanisms administered by the respective markets, which may be subject to quota controls, heightened liquidity risks and different settlement procedures than would typically be expected with respect to U.S. issuers. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Fund may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments when due or default completely.

High Yield or Junk Bond Risk

Securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." The ability of issuers of high yield securities to make timely payments of interest and principal may be negatively impacted by adverse changes in general economic conditions, changes in the financial condition of the issuers and price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates.

Issuer Focus Risk

The securities of certain issuers may from time to time constitute more than five percent (5%) of the Fund's net assets. As a result, events affecting those issuers may have a greater impact on the Fund than on another fund that does not hold securities of such issuers to the same extent.

Large Shareholder Risk

Ownership of shares of the Fund may be concentrated in a small number of large investors. Such investors may redeem shares in large quantities or on a frequent basis. Redemptions by a large investor may affect the performance of the Fund, may increase realized capital gains, may accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders, and may increase transaction costs.

Liquidity Risk

Low or fluctuating liquidity conditions or lack of exchange-based trading volume may make it difficult to sell securities held by the Fund without significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund may not be able to meet shareholder redemption requests in a timely manner without significant dilution of remaining shareholders' interests in the Fund.

Managed Portfolio Risk

The portfolio manager's investment strategies or choice of specific securities may be unsuccessful and may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Market Risk

The value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock market or of the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, and you could lose money. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, political events, natural disasters, and the spread of infectious disease or other public health issues affect the securities and derivatives markets.

Region Emphasis Risk

The securities of companies in the same geographic region, if comprising a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio, could react in some circumstances negatively to market conditions, interest rates, natural or other disasters, infectious disease, and economic, regulatory or financial developments and

adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such geographic region comprised a lesser portion of the Fund's portfolio.

Risk Related to Investing in Asia

The value of the Fund's assets may be adversely affected by risks related to investing in Asia, in addition to the risks of foreign securities in general. The risks related to investing in Asia include political, economic, social, and religious instability; inadequate investor protection; changes in laws or regulations of countries within the Asian region (including countries in which the Fund invests, as well as the broader region); international relations with other nations; natural disasters; corruption; and military activity.

Sanctions Risk

Securities held by the Fund may become subject to sanctions and other restrictions that negatively impact their value and liquidity. Sanctioned securities may be suspended for extended periods of time or delisted altogether. If markets for these securities cease to operate or become inaccessible to foreign investors, the Fund may be forced to fair value sanctioned securities at low levels or write them off entirely.

Sector Emphasis Risk

The securities of companies in the same or related businesses, if comprising a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio, could react in some circumstances negatively to market conditions, interest rates and economic, regulatory or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such securities comprised a lesser portion of the Fund's portfolio.

Small-, Mid-, and Large-sized Companies Risk

The Fund's investments in securities issued by small- and mid-sized companies, which can include companies offering emerging products or services, may involve greater risks than are customarily associated with larger, more established companies. Securities issued by small- and mid-sized companies tend to be more volatile and somewhat more speculative than securities issued by larger or more established companies and may underperform as compared to the securities of larger companies. Companies with large market capitalizations may have less growth potential than smaller companies and may not be able to react as quickly to changes in the marketplace.

Trading Markets and Depositary Receipts Risk

Securities issued by companies based in developing countries may trade in the form of depositary receipts. Although depositary receipts have risks similar to the securities that they represent, they may also involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security. Depositary receipts may not enjoy the same degree of liquidity as the underlying securities that they represent.

Value Stock Risk

Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth, or the expected value was misgauged. Value stocks also may decline in price even though the portfolio manager believes that they are already undervalued.

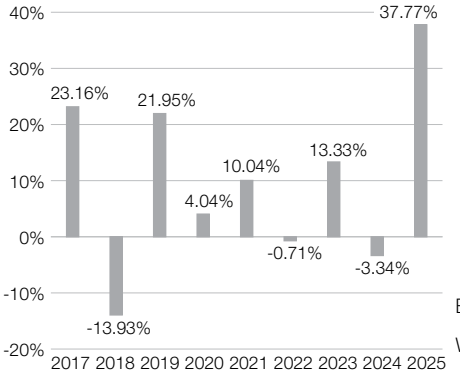
Performance Information

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's performance has varied over time. The bar chart depicts the change in performance from year to year during the periods indicated. The bar chart figures do not include any applicable sales charges that an investor may pay to a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary when they buy or sell shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. The table compares the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated to the Bloomberg Emerging Markets Large, Mid, and Small Cap Net Return USD Index, a broad-based securities market index, and the Morningstar Emerging Markets Net Return USD Index, an additional index that is also representative of the Fund's strategy. The indices are not actively managed and are not available for direct investment. The bar charts and performance tables assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past

performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at **seafarerfunds.com** or by calling 1-855-732-9220.

Annual Total Return

Institutional Class (SIVLX) for calendar years ended December 31



Best Quarter – Q4 2020	19.36%
Worst Quarter – Q1 2020	-27.10%

The Fund's Institutional Class year-to-date return as of June 30, 2026 was 5.83%.

Average Annual Total Return

For periods ended December 31, 2025

Seafarer Overseas Value Fund	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception*
Institutional Class			
Returns Before Taxes	37.77%	10.52%	8.98%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions[1]	35.68%	9.26%	7.81%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares[1]	22.97%	7.84%	6.76%
Bloomberg Emerging Markets Large, Mid, and Small Cap Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)[3]	28.78%	4.18%	8.74%
Morningstar Emerging Markets Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)[4]	29.76%	4.76%	8.81%
Investor Class[2]			
Returns Before Taxes	37.48%	10.39%	8.86%
Bloomberg Emerging Markets Large, Mid, and Small Cap Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)[3]	28.78%	4.18%	8.74%
Morningstar Emerging Markets Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)[4]	29.76%	4.76%	8.81%
Retail Class			
Returns Before Taxes	37.27%	N/A	22.95%
Bloomberg Emerging Markets Large, Mid, and Small Cap Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)[3]	28.78%	N/A	20.87%
Morningstar Emerging Markets Net Return USD Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)[4]	29.76%	N/A	19.55%

[1] After-tax returns are calculated using the historically highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your individual tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. The after-tax return information shown does not apply to Fund shares held through a tax-qualified account, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA.

(2) *After-tax returns are only shown for the Institutional Class shares of the Fund. After-tax returns for the Investor Class shares and Retail Class shares, respectively, will vary from those shown for Institutional Class shares due to varying expenses among the classes. The returns do not include any applicable sales charges that an investor may pay to a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary when buying or selling shares of the Fund.*

(3) *Broad-based securities market index.*

(4) *Additional index.*

* *Inception date for the Institutional Class and Investor Class is May 31, 2016. Inception date for the Retail Class is August 30, 2024.*

Investment Adviser

Seafarer Capital Partners, LLC is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Paul Espinosa is the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund, and has primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Andrew Foster and Brent Clayton are the Co-Portfolio Managers of the Fund. Mr. Espinosa and Mr. Foster have held their roles since the inception of the Fund in May 2016. Mr. Clayton has held his role since February 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund offers three classes of shares, an Institutional Class, an Investor Class, and a Retail Class, each of which is offered by this Prospectus. The minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class is $25,000 for all accounts. Investors generally may meet the minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class by aggregating multiple accounts within the Fund. If a shareholder invests in the Fund through a financial adviser or intermediary, the minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class may be met if that financial adviser or intermediary aggregates investments of multiple clients to meet the minimum. The minimum initial investment for each of the Investor Class and the Retail Class is $2,500 for all accounts, except that the minimum initial investment is $1,000 for retirement and education savings accounts and $1,500 for automatic investment plan accounts. The minimum investment for subsequent purchases is $100 for each share class.

Purchases and redemptions may be made on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading. You may purchase and sell shares directly with the Fund through the Fund's website at **seafarerfunds.com**, by telephone at 1-855-732-9220, by regular mail at P.O. Box 219623, Kansas City, MO 64121-9623, or through institutional channels, such as financial intermediaries and retirement platforms. You should contact your financial intermediary or refer to your plan documents for further information on how to invest in the Fund.

Tax Information

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund's distributions may be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or qualified dividend income, except when your investment is held in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-qualified investment plan. Withdrawals from a tax-qualified investment plan are subject to special tax rules.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its service providers may pay the intermediary for the distribution of Fund shares and other 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.

SEAFARER FUNDS

Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund

Seafarer Overseas Value Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

This section describes the investment objectives and principal investment strategies of the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund and the Seafarer Overseas Value Fund (each a "Fund" and collectively the "Funds"). See "More on Each Fund's Investments and Related Risks" in this Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") for more information about each Fund's investments and the risks of investing.

Investment Objectives

The Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation along with some current income, and seeks to mitigate adverse volatility in returns as a secondary objective.

The Seafarer Overseas Value Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.

The Funds' Board of Trustees (the "Board") may change a Fund's investment objective or a Fund's principal investment strategies without a shareholder vote. The Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund will notify you in writing at least sixty (60) days before making any change to its policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in dividend-paying common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, convertible securities, and debt obligations of foreign companies (which the Fund regards as companies located outside the U.S.), foreign governments and their agencies, and the Seafarer Overseas Value Fund will notify you in writing at least sixty (60) days before making any change to its policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, and debt obligations of foreign companies (which the Fund regards as companies located outside the U.S.) with value characteristics. If there is a material change to a Fund's investment objective or principal investment strategies, you should consider whether the Fund remains an appropriate investment for you.

Principal Investment Strategies

Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in dividend-paying common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, convertible securities, and debt obligations of foreign companies (which the Fund regards as companies located outside the U.S.), foreign governments and their agencies. For this purpose, the debt obligations in which the Fund may invest include corporate, government, agency, and convertible bonds.

The Fund seeks to offer investors a relatively stable means of participating in a portion of developing countries' growth prospects, while providing some downside protection, in comparison to a portfolio that invests only in the common stocks of developing countries. The strategy of owning dividend-paying equities and convertible bonds is intended to help the Fund meet its investment objective while reducing the volatility of the portfolio's returns.

The Fund can invest without constraint in the securities of companies located in developing countries and territories. The Fund's investment adviser, Seafarer Capital Partners, LLC ("Seafarer" or the "Adviser"), considers that most nations in Africa, East and South Asia, Emerging Europe, Central and South America ("Latin America"), and the Middle East are developing countries. Currently, these nations and territories include:

Africa: Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe

East and South Asia: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam

Emerging Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey, and Ukraine

Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago

Middle East: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates

Seafarer identifies developing countries based on its own analysis and measure of industrialization, economic growth, per capita income, and other factors; it may also consider classifications produced by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations, and private financial services firms such as Bloomberg, Morningstar, FTSE, and MSCI. The Adviser believes most classification schemes classify developing countries as within emerging markets, although the specific countries within such category may vary.

The Fund may also invest in the securities of companies located in selected foreign developed nations and territories, which in the Adviser's opinion have significant economic and financial linkages to developing countries. Currently, these nations and territories include Australia, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United Kingdom.

The Adviser determines a company's location based on a number of factors. A company is generally regarded by the Adviser as being located in a particular country if the company: (i) is organized under the laws of, maintains its principal place of business in, or has, as its principal trading market for the company's securities, the particular country; or (ii) derives 50% or more of its total revenue or profit from either goods or services produced or sales made in the particular country; or (iii) has more than 50% of its assets in the particular country.

Exposure to foreign companies through the Fund's investments in sponsored and unsponsored depositary receipts will be included in the Fund's percentage of net assets invested in foreign securities. The Fund may invest in foreign securities denominated in foreign currencies, may hold foreign currencies for the purpose of settling transactions for securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may receive dividends and interest income denominated in foreign currencies.

The Fund may typically invest in convertible securities and debt obligations of any quality or duration. Such debt obligations may include, but are not limited to, investments in below investment grade debt, also known as "junk bonds." The Fund may allocate among equity and debt investments without limitation.

The Fund may invest in companies of any size or capitalization, including smaller companies. The Fund generally invests in companies with market capitalizations of $250 million or more at the time of purchase. The securities of certain issuers may from time to time constitute more than five percent (5%) of the Fund's net assets.

Seafarer Overseas Value Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Seafarer Overseas Value Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, and debt obligations of foreign companies (which the Fund regards as companies located outside the U.S.) with value characteristics. For this purpose, the debt obligations in which the Fund may invest include corporate, government, agency, and convertible bonds.

The Fund's portfolio is generally comprised of securities identified through a bottom-up security selection process based on thorough fundamental research. The Fund's investment adviser, Seafarer, intends to employ a "value" style of investing. A "value" style of investing emphasizes investing in companies that currently have low or depressed valuations, but which also have the prospect of achieving improved valuations in the future. The Fund seeks to produce a minimum long-term rate of return by investing in securities priced at a discount to their intrinsic value. Most investments in the Fund's portfolio will derive their discount to intrinsic value based on one or more of the following underlying sources of value ("value characteristics"):

- Balance Sheet Liquidity: Cash or highly liquid assets undervalued by the market

- Breakup Value: Assets whose liquidation value exceeds their market capitalization
- Management Change: Assets expected to become more productive under a new owner or management due to changes in operations or capital allocation that enhance shareholder value
- Deleveraging: Shift of cash flow accrual from debt holders to equity holders
- Asset Productivity: Assets expected to become more productive due to changes in industry or company-specific cycles
- Structural Shift: Cash generative companies experiencing a shift in structural growth
- Segregated Market: Productive assets trading in a less liquid public market or otherwise segregated from the mainstream of capital flows

The Fund can invest without constraint in the securities of companies located in developing countries and territories. Seafarer considers that most nations in Africa, East and South Asia, Emerging Europe, Central and South America ("Latin America"), and the Middle East are developing countries. Currently, these nations and territories include:

Africa: Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe

East and South Asia: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam

Emerging Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey, and Ukraine

Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago

Middle East: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates

Seafarer identifies developing countries based on its own analysis and measure of industrialization, economic growth, per capita income, and other factors; it may also consider classifications produced by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations, and private financial services firms such as Bloomberg, Morningstar, FTSE, and MSCI. The Adviser believes most classification schemes classify developing countries as within emerging markets, although the specific countries within such category may vary.

The Fund may also invest in the securities of companies located in selected foreign developed nations and territories, which in the Adviser's opinion have significant economic and financial linkages to developing countries. Currently, these nations and territories include Australia, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United Kingdom.

The Adviser determines a company's location based on a number of factors. A company is generally regarded by the Adviser as being located in a particular country if the company: (i) is organized under the laws of, maintains its principal place of business in, or has, as its principal trading market for the company's securities, the particular country; or (ii) derives 50% or more of its total revenue or profit from either goods or services produced or sales made in the particular country; or (iii) has more than 50% of its assets in the particular country.

Exposure to foreign companies through the Fund's investments in sponsored and unsponsored depositary receipts will be included in the Fund's percentage of net assets invested in foreign securities. The Fund may invest in foreign securities denominated in foreign currencies, may hold foreign currencies for the purpose of settling transactions for securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may receive dividends and interest income denominated in foreign currencies.

The Fund may typically invest in debt obligations of any quality or duration. Such debt obligations may include, but are not limited to, investments in below investment grade debt, also known as "junk bonds." The Fund may allocate among equity and debt investments without limitation.

The Fund may invest in companies of any size or capitalization, including smaller companies. The Fund generally invests in companies with market capitalizations of $250 million or more at the time of

purchase. The securities of certain issuers may from time to time constitute more than five percent (5%) of the Fund's net assets.

MORE ON THE FUNDS' INVESTMENTS AND RELATED RISKS

The Funds' investment objectives and principal investment strategies are described above under "Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies." This section provides additional information about the Funds' investment strategies and certain portfolio management techniques the Funds may use, as well as the principal risks that may affect the Funds' portfolios. Additional information about some of these investments and portfolio management techniques and their associated risks is included in the Funds' SAI, which is available without charge upon request (see back cover of this Prospectus).

Other Investment Policies

Illiquid Investments

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is a security or other position that a fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. For example, some securities are not registered under U.S. securities laws and cannot be sold to the U.S. public because of SEC regulations (these are known as "restricted securities"). Under procedures adopted by the Funds' Board, certain restricted securities may be deemed liquid and will not be counted toward this 15% limit.

Temporary Defensive Investments / Cash and Cash Equivalents

Each Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions by taking temporary defensive positions in short-term debt securities, cash and cash equivalents, and sovereign, government and agency debts and obligations. Cash positions may be administered through the Funds' cash sweep program, which may entail cash holdings in onshore or offshore interest-bearing savings accounts or demand deposit accounts at various banks. The Fund may also hold all or a portion of its uninvested cash in foreign currencies or their equivalents.

Borrowing and Leverage

Each Fund may borrow as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including to meet redemptions or to settle securities transactions. The purchase of securities while borrowings are outstanding will have the effect of leveraging the Fund. Such leveraging increases the Fund's exposure to capital risk, and borrowed funds are subject to interest costs that will reduce net income. Leveraging may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of Fund shares and in the yield on the Fund's portfolio.

Although the principal of such borrowings will be fixed, the Fund's assets may change in value during the time the borrowings are outstanding. Borrowings will create interest expenses for the Fund that can exceed the income from the assets purchased with the borrowings.

Non-principal Investment Strategies

Unless otherwise stated within its specific investment policies, each Fund may also invest in other types of domestic and foreign securities and use other investment strategies. These securities and strategies are not principal investment strategies of a Fund. If successful, they may benefit a Fund by earning a return on the Fund's assets or reducing risk; however, they may not achieve the Fund's objective.

Investment Limitations

Except with respect to the illiquid investment restrictions set forth above and as otherwise required by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, all limitations on each Fund's investments listed in this Prospectus will apply at the time of investment. A Fund would not violate these limitations unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of an investment. Unless otherwise indicated, references to assets in the percentage limitations on the Fund's investments refer to total assets.

Principal and Non-principal Risks

There are inherent risks associated with each Fund's principal investment strategies. The factors that are most likely to have a material effect on a particular Fund's investment portfolio as a whole are called "principal risks." The principal risks and certain non-principal risks of each Fund are summarized in the Fund's "Fund Summary" section above and further described in the following table. For additional information regarding risks of investing in a Fund, including other non-principal risks of a Fund, please see the SAI.

P = Principal risk *NP = Non-principal risk* *N/A = Not applicable*

	Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund	Seafarer Overseas Value Fund
Cash Balances Risk	P	P
Cash Positions Risk	NP	P
Common and Preferred Stock Risks	P	P
Convertible Securities Risk	P	NP
Currency Risk	P	P
Developing Country Risk	P	P
Equity Securities Risk	P	P
Fixed Income Securities Risk	P	P
Foreign Securities Risk	P	P
Growth Stock Risk	P	NP
High Yield or Junk Bond Risk	P	P
Issuer Focus Risk	P	P
Large Shareholder Risk	P	P
Liquidity Risk	P	P
Managed Portfolio Risk	P	P
Market Risk	P	P
Region Emphasis Risk	P	P
Risk Related to Investing in Asia	P	P
Sanctions Risk	P	P
Sector Emphasis Risk	P	P
Small-, Mid-, and Large-sized Company Risk	P	P
Trading Markets and Depositary Receipts Risk	P	P
Value Stock Risk	NP	P

Cash Balances Risk

The Fund's cash balances may be held at accounts with the Fund's custodian or utilized in cash sweep programs administered by the Fund's custodian or another third party through which the Fund's cash holdings are placed in onshore or offshore interest-bearing savings accounts or demand deposit accounts at various banks. All cash accounts, whether or not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), carry certain risks, which may include absence of FDIC protection, lack of account segregation, bank failure risk, or, in the case of offshore vehicles, risk of sovereign actions which may result in the seizure or diminution of Fund assets. The vehicles through which the Fund's cash sweep program is administered may include bank deposits that are not registered under the 1940 Act, in which case, a Fund, as an investor in the vehicle, would not be entitled to the protections afforded by the 1940 Act.

Cash Positions Risk

When the Fund's investments in cash or similar investments increase (which may occur in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions, or when the Adviser believes there are not sufficient investment opportunities that meet the Fund's investment criteria), it may not participate in market advances or declines to the same extent that it would if the Fund remained more fully invested. Under such circumstances, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Common and Preferred Stock Risks

Stock markets are volatile. The prices of common and preferred stocks fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The Fund may invest in the common stocks of companies that have historically paid dividends; however, there is no certainty that such companies that have historically paid dividends will continue to do so in the future. Dividend-paying common stocks, in particular those whose market price is closely related to their yield, may exhibit greater sensitivity to interest rate changes. The Fund's investment in such securities may also limit its potential for appreciation during a broad market advance.

The Fund may invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stock has a preference over common stock in liquidation (and generally dividends as well) but is subordinated to the liabilities of the issuer in all respects. As a general rule, the market value of preferred stock with a fixed dividend rate and no conversion element varies inversely with interest rates and perceived credit risk, while the market price of convertible preferred stock generally also reflects some element of conversion value. Because preferred stock is junior to debt securities and other obligations of the issuer, deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior debt security with similar stated yield characteristics. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. Preferred stock also may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

The prices of common and preferred stocks, even those that pay regular dividends, can be highly volatile. Investors should not assume that the Fund's investments in such securities will necessarily reduce the volatility of the price of the Fund's shares (net asset value or "NAV") or provide "protection," compared to other types of securities, when markets perform poorly.

Convertible Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in convertible preferred stocks, and convertible bonds and debentures. Many convertible securities issued by companies based in developing countries are not rated by rating agencies, or, if they are rated, they may be rated below investment grade ("junk bonds"), which may have a greater risk of default. Investing in a convertible security denominated in a currency different from that of the security into which it is convertible may expose the Fund to currency risk as well as risks associated with the level and volatility of the foreign exchange rate between the security's currency and the underlying stock's currency. Convertible securities may trade less frequently and in lower volumes, or have periods of less frequent trading. Lower trading volume may also make it more difficult for the Fund to value such securities.

Currency Risk

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund's holdings and the Fund's share price. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that country loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Some currencies in developing countries may not be internationally traded, or the currencies may be subject to a variety of controls imposed by local governments. Such restrictions and controls might result in undervalued or overvalued currencies; pronounced volatility in exchange rates; limited trading liquidity; or partial or total restrictions on exchange and repatriation. Any of the aforementioned currency risks might induce material volatility to the Fund's net asset value; might alter the fair value of the Fund's assets; or might compromise the Fund's liquidity in a material manner, including compromising the Fund's ability to honor redemption requests from its shareholders. Certain of the Fund's foreign currency transactions may give rise to

ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency. See "Taxes" below.

Developing Country Risk

The term "developing country" generally denotes countries and economies that are in the initial stages of industrialization, or where such industrialization is not yet complete. Such countries generally have lower per capita income compared to advanced economies. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, developing countries are generally more volatile and have relatively unstable governments. Compared to more developed countries, developing countries have social and legal systems that offer less protection to shareholders; economies that may be narrowly concentrated on a few industries; unstable and possibly elevated levels of inflation; potential for government seizure of assets or nationalization of companies; opaque and unpredictable regulatory systems; and securities markets that are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile, with less government oversight. Developing countries may be especially prone to currency-related risks and exposed to negative global economic shocks. Developing countries may be more vulnerable to natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, and internal and cross-border conflicts. There is a risk in developing countries that a current or future economic or political crisis could lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition or enforcement of foreign ownership limits, seizure, nationalization, sanctions or imposition of restrictions by various governmental entities on investment and trading, or creation of government monopolies, any of which may have a detrimental effect on the Fund's investments.

Equity Securities Risk

The risks that could affect the value of the Fund's shares and the total return on your investment include the possibility that the equity securities held by the Fund will experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. In certain instances, equity securities may decline precipitously or become worthless.

Fixed Income Securities Risk

A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the duration of the bonds held by a fund, the more sensitive it will likely be to interest rate fluctuations. Duration measures the weighted average term to maturity of a bond's expected cash flows. Duration also represents the approximate percentage change that the price of a bond would experience for a 1% change in yield. For example: the price of a bond with a duration of 5 years would change approximately 5% for a 1% change in yield. The price of a bond with a duration of 10 years would be expected to decline by approximately 10% if its yield was to rise by +1%. Bond yields tend to fluctuate in response to changes in market levels of interest rates. Generally, if interest rates rise, a bond's yield will also rise in response; the duration of the bond will determine how much the price of the bond will change in response to the change in yield.

An issuer may not make all interest payments or repay all or any of the principal borrowed. If debt obligations held by the Fund are downgraded by ratings agencies or go into default, or if management action, legislation or other government action reduces the ability of issuers to pay principal and interest when due, the value of those debt obligations may decline and the Fund's share value and any dividends paid by the Fund may be reduced. In certain instances, fixed income securities may decline precipitously or become worthless.

Foreign Securities Risk

Foreign companies not publicly traded in the U.S. are not subject to accounting and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those U.S. companies must meet. In addition, there may be less information publicly available about such companies. Some foreign issuers listed on U.S. exchanges may not fully comply with U.S. audit requirements, and may be delisted as a result. Some foreign companies may be located in countries with less developed legal and regulatory structures governing private or foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property.

Investments in foreign issuers may be subject to various risks including, depending on the country in question, currency fluctuations; higher transaction costs; delayed settlement; possible controls on investment, including limitations on foreign ownership; expropriation and nationalization risks; sanctions

or other measures by the U.S. or other countries; liquidity risks and extended trading halts; abnormally high price volatility; and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets, such as the lack of availability of financial statements printed in English and different accounting standards versus U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

In order to gain exposure to certain foreign issuers, the Fund may participate in market access mechanisms administered by the respective markets, which may be subject to quota controls, heightened liquidity risks and different settlement procedures than would typically be expected with respect to U.S. issuers. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Fund may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments when due or default completely.

The value of the Fund's assets may be adversely affected by political, economic, social and religious instability; inadequate investor protection; changes in laws or regulations of developing countries (including countries in which the Fund invests, as well as broader regions); international relations with other nations; natural disasters; and corruption.

War and other forms of armed conflict and terrorism may significantly affect the countries, markets, and companies in which the Fund invests. These events may cause instability across global markets and worsen pre-existing political, social, and economic risks. These events also may lead to travel restrictions and border closings, population migrations (i.e., refugee and victim crises), supply chain disruptions, currency and commodity price volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, reductions and increases in consumer demand, food and energy shortages, and challenges to the preparation and delivery of healthcare services. These disruptions or market dislocations could adversely impact the investment adviser's ability to execute investment decisions in a timely manner and achieve the Fund's investment objectives. Any such events could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund, and may cause the Fund to incur losses.

The Asian region, and particularly China, Japan and South Korea, may be adversely affected by political, military, economic and other factors related to North Korea. In addition, China's long-running conflict over Taiwan, political unrest in Hong Kong, border disputes with many of its neighbors, and historically strained relations with Japan could adversely impact economies in the region.

The economies of many Asian countries differ from the economies of more developed countries in many respects, such as rate of growth, inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, financial system stability, the national balance of payments position and sensitivity to changes in global trade. Certain Asian countries are highly dependent upon and may be affected by developments in the U.S., Europe and other Asian economies. China's economy, particularly its export-oriented industries, may be adversely impacted by trade or political disputes with China's major trading partners, including the U.S. In addition, as its consumer class emerges, China's domestically oriented industries may be especially sensitive to changes in government policy and investment cycles. China's economy may be adversely affected by the fact that substantial, and possibly increasing, portions of the economy are centrally planned. China's currency, which historically has been managed in a tight range relative to the U.S. dollar, may in the future be subject to greater uncertainty as Chinese authorities change the policies that determine the exchange rate mechanism.

Geopolitical security in continental Europe may be adversely impacted by Russian military activity. Developing countries in Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa may be negatively affected by political, military, religious and economic factors. Political upheaval and associated events may occur more frequently in developing countries. U.S. military actions in much of the Middle East cannot be predicted.

Turmoil in developed countries may also impact contiguous developing countries. Western Europe's fiscal position and related concerns may impact the emerging economies of Eastern Europe. Hunger and disease in Africa and the rise of religious radical groups can adversely impact the growth of emerging economies on the continent of Africa.

The effects of geopolitical events on the global economy and securities markets are unpredictable and may impact the Fund.

Growth Stock Risk

Growth stocks may be more sensitive to market movements and interest rate changes because their prices tend to reflect future investor expectations rather than just current profits. Growth stocks generally have above average growth potential, low dividends, and high prices relative to standard measures. Seeking earnings growth may result in significant investments in some sectors, including the technology sector, that may be subject to greater volatility than other sectors of the economy. Growth stocks may be more susceptible to earnings disappointments, technological obsolescence, and falling prices and profits. In addition, growth stocks, at times, may not perform as well as value stocks or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time. Such stocks may not realize growth sufficient to justify higher prices, and this may beget subsequent price volatility or unrealized capital losses.

High Yield or Junk Bond Risk

The Fund may invest in high yield securities. Securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." The ability of issuers of high yield securities to make timely payments of interest and principal may be negatively impacted by adverse changes in general economic conditions, changes in the financial condition of the issuers and price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. High yield securities are less liquid than investment grade securities and may be difficult to price or sell, particularly in times of negative sentiment toward high yield securities. In certain instances, high yield securities may decline precipitously or become worthless.

Issuer Focus Risk

The securities of certain issuers may from time to time constitute more than five percent (5%) of the Fund's net assets. The greater the Fund's exposure to any single investment or issuer, the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, market, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, events affecting those issuers may have a greater impact on the Fund than on another fund that does not hold securities of such issuers to the same extent.

Large Shareholder Risk

Ownership of shares of the Fund may be concentrated in a small number of large investors. Such investors may redeem shares in large quantities or on a frequent basis. Redemptions by a large investor may affect the performance of the Fund, may increase realized capital gains, may accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders, and may increase transaction costs. These transactions potentially limit the use of any capital loss carry-forwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any). Such transactions may also increase the Fund's expenses. In addition, the Fund may be delayed in investing new cash after a large shareholder purchase, and under such circumstances may be required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk exists when low or fluctuating liquidity conditions, a lack of exchange-based trading volume, or legal restrictions impair the Fund's ability to sell particular securities or close derivative positions without significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund may not be able to meet shareholder redemption requests in a timely manner without significant dilution of remaining shareholders' interests in the Fund. Liquidity risk may result from the lack of an active market, the reduced number of traditional market participants, or the reduced capacity of traditional market participants to make a market. Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, which could vary from the amount a Fund could realize upon disposition. Derivatives and securities that involve substantial interest rate or credit risk tend to involve greater liquidity risk. In addition, liquidity and valuation risks tend to increase to the extent the Fund invests in securities whose sale may be restricted by law or by contract, such as Rule 144A securities and foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in developing countries.

Managed Portfolio Risk

The portfolio manager's investment strategies or choice of specific securities may be unsuccessful and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There is no guarantee that the investment adviser's security selection techniques will achieve the Fund's investment objective or produce desired results.

The investment adviser relies on a number of information sources in considering current and prospective portfolio holdings, including regulatory filings, press releases, and news reports. False, manipulated, or distorted information affecting these sources – including hoax regulatory filings and news reports generated by artificial intelligence – could lead the investment adviser to make investment decisions that adversely affect the Fund's portfolio and shareholders' investment returns.

Market Risk

The value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock market or of the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, and you could lose money. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, political events, natural disasters, and the spread of infectious disease or other public health issues affect the securities and derivatives markets. Particularly during periods of declining or illiquid markets, the Fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, and could cause the remaining shareholders in the Fund to lose money. This redemption risk is greater to the extent that the Fund has investors with large shareholdings, short investment horizons or unpredictable cash flow needs.

Region Emphasis Risk

Region emphasis risk is the risk that the securities of companies in the same geographic region, if comprising a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio, could react in some circumstances negatively to market conditions, interest rates, natural or other disasters, infectious disease, and economic, regulatory or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such geographic region comprised a lesser portion of the Fund's portfolio. This risk increases to the extent the Fund focuses on issuers in a limited number of countries in a region.

Risk Related to Investing in Asia

The value of the Fund's assets may be adversely affected by risks related to investing in Asia, in addition to the risks of foreign securities in general. The risks related to investing in Asia include political, economic, social, and religious instability; inadequate investor protection; changes in laws or regulations of countries within the Asian region (including countries in which the Fund invests, as well as the broader region); international relations with other nations; natural disasters; corruption; and military activity. The economies of many Asian countries differ from the economies of more developed countries in many respects, such as rate of growth, inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, financial system stability, the national balance of payments position, and sensitivity to changes in global trade.

Sanctions Risk

Foreign countries may be subject to sanctions — or other restrictions resulting from new laws, regulations, and executive orders — from the U.S. and other developed markets, leading to a severe drop in the value of securities from that country. These sanctions or restrictions may significantly reduce the liquidity of securities held by the Fund or prevent them from being traded at all. As a result of sanctions or restrictions, securities may be suspended for extended periods of time or delisted altogether. Fund counterparties may be unwilling to transact in securities from a specific jurisdiction even if the issuer itself is not subject to sanctions or restrictions. If markets for these securities cease to operate or become inaccessible to foreign investors, the Fund may be forced to fair value these securities at low levels or write them off entirely. The Fund may hold the securities of non-sanctioned companies with significant assets in a sanctioned country or that derive significant income from the sanctioned country. These companies may face pressure or be compelled by law to divest from their operations in the sanctioned country at a significant loss.

Sector Emphasis Risk

Sector emphasis risk is the risk that the securities of companies in the same or related businesses, if comprising a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio, could react in some circumstances negatively to market conditions, interest rates and economic, regulatory or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such securities comprised a lesser portion of the Fund's portfolio or the Fund's portfolio was invested across a greater number of sectors.

Small-, Mid-, and Large-sized Companies Risk

The Fund's investments in securities issued by small- and mid-sized companies, which can include companies offering emerging products or services, may involve greater risks than are customarily associated with larger, more established companies. The frequency and volume of trading in securities of smaller and mid-size companies may be substantially less than is typical of larger companies. In addition, smaller and mid-size companies may lack the management experience, financial resources and product diversification of larger companies, making them more susceptible to market pressures and business failure. Securities issued by small- and mid-sized companies tend to be more volatile and somewhat more speculative than securities issued by larger or more established companies and may underperform as compared to the securities of larger companies. Investments in larger capitalization companies, like those with small market capitalizations, can be negatively impacted by poor overall market and economic conditions. Companies with large market capitalizations may also have less growth potential than smaller companies and may not be able to react as quickly to changes in the marketplace.

Trading Markets and Depositary Receipts Risk

Securities issued by companies based in developing countries may trade in the form of depositary receipts, including American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts. Although depositary receipts have risks similar to the securities that they represent, they may also involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security. Depositary receipts may not enjoy the same degree of liquidity as the underlying securities that they represent. In addition, depositary receipts may not pass through voting and other shareholder rights. A sponsored ADR is a legal relationship between the ADR and the foreign company whereby the foreign company is responsible for the cost of issuing the security. Sponsored ADRs are listed on major exchanges while unsponsored ADRs can only trade on the over-the-counter (OTC) market. Unsponsored ADR, EDR, and GDR programs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities. Unsponsored programs generally expose investors to greater risks than sponsored programs and do not provide holders with many of the shareholder benefits that come from investing in a sponsored depositary receipt. Available information concerning the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, and the prices of unsponsored ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs may be more volatile than if such instruments were sponsored by the issuer. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted.

Value Stock Risk

Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth, or the expected value was misgauged. Value stocks also may decline in price even though the portfolio manager believes that they are already undervalued. In addition, value stocks, at times, may not perform as well as growth stocks or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund's portfolio securities are described in the Funds' SAI.

MANAGEMENT

Seafarer Capital Partners, LLC, subject to the authority of the Board of Trustees, is responsible for the overall management and administration of each Fund's business affairs. The Adviser commenced business operations in 2011, and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser. The Adviser's principal address is 60 E. Sir Francis Drake Blvd., Suite 200, Larkspur, CA 94939.

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"), the Funds, in the aggregate, pay the Adviser an annual management fee of 0.75% of the aggregate average daily net assets of the Funds up to $1.5 billion and 0.70% of the aggregate average daily net assets of the Funds over

$1.5 billion. Each Fund shall pay to the Adviser a monthly fee at the annual rate using the applicable management fee calculated based on the Fund's pro rata share of the Funds' combined average daily net assets.

Each Fund has adopted a Shareholder Services Plan (the "Services Plan") for each of its share classes. Under the Services Plan, each Fund is authorized to enter into shareholder service agreements with investment advisers, financial institutions and other service providers ("Participating Organizations") to maintain and provide certain administrative and servicing functions in relation to the accounts of shareholders. The Services Plan will cause each Fund to pay an aggregate fee, not to exceed on an annual basis 0.05%, 0.15%, and 0.15% of the average daily net asset value of the Institutional, Investor, and Retail classes, respectively. Such payments will be made on assets attributable to or held in the name of a Participating Organization, on behalf of its clients as compensation for providing service activities pursuant to an agreement with a Participating Organization.

The Adviser has agreed to contractually limit the total amount of the "Management Fees" that it is entitled to receive from the Funds. To the extent the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of a Fund (inclusive of acquired fund fees and expenses, other than acquired fund fees and expenses incurred in connection with investments in money market funds and other cash management vehicles, and exclusive of brokerage expenses, interest expense, taxes and extraordinary expenses) exceed 1.05% for Institutional Class shares, 1.15% for Investor Class shares, and 1.35% for Retail Class shares, respectively, of the average daily net assets, the Adviser shall reimburse such Fund (or class as applicable) by the amount of such excess, subject to recapture as described below. Such reimbursement may include waiving all or a portion of the Adviser's Management Fee. The reimbursement shall be allocated to each class of the Fund in the same manner as the underlying expenses or fees were allocated. This agreement (the "Expense Agreement") shall continue at least through August 31, 2027. The Adviser will be permitted to recapture, on a class-by-class basis, expenses it has reimbursed through the Expense Agreement to the extent that a Fund's expenses in later periods fall below the annual rates set forth in the Expense Agreement; provided, however, that such recapture payments do not cause the Fund's expense ratio (after recapture) to exceed the lesser of (i) the expense cap in effect at the time of the waiver and (ii) the expense cap then in effect at the time of the recapture. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund will not be obligated to pay any such fees and expenses more than three years after the date on which the fees or expenses were deferred. In addition, if the Adviser ceases to serve as investment adviser to a Fund as a consequence of (i) a fund reorganization in which the Fund is not the surviving entity or (ii) the hiring of a new investment adviser who is not an affiliate of the Adviser, the Fund will cease to pay to Adviser any such outstanding reimbursable fees and expenses, effective upon the effective date of such event. This agreement may not be terminated or modified prior to August 31, 2027 except with the approval of the Funds' Board of Trustees.

The current term of the Advisory Agreement is, separately with respect to each Fund, one year. The Board may extend the Advisory Agreement for additional one-year terms. The Board, shareholders of the Fund, or the Adviser may terminate the Advisory Agreement upon sixty (60) days' notice. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the renewal of the Funds' Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds' reports filed on Form N-CSR for the period ended April 30, 2026.

During the most recent fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, each Fund paid the following aggregate advisory fees, expressed as a percentage of daily net assets (net of waivers), to the Fund's investment adviser.

Fund Name	Total Annual Advisory Fee (as a percentage of daily net assets)	Annual Advisory Fee to Investment Adviser (as a percentage of daily net assets)
Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund	0.72%	0.72%
Seafarer Overseas Value Fund	0.72%	0.71%

Adviser's Philosophy

Seafarer believes that disciplined active management, applied over a long-term horizon, can enhance investment performance and mitigate portfolio volatility.

Seafarer believes that structural inefficiencies exist within the financial markets of most developing countries. These inefficiencies give rise to persistent mispricing of individual securities. Such inefficiencies may beget pronounced fluctuations in liquidity conditions, which can distort valuations over the short term; alternatively, they may manifest in information asymmetries, where market participants misjudge the quality and growth prospects of a given business over the long term.

Seafarer further believes that most benchmark indices used to measure the performance of developing markets may incorporate certain shortcomings or biases. These biases mean that popular benchmarks may not fully represent the underlying economic and financial activity that they are supposed to track.

Seafarer thinks the presence of these two anomalies – mispriced individual securities, and benchmarks that incorporate biases – may provide an opportunity to enhance long-term investment performance for the benefit of shareholders.

Seafarer believes that fundamental research on individual companies is the best means by which to capitalize on persistent inefficiencies in financial markets. Seafarer constructs portfolios from the "bottom up," meaning that it selects individual securities based on their specific merits.

Seafarer believes its process is best suited to a long-term investment horizon. Seafarer avoids chasing short-term investment themes or trying to time markets.

Seafarer's objective is to provide long-term investment portfolios that participate in the opportunities afforded by growth and progress in the developing world. Seafarer seeks to build lasting wealth for its clients over time.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

More information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager, and each portfolio manager's ownership of securities in the Funds is included in the SAI. The lead portfolio managers of the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Paul Espinosa is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Seafarer Overseas Value Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Fund(s)	Experience
Paul Espinosa	Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund Seafarer Overseas Value Fund	Paul Espinosa is a Lead Portfolio Manager of the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund, and has been so since August 2018. Previously, he was a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 2016. Mr. Espinosa is the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Seafarer Overseas Value Fund, and has been so since its inception in May 2016. Mr. Espinosa is also Co-Chief Investment Officer of Seafarer Capital Partners, LLC, investment adviser to the Funds. Before joining Seafarer Capital Partners in 2014, Mr. Espinosa was an equity research analyst at Legg Mason, where he focused on global emerging markets. Prior to joining Legg Mason, Mr. Espinosa performed the same function with the same team at Citigroup Asset Management. His previous experience includes equity research at J.P. Morgan Investment Management. Mr. Espinosa holds an A.B. in Economics with Honors from Brown University. He is a CFA charterholder and a member of the CFA Institute.

Portfolio Manager	Fund(s)	Experience
Andrew Foster	Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund Seafarer Overseas Value Fund	Andrew Foster is a Lead Portfolio Manager of the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund, and has been so since its inception in February 2012. He is a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Seafarer Overseas Value Fund, and has been so since its inception in May 2016. Mr. Foster is also Co-Chief Investment Officer of Seafarer Capital Partners, LLC, investment adviser to the Funds. Before founding Seafarer Capital Partners in 2011, Mr. Foster was a Lead Portfolio Manager, Acting Chief Investment Officer, and Director of Research at Matthews International Capital Management, adviser to the Matthews Asia Funds. Mr. Foster holds an A.B. in Public Policy and a secondary degree in Economics from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from INSEAD in France.
Lydia So	Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund	Lydia So is a Lead Portfolio Manager of the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund, and has been so since August 2022. Before joining Seafarer Capital Partners in 2022, Ms. So was a Portfolio Manager at Rondure Global Advisors from 2020 to 2022. Before Rondure, she was a Lead Portfolio Manager at Matthews International Capital Management, adviser to the Matthews Asia Funds, from 2004 to 2020. Prior to joining Matthews, Ms. So was a portfolio associate at Dresdner RCM Global Investors. She began her career at Kochis Fitz Wealth Management. Ms. So holds a B.A. in Economics from the University of California, Davis. She is a CFA charterholder and a member of the CFA Institute.
Brent Clayton	Seafarer Overseas Value Fund	Brent Clayton is a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Seafarer Overseas Value Fund, and has been so since February 2023. Before joining Seafarer Capital Partners in 2018, Mr. Clayton served as Co-Portfolio Manager, Head of Fundamental Research, and Equity Analyst at LR Global Partners, an investment firm focused on value-based investing in frontier and emerging markets. Mr. Clayton holds an A.B. with Honors in Government from Dartmouth College. He is a CFA charterholder and a member of the CFA Institute.
Kate Jaquet	Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund	Kate Jaquet is a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund, and has been so since June 2016. Before joining Seafarer Capital Partners in 2011, Ms. Jaquet was a buy-side high yield research analyst at Seneca Capital Management, LLC. Prior to joining Seneca, she was a sell-side emerging market research analyst at Credit Suisse First Boston. Ms. Jaquet began her career as an economic policy researcher for the Adam Smith Institute in London. Ms. Jaquet holds a B.Sc. with Honors in Economics and Government and a M.Sc. in Economics and Public Policy, both from the London School of Economics.

ADMINISTRATOR, TRANSFER AGENT, AND DISTRIBUTOR

ALPS Fund Services, Inc. serves as the Funds' administrator, fund accounting agent and transfer agent, and ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor") serves as the Funds' distributor.

BUYING AND REDEEMING SHARES

The following tables provide a summary of certain information about how to buy, exchange or redeem shares. The information in these tables is qualified in its entirety by the detailed descriptions that follow. You should read these tables in conjunction with the rest of the information in this section.

Investment Minimums*

	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares	Retail Shares
Minimum Initial Investment	$25,000 for all accounts. Investors generally may meet the minimum initial investment by aggregating multiple accounts within the Fund. If a shareholder invests through a financial adviser or intermediary, the minimum initial investment may be met if that financial adviser or intermediary aggregates investments of multiple clients to meet the minimum. Aggregation of multiple accounts to meet the minimum initial investment may be subject to the requirement that the investments are held and transmitted to the transfer agent in an omnibus account.	$2,500 for all accounts, except that the minimum initial investment is $1,000 for retirement and education savings accounts and $1,500 for automatic investment plan accounts.	$2,500 for all accounts, except that the minimum initial investment is $1,000 for retirement and education savings accounts and $1,500 for automatic investment plan accounts.
Minimum Subsequent Investment	$100	$100	$100

* *Each Fund reserves the right to waive or change investment minimums, in general or for accounts as sold through specific financial intermediaries, and delegates such authority to Seafarer. For accounts sold through financial intermediaries, it is the primary responsibility of the financial intermediary to ensure compliance with investment minimums. The Funds cannot necessarily ensure that various financial intermediaries will enforce investment minimums. Employees of the Adviser and their family members are not subject to any initial or subsequent investment minimums.*

Opening an Account

By Mail	You may obtain an account application by calling 1-855-732-9220 between 9:00 AM and 8:00 PM ET, Monday through Friday, or via the Funds' website at **seafarerfunds.com**. Please mail your completed account application and a personal check payable to Seafarer Funds to: Seafarer Funds P.O. Box 219623 Kansas City, MO 64121-9623
Online	Please visit **seafarerfunds.com**.
By Broker / Intermediary	Contact your broker or intermediary, who may charge you a fee for their services.

By Wire	To open an account and make an initial investment by wire, please first complete an account application form (see the options above). After the Fund has received your completed account application form at one of the addresses listed above, you will receive an account number. Please ensure that your bank receives this account number as part of your wiring instructions. For details on wiring instructions, please call 1-855-732-9220 between 9:00 AM and 8:00 PM ET, Monday through Friday. Please note that most banks charge fees when sending wires.

Adding to an Account *(Subsequent Investment)*

By Mail	Please send a letter (with your account number) or statement stub to the Fund, or complete a subscription form (available at **seafarerfunds.com** or by calling 1-855-732-9220 between 9:00 AM and 8:00 PM ET, Monday through Friday). Mail the letter or completed form, along with a personal check payable to Seafarer Funds, to: Seafarer Funds P.O. Box 219623 Kansas City, MO 64121-9623
Online	Before you can make a subsequent investment online, you must first establish online account access. You will need your Fund account number and your Social Security Number to establish online account access. Visit **seafarerfunds.com** and select Account Login, where you will be able to create a user ID and password.
Via Automatic Investment Plan	You may establish an Automatic Investment Plan when you open your account. To do so, please complete the Automatic Investment Plan section of the account application. Additionally, you may establish an Automatic Investment Plan by completing the Account Options Form available at **seafarerfunds.com**.
By Broker / Intermediary	Contact your broker or intermediary, who may charge you a fee for their services.
By Wire	Please call us at 1-855-732-9220 between 9:00 AM and 8:00 PM ET, Monday through Friday, and inform us that you will be wiring funds. Please ensure that your bank receives your Fund account number as part of your wiring instructions. For details on wiring instructions, please call 1-855-732-9220. Please note that most banks charge fees when sending wires.

Selling Shares *(Redeeming Your Investment)*

By Mail	Please send a letter to the Fund, or complete a redemption form (available at **seafarerfunds.com** or by calling 1-855-732-9220 between 9:00 AM and 8:00 PM ET, Monday through Friday). Mail the letter or completed form to: Seafarer Funds P.O. Box 219623 Kansas City, MO 64121-9623 Please include your name, account number and sale amount in dollars or shares. Please ensure that each owner of the account signs the letter or form. For security purposes, a medallion signature guarantee will be required if: 1. Your written request is for an amount over $100,000; or 2. A change of address was received by the Fund's transfer agent within the last 30 days; or 3. The money is to be sent to a destination other than your bank account or address of record. For more information on obtaining a medallion signature guarantee, see "Medallion Signature Guarantees" in this Prospectus.
By Phone	Please call 1-855-732-9220 between 9:00 AM and 8:00 PM ET, Monday through Friday to redeem your shares. When you open your account you will automatically have the ability to redeem shares by telephone unless you specify otherwise on your account application. To change your telephone preferences, please complete the Account Options Form available at **seafarerfunds.com** or call 1-855-732-9220. PLEASE NOTE: Redemption by phone is not available for retirement or education savings accounts.
By Wire	If you have previously established wiring instructions for your account, please call 1-855-732-9220 to redeem your shares, or complete a redemption form available at **seafarerfunds.com**. Please note that a Fund or your bank may charge a fee in order to process the wire. If you have an open account, but have not previously established wiring instructions for that account, please send us a written request to add such wiring instructions to your account. In order to do this, please complete the Transaction Request Form or Account Options Form available at **seafarerfunds.com** or call 1-855-732-9220.
Online	Before you can sell shares online, you must first establish online account access. You will need your Fund account number and your Social Security Number to establish online account access. Visit **seafarerfunds.com** and select Account Login, where you will be able to create a user ID and password.
By Broker / Intermediary	Contact your broker or intermediary, who may charge you a fee for their services.

ALPS Fund Services, Inc. (the "Transfer Agent"), will maintain an account for each shareholder upon which the registration and transfer of shares are recorded, and any transfers shall be reflected by bookkeeping entry, without physical delivery. Confirmations of each purchase or redemption are sent to each shareholder. Quarterly statements of account are sent which include shares purchased as a result of a reinvestment of Fund distributions. The Transfer Agent will require that a shareholder provide requests in writing, accompanied by a valid medallion signature guarantee form, when changing certain information in an account (i.e., wiring instructions etc.). For information on obtaining a medallion signature guarantee, see "Medallion Signature Guarantees" in this Prospectus.

Each Fund has the right to charge an annual service fee or other designated fees (e.g., a transfer, rollover or termination fee) for maintaining a shareholder's retirement account. In addition, each Fund has the right to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses, including legal expenses, that the Fund incurs in connection with the administration of a retirement account. Each Fund may charge a shareholder separately for any such fees or expenses, or the Fund may deduct the amount of the fees or expenses from the assets in the shareholder's retirement account at its discretion. Each Fund reserves the right to charge any additional fee upon 30 days' notice to a shareholder that the fee will be effective.

An annual pass-through IRA and Coverdell Education Savings Account maintenance fee of $10.00 is charged by the IRA custodian on a per-account basis.

Classes of Shares

Each Fund offers three classes of shares, an Institutional Class, an Investor Class, and a Retail Class.

Each share class of such Fund represents an investment in the same portfolio of securities, but each share class has its own charges and expense structure. When you purchase shares of a Fund, you must choose a share class.

Factors you should consider in choosing a class of shares include:

- how long you expect to own the shares;
- how much you intend to invest;
- total expenses associated with owning shares of each class.

With certain exceptions, the Institutional Class shares are typically offered only to those investors that purchase at least the prescribed minimum amount of the Fund. Institutional Class shares are offered directly, via the Fund's transfer agent, and through financial intermediaries (including, but not limited to, broker-dealers, retirement plans, bank trust departments, and financial advisers).

Financial intermediaries through which shareholders hold Fund shares may require payments for the provision of distribution, administrative, or shareholder retention services, and networking and/or omnibus account fees. Some of the foregoing payments may be borne by the Adviser or other service providers to the Fund; some payments (except those related to distribution for the Institutional and Investor Class shares) may be borne directly by the Fund.

Not all financial intermediaries offer all classes of shares. Each investor's financial considerations are different. You should speak with your financial adviser to help you decide which share class is best for you. If your financial intermediary offers more than one class of shares, you should carefully consider which class of shares to purchase. Certain classes have higher expenses than other classes, which may lower the return on your investment.

Distribution and Services (12b-1) Plan for Retail Class Shares

Each Fund has adopted a separate plan of distribution for Retail Class shares, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Plan").

The Plan allows each Fund, as applicable, to use Retail Class assets to pay fees in connection with the distribution and marketing of Retail Class shares and/or the provision of ongoing shareholder services to Retail Class shareholders.

The Plan permits each Fund to make total payments at an annual rate of up to 0.20% of a Fund's average daily net assets attributable to its Retail Class shares. Because these fees are paid out of a Fund's Retail Class assets on an ongoing basis, over time they will increase the cost of an investment in Retail Class shares, and Plan fees may cost an investor more than other types of sales charges.

Under the terms of the Plan, each Fund is authorized to make payments to the Distributor for remittance to financial intermediaries, as compensation for distribution and/or shareholder services performed by such entities for beneficial shareholders of the Fund's Retail Class. The Plan permits payment for services and related expenses in connection with a financial intermediary's administration of mutual fund distribution platforms that offer Retail Class shares of each Fund. The Adviser will not receive any payment, reimbursement, or any other form of disbursement from this Plan under any circumstances. Any amounts paid by a Fund to the Distributor in excess of the payments made by the Distributor to the

parties providing services shall be periodically remitted to the Fund for the benefit of the shareholders of the Retail Class.

Shareholder Services Plan

The Institutional Class, Investor Class, and Retail Class shares of the Funds have adopted a shareholder services plan ("Services Plan"). Under the Services Plan, the Funds are authorized to pay select financial intermediaries and/or Fund affiliates who have entered into a written agreement with the Funds to perform certain ongoing non-distribution-related shareholder services provided to shareholders in each of the Institutional Class, Investor Class, and Retail Class shares of the Funds ("Participating Organizations").

The aggregate fees on an annual basis for the Institutional Class shares of the Funds are not to exceed 0.05% of the average daily net asset value of the Institutional Class shares held in the name of a Participating Organization. The aggregate fees on an annual basis for each of the Investor Class shares and Retail Class shares of the Funds are not to exceed 0.15% of the average daily net asset value of the Investor Class shares or Retail Class shares, as applicable, held in the name of a Participating Organization. The Services Plan fees are compensation for providing some or all of the following ongoing shareholder related services: (i) establishing and maintaining Fund shareholder accounts, (ii) aggregating, processing and transmitting Fund shareholder orders and instructions regarding accounts, (iii) processing dividend and other distribution payments from each Fund on behalf of shareholders, (iv) preparing reports or forms on behalf of shareholders, (v) forwarding communications from each Fund to shareholders, and (vi) providing other similar services as applicable statutes, rules or regulations permit. None of the aforementioned services includes distribution-related services or activities. Any amount of such Services Plan fees not paid for such services shall be periodically remitted to such Fund's applicable share class.

Because these Services Plan fees are paid out of a Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time, it will increase the cost of an investment in a Fund. Services Plan Fees incurred are included under "Other Expenses" in a Fund's Fees and Expenses tables in this Prospectus.

Networking, Sub-Accounting, and Administrative Fees

Select financial intermediaries may enter into arrangements with each Fund, or its designees, to perform certain networking, recordkeeping, sub-accounting and/or administrative services for shareholders of each Fund. These services are routinely processed through the National Securities Clearing Corporation's Fund/SERV and Trust Networking systems or similar systems. In consideration for providing these services in an automated environment, such financial intermediaries may receive compensation from each Fund, which is typically paid pursuant to the Shareholder Services Plan. Any such compensation by each Fund to these select financial intermediaries for the aforementioned services is in addition to, and distinct from, any payments for distribution-related services, if any, provided to applicable Fund shareholders.

Payments to Select Financial Intermediaries and Other Arrangements

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may enter into arrangements to make payments for additional distribution, marketing, shareholder servicing, and/or administrative activities to select financial intermediaries out of the Adviser's own resources (which may include profits from providing advisory services to each Fund). These payments are often referred to as "revenue sharing payments" and the revenue sharing payment amounts generally vary by financial intermediary. The aggregate amount of the revenue sharing payments is determined by the Adviser and may be substantial. Revenue sharing payments create no additional cost to each Fund or its applicable shareholders.

Revenue sharing payments may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of each Fund to you, rather than shares of another mutual fund. Please contact your financial intermediary's investment professional for details about revenue sharing payments it may be receiving.

Your broker, dealer or other financial intermediary may charge you fees or commissions in addition to the fees disclosed in this prospectus. Please contact your financial intermediary for details about any fees or expenses it charges.

Investment Minimums

For each Fund, the minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class is $25,000 for all accounts. Investors generally may meet the minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class by aggregating multiple accounts within the Fund. If a shareholder invests in the Fund through a financial adviser or intermediary, the minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class may be met if that financial adviser or intermediary aggregates investments of multiple clients to meet the minimum. The minimum initial investment for each of the Investor Class and Retail Class is $2,500 for all accounts, except that the minimum initial investment is $1,000 for retirement and education savings accounts and $1,500 for automatic investment plan accounts. The minimum investment for subsequent purchases is $100 for each share class.

The Funds reserve the right to waive or change investment minimums, in general or for accounts as sold through specific financial intermediaries, and delegate such authority to Seafarer. For accounts sold through financial intermediaries, it is the primary responsibility of the financial intermediary to ensure compliance with investment minimums. The Funds cannot necessarily ensure that various financial intermediaries will enforce investment minimums.

Employees of the Adviser and their family members are not subject to any initial or subsequent investment minimums.

Buying Shares

In order to buy or redeem shares at that day's price, you must place your order with a Fund or its agent by the time the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") closes (normally, 4 p.m. Eastern time). If the NYSE closes early, you must place your order by the actual closing time. Any such orders for purchases of a Fund's shares must be received in good order. A purchase, exchange or redemption order is in "good order" when the Fund or its agent (financial intermediary or plan sponsor, if applicable), receives all required information, including properly completed and signed documents. Orders received by financial intermediaries by the close of trading on the NYSE will be confirmed at the offering price computed as of the close of the trading on the NYSE.

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at the Seafarer Funds' post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Funds.

Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a broker or agent. Each Fund has authorized one or more brokers to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order. Customer orders will be priced at the Fund's Net Asset Value next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee.

With certain limited exceptions, each Fund is available only to U.S. citizens and/or residents.

The Funds generally will accept purchases only in U.S. dollars drawn from U.S. financial institutions. Cashier's checks, third party checks, money orders, credit card convenience checks, cash or equivalents or payments in foreign currencies are not acceptable forms of payment. You may also contact the Funds to request a purchase of Fund shares using securities you own. The Funds reserve the right to refuse or accept such requests in whole or in part.

Restrictions on Fund Purchases

The Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund's Investor Class (which closed to most new investors on September 30, 2016) is available for purchase only by the following investors:

- Existing shareholders of the Fund's Investor Class;
- Financial advisers with existing clients invested in the Fund's Investor Class (i.e., these advisers can continue to add new clients in the Fund's Investor Class); and
- Employees of Seafarer and their family members.

Please note the following about the Fund's Investor Class:

- Some broker-dealers and financial intermediaries may not be able to accommodate purchases of the Fund's Investor Class based on the criteria listed above.
- If a shareholder closes an account in the Fund's Investor Class due to redemption or exchange, the shareholder will no longer be able to make additional investments in the Fund's Investor Class.
- Exchanges between the Seafarer Funds (i.e., the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund and the Seafarer Overseas Value Fund) and share class transfers are subject to any existing restrictions on, or conditions of, the Fund and/or share class that is to be acquired.
- The Fund reserves the right to make exceptions to any action taken to close the Fund, or limit inflows into the Fund, and delegates such authority to Seafarer.

Automatic Investment Plans

Automatic Investment Plans allow you to make regular investments in a Fund through automatic deductions from your bank account. Automatic Investment Plans are offered for both the Institutional and Investor share classes. You may establish an Automatic Investment Plan when you open your account or, for an existing account, by completing the Account Options Form available at seafarerfunds.com. The minimum automatic deduction is $100 per month or quarter. There is no charge to participate in a Fund's Automatic Investment Plan. You can stop the deductions at any time by notifying the Fund in writing or via telephone at 1-855-732-9220.

Redeeming Shares

Each Fund will redeem all full and fractional shares of the Fund upon request on any business day at the applicable net asset value determined after a redemption request has been received in good order. A purchase, exchange or redemption order is in "good order" when the Fund or its agent (financial intermediary or plan sponsor, if applicable), receives all required information, including properly completed and signed documents. Shareholders liquidating their holdings will receive upon redemption all dividends reinvested through the date of redemption. If notice of redemption is received on any business day, the redemption will be effective on the date of receipt. Payment will ordinarily be made on the next business day, and otherwise within no more than seven calendar days from the date of redemption. If notice of a redemption request is received on a day that is not a business day, the redemption notice will be deemed received as of the next business day. If notice of a redemption request is received on a business day, but after the close of regularly scheduled trading on the NYSE (normally, 4 p.m. Eastern time), the redemption notice will be deemed received as of the next business day. The value of shares at the time of redemption may be more or less than the shareholder's cost.

It is anticipated that a Fund will meet redemption requests through the sale of portfolio assets or from its holdings in cash or cash equivalents. A Fund may use the proceeds from the sale of portfolio assets to meet redemption requests if consistent with the management of the Fund. These redemption methods will be used regularly and may also be used in stressed or abnormal market conditions, including circumstances adversely affecting the liquidity of a Fund's investments, in which case a Fund may be more likely to be forced to sell its holdings to meet redemptions than under normal market conditions. Each Fund reserves the right to redeem in kind. Redemptions in kind typically are used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of a Fund's net assets in order to limit the impact of a large redemption on the Fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in kind may be used in normal as well as in stressed market conditions. A Fund may also borrow, or draw on lines of credit that may be available to the Fund individually or to the Trust, in order to meet redemption requests during stressed market conditions. Under the 1940 Act, a Fund is limited as to the amount that it may borrow and accordingly, borrowings (including those made under a line of credit) might be insufficient to meet redemption requests.

Redemptions, like purchases, may be made directly through the Funds or through retirement plans, broker-dealers and financial intermediaries. Please contact your financial intermediary or refer to the appropriate plan documents for details. Your financial intermediary may charge a processing, redemption or service fee in connection with the redemption of shares.

Note: Each Fund has the right to suspend or postpone redemptions of shares for any period (i) during which the NYSE is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (ii) during which

trading on the NYSE is restricted; or (iii) during which (as determined by the SEC by rule or regulation) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal or valuation of portfolio securities is not reasonably practicable, or as otherwise permitted by the SEC.

Redemption Payments

In all cases, your redemption price is the net asset value per share next determined after your request is received in good order. A purchase, exchange or redemption order is in "good order" when the Fund or its agent (financial intermediary or plan sponsor, if applicable), receives all required information, including properly completed and signed documents. Payment of redemption proceeds will ordinarily be made on the next business day following the date of redemption, and otherwise within no more than seven calendar days from the date of redemption, unless the Fund's Board of Trustees has elected to suspend shareholder redemptions because the Fund has incurred extraordinary and adverse currency, liquidity or valuation-related events. If notice of a redemption request is received on a day that is not a business day, the redemption notice will be deemed received as of the next business day. If notice of a redemption request is received on a business day, but after the close of regularly scheduled trading on the NYSE (normally, 4 p.m. Eastern time), the redemption notice will be deemed received as of the next business day. However, if you recently purchased your shares by check, your redemption proceeds will not be sent to you until your original check clears, which may take up to seven business days. Your redemption proceeds can be sent by check to your address of record or by wire transfer to your bank account of record. A Fund or your bank may charge you a fee for wire transfers. Any request that your redemption proceeds be sent to a destination other than your bank account or address of record must be in writing and must include a medallion signature guarantee, as described in "Medallion Signature Guarantees" in this Prospectus.

The Funds are not responsible for losses or fees resulting from posting delays or non-receipt of redemption payments at your bank when shareholder payment instructions are followed.

Redemptions In-Kind

Each Fund reserves the right to make redemption payments in securities rather than cash. If a Fund deems it advisable that a redemption payment wholly or partly in-kind would be in the best interests of the Fund's remaining shareholders, the Fund may pay redemption proceeds to you in whole or in part with securities held by the Fund. A redemption in-kind could occur under extraordinary circumstances, such as a very large redemption that could affect a Fund's operations (for example, more than 1% of the Fund's net assets). However, each Fund is required to redeem shares solely for cash up to the lesser of $250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the Fund during any 90-calendar day period for any one shareholder. Should redemptions by any shareholder exceed such limitation, the Fund will have the option of redeeming the excess in cash or in-kind. Securities used to redeem Fund shares will be valued as described in "How Fund Shares Are Priced" below. A shareholder may pay brokerage charges and other transaction-related fees on the sale of any securities received as a result of a redemption in-kind.

Medallion Signature Guarantees

A medallion signature guarantee assures that a signature is genuine. It is intended to protect shareholders and the Funds against fraudulent transactions by unauthorized persons. Each Fund requires a medallion signature guarantee on any written redemption request over $100,000 (but may require additional documentation or a medallion signature guarantee on any redemption request, or on certain types of transfer requests or account registration changes). Medallion signature guarantees must be obtained from a participant in a medallion program endorsed by the Securities Transfer Association. Participants are typically commercial banks or trust companies in the U.S., brokerage firms that are members of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. or members of the New York Stock Exchange. Call your financial institution to find out if it participates in a medallion program, or call the Funds at 1-855-732-9220 for information on obtaining a medallion signature guarantee.

Share Class Transfers

Fund shareholders may transfer shares between the Institutional, Investor, and Retail classes of the same Fund. Share class transfers must generally meet the minimum investment requirements described in "Investment Minimums" in this Prospectus, though each Fund reserves the right to waive or change investment minimums and delegates such authority to Seafarer. A share class transfer between shares of the same Fund is generally not considered a taxable transaction, although significant holders may

have certain related reporting obligations discussed in the SAI under "FEDERAL INCOME TAXES – Transfers between Classes of a Fund." The Funds do not impose fees for share class transfers. You may request a share class transfer by telephone or by mail. Please call Shareholder Services at 1-855-732-9220 for more information. Please note: broker-dealers or financial intermediaries might restrict share class transfers, or they might impose fees on such transfers.

Exchanging Shares

If you have held all or part of your shares in a Fund for at least seven days, you may exchange those shares for shares of the same class of the other Fund, if such Fund is available for sale in your state and meets your investment criteria.

Any new account established through an exchange will be subject to all minimum requirements applicable to the shares acquired. Any new account or new subscription established through an exchange is subject to any existing restrictions or conditions on the Fund that is to be acquired. The exchange privilege may only be exercised in those states where the class of shares being acquired legally may be sold. If you are an existing shareholder of a Fund, you may exchange into a new account copying your existing account registration and options. Exchanges between accounts will be accepted only if registrations are identical. If a shareholder exchanges the shares of one Fund for another, the shareholder is not entitled to later reverse the exchange unless all the foregoing conditions are satisfied.

Before effecting an exchange, you should read the prospectus of the Fund into which you are exchanging.

An exchange between shares of different Funds represents the sale of shares of one Fund and the purchase of shares of another Fund. Under the U.S. federal income tax law, this may produce a taxable gain or loss in your non-tax-qualified account. Transfers between classes of a single Fund are generally not considered a taxable transaction (see "Share Class Transfers" above), although significant holders may have certain related reporting obligations discussed in the SAI under "FEDERAL INCOME TAXES – Transfers between Classes of a Fund."

The exchange privilege may be modified or terminated upon sixty (60) days written notice to shareholders. Although initially there will be no limit on the number of times you may exercise the exchange privilege, each Fund reserves the right to impose such a limitation. Call or write each Fund for further details.

SHARE TRANSACTIONS

Small Account Balances / Mandatory Redemptions

If at any time your account balance falls below the applicable minimum initial investment amount for the share class and type of account described under "Investment Minimums" in this Prospectus due to redemptions, a letter may be sent advising you to add to your account to meet the applicable minimum account balance, to transfer your shares to another share class of the Fund for which you are eligible, or to redeem the remaining shares in your account. If action is not taken within 30 days of the notice, the Fund may require mandatory redemption of shares, or the Fund may elect to transfer the shares to another share class of the Fund for which you are eligible. The Fund may adopt other policies from time to time requiring mandatory redemption of shares in certain circumstances, such as to comply with new regulatory requirements.

Each Fund reserves the right to waive or change investment minimums, and delegates such authority to Seafarer. Employees of the Adviser and their family members are not subject to any initial or subsequent investment minimums.

Share Certificates

The Funds do not issue share certificates.

Verification of Accounting Statements

You must contact the Funds in writing regarding any errors or discrepancies within 60 days after the date of the statement confirming a transaction. The Funds may deny your ability to refute a transaction if it does not hear from you within 60 days after the confirmation statement date.

Non-receipt of Purchase Wire / Insufficient Funds Policy

Each Fund reserves the right to cancel a purchase if payment of the check or electronic funds transfer does not clear your bank, or if a wire is not received by settlement date. Each Fund may charge a fee for insufficient funds and you may be responsible for any fees imposed by your bank and any losses that the Fund may incur as a result of the canceled purchase.

Frequent Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares

Because of the risks associated with an investment in the Funds, and so that you can better manage volatility in each Fund's NAV, the Funds recommend that you invest only for the long term. Further, short-term buying and selling of shares of a Fund may have detrimental effects on the Fund and other shareholders. Short-term trading can disrupt the management of the Fund's investment portfolio and cause the Fund to incur costs and taxation impacts, which are often borne by non-redeeming shareholders. These risks may be greater to the extent the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities, which are believed to be more susceptible to pricing inefficiencies and time zone arbitrage. Time zone arbitrage may occur because of time zone differences between the foreign markets on which the Fund's portfolio securities trade and the time as of which the Fund's NAV is calculated. The Funds have pricing and valuation procedures that are intended to reduce the potential for dilution and other adverse effects that can result from pricing inefficiencies; however, there can be no assurance that such procedures will be effective. Arbitrageurs that attempt to take advantage of residual pricing staleness may dilute the interests of other shareholders by trading shares at prices that do not fully reflect their fair value.

The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to deter frequent purchases and redemptions, and to seek to prevent short-term trading. To minimize harm to the Funds and their shareholders, the Funds reserve the right to reject, in their sole discretion, with or without prior notice, any purchase order from any investor the Funds believe has a history of abusive trading or whose trading, in the Funds' judgment, has been or may be disruptive to the Funds. Each Fund may also refuse purchase transactions from Fund intermediaries it believes may be facilitating or have facilitated abusive trading practices. In making this judgment, the Funds may consider trading done in multiple accounts under common ownership or control. If a Fund determines that an investor has engaged in abusive short-term trading, the Fund may temporarily or permanently restrict the account from subsequent purchases.

On a periodic basis, the Transfer Agent will review transaction history reports and will identify redemptions that are within a specific time period from a previous purchase in the same account(s) in a Fund, or in multiple accounts that are known to be under common control. Redemptions that meet certain trading patterns, which may vary by Fund, will be investigated for possible inappropriate trading. The Funds may permit certain types of short-term trading that are linked to periodic rebalancing for shareholders that hold a Fund as part of an overall model portfolio.

Certain accounts, in particular omnibus accounts, include multiple investors and such accounts typically provide a Fund with a net purchase or redemption request on any given day. In these cases, purchases and redemptions of Fund shares are netted against one another and the identity of individual purchasers and redeemers whose orders are aggregated may not be known by the Fund. Therefore, it becomes more difficult for the Fund to identify short-term trading or other abusive trading activities in these accounts, and the Fund may be unable to eliminate abusive traders in these accounts from the Fund. Further, identification of abusive traders may also be limited by operational systems and technical limitations. To the extent abusive or disruptive trading is identified, the Fund will encourage omnibus account intermediaries to address such trading activity in a manner consistent with how the Fund would address such activity directly, if it were able to do so. The ability of the Funds to monitor, detect, and curtail short-term trading through financial intermediaries' accounts may be limited, and there is no guarantee that the Funds will be able to identify shareholders who may have violated the Funds' policy.

There is no generally applied standard in the marketplace as to what level of trading activity is excessive. Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying short-term trading and other abusive trading practices, there can be no assurance that the Funds' efforts will identify and deter all short-term trading or abusive trading activities. Therefore, investors should not assume that the Funds will be able to detect or prevent all practices that may disadvantage a Fund. Short-term or abusive trading activities may result in incremental costs for non-trading shareholders and dilute portfolio returns. Such costs may include losses on the sale of investments if securities are sold at unfavorable prices, increased taxable gains to remaining

shareholders resulting from the need to sell securities to meet redemption requests, and increased brokerage and administrative costs. Short-term purchases and sales of Fund shares may have other adverse effects on the management of a Fund's portfolio and its performance. The Funds may also need to hold higher cash reserves in order to reduce the frictional costs of short-term trading. There can be no guarantee that the Funds will be able to reduce or eliminate all detrimental effects of short-term trading.

How Fund Shares Are Priced

The Board has approved procedures to be used to value the Funds' securities for the purpose of determining a Fund's NAV. The valuation of the securities of a Fund is determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board. The Board has delegated certain valuation functions for the Fund to the Adviser as the "valuation designee." The Adviser has established a Valuation Committee (the "Committee") to carry out the day-to-day fair valuation responsibilities and has adopted policies and procedures to govern the fair valuation process and the activities of the Committee. The Adviser reports to the Board information regarding the fair valuation process and related material matters including its assessment and management of valuation risks and conflicts of interest.

Each Fund generally values its securities based on market prices determined at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4 p.m. Eastern time) on each business day (Monday through Friday). The Fund will not value its securities on any day that the NYSE is closed, including the following observed holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The Fund's currency valuations are done as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4 p.m. Eastern time). For equity securities that are traded on an exchange, the market price is usually the closing sale or official closing price on that exchange, provided such price is not deemed stale, and that it represents fair value. In the case of securities not traded on an exchange, or if such closing prices are not otherwise available, the market price is typically determined by independent third party pricing utilized by the valuation designee using a variety of pricing techniques and methodologies. The market price for debt obligations (including short-term debt obligations that will mature in 60 days or less) is generally the price supplied by an independent third-party pricing service utilized by the valuation designee, which may use a matrix, formula or other objective method that takes into consideration market indices, yield curves and other specific adjustments. In certain circumstances, bid and ask prices may be obtained from: (i) a broker/dealer specified and deemed reliable by the valuation designee, (ii) pink sheets, yellow sheets or the blue list, or (iii) a pricing agent that obtains quotations from broker/dealers or evaluates the value of the respective bid and ask prices. If vendors are unable to supply a price, or if the price supplied is deemed to be unreliable, the market price may be determined using quotations received from one or more brokers/dealers that make a market in the security.

When such prices or quotations are not available, or when the valuation designee believes that they are unreliable, securities may be priced using fair value procedures utilized by the valuation designee. Because a Fund invests in securities that may be thinly traded or for which market quotations may not be readily available or may be unreliable (such as securities of small capitalization companies), the Fund may use fair valuation procedures more frequently than funds that invest primarily in securities that are more liquid (such as equity securities of large capitalization domestic issuers). Each Fund may also use fair value procedures if the valuation designee determines that a significant event has occurred between the time at which a market price is determined and the time at which the Fund's net asset value is calculated. In particular, the value of foreign securities may be materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which they are traded, but before the Fund prices its shares.

Each Fund may determine the fair value of investments based on information provided by pricing services and other third-party vendors, which may recommend fair value prices or adjustments with reference to other securities, indices or assets. In considering whether fair value pricing is required and in determining fair values, the Fund may, among other things, consider significant events (which may be considered to include changes in the value of U.S. securities or securities indices) that occur after the close of the relevant market and before the Fund values its securities. In addition, the Fund may utilize modeling tools provided by third-party vendors to determine fair values of foreign securities. The Fund's use of fair value pricing may help deter "stale price arbitrage."

The fair valuation practices of the Adviser make good faith efforts to reduce the effects of material staleness which may occur as a result of significant after-market events affecting a Fund's investments.

Despite such efforts, the Adviser's fair valuation pricing methodologies cannot replicate the efficiency of price discovery performed in open market processes. Further, the Adviser's fair valuation methodologies may involve using certain non-transparent assumptions, models, and subjectivity when observable pricing inputs are not available. As such, the Adviser's fair valuation practices might not mitigate all or most of the effective staleness of foreign security prices after the close of the market on which they are traded, but before each Fund prices its shares.

Consequently, when a Fund's net asset value is calculated daily, the prices it utilizes may be subject to staleness, subjectivity, or uncertainty introduced by the fair valuation process. Therefore, circumstances leading to the need to fair value portfolio securities and the fair valuation process itself may adversely impact shareholders who transact with or remain in the Fund. Inherent and unmitigated pricing risks may result in the purchase and sale of Fund shares at prices that are not accurate, shareholder interests may be subject to dilution, and shareholders may pay fees that are too high or base their investment decisions on inaccurate information. Shareholders collectively bear the potential effects of fair valuation uncertainties when they choose to subscribe to the Funds.

The Funds invest, or may invest, in securities that are traded on foreign exchanges or markets, which may be open when the NYSE is closed. As a result, the value of your investment in a Fund may change on days when you are unable to purchase or redeem shares.

Customer Identification Program

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires the Funds' Transfer Agent to obtain certain personal information from you (or persons acting on your behalf) in order to verify your (or such person's) identity when you open an account, including name, address, date of birth and other information (which may include certain documents) that will allow the Transfer Agent to verify your identity. If this information is not provided, the Transfer Agent may not be able to open your account. If the Transfer Agent is unable to verify your identity (or that of another person authorized to act on your behalf) shortly after your account is opened, or believes it has identified potentially criminal activity, the Funds, the Distributor and the Transfer Agent each reserve the right to reject further purchase orders from you or to take such other action as they deem reasonable or required by law, including closing your account and redeeming your shares at their NAV at the time of redemption.

If you are opening an account in the name of a legal entity (e.g., a partnership, business trust, limited liability company, corporation, etc.), you may be required to supply the identity of the beneficial owner or controlling person(s) of the legal entity prior to the opening of your account. The Fund may request additional information about you (which may include certain documents, such as articles of incorporation for companies) to help the Transfer Agent verify your identity.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

In general, the Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders substantially all net investment income, paid out via two semi-annual distributions, in June and December. The Seafarer Overseas Value Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders substantially all net investment income via one annual distribution in December. It is also each Fund's policy to distribute annually all net realized short-term and long-term capital gains, if any, after offsetting any capital loss carryovers. Subject to certain limitations under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, a Fund may make additional distributions at other times if the Fund believes doing so will share tax obligations more ratably and more equitably across shareholders over time.

Income dividend distributions are derived from interest and other income each Fund receives from its portfolio holdings and include distributions of short-term capital gains. Such income is netted with Fund expenses to determine the income distribution. Long-term capital gain distributions are derived from gains realized when a Fund sells an investment it has owned for more than a year, from capital gain distributions from securities in which the Fund own an investment, or from transactions in exchange-traded futures that qualify as section 1256 contracts, which may generate both short- term and long-term capital gains distributions.

Distributions are reinvested in additional Fund shares unless you instruct the Transfer Agent to have your distributions paid by check mailed to the address of record or transferred through an Automated Clearing

House to the bank of your choice. You can change your account settings at any time to be effective as of the next distribution, except that any change given to the Transfer Agent less than five days before the payment date will not be effective until the next distribution is made. Distribution checks will only be issued for payments greater than $25.00. Distribution payments less than $25.00 will automatically be reinvested in shares of the Fund(s) generating the distribution. Un-cashed distribution checks will be canceled, and proceeds reinvested at the then current net asset value, for any shareholder who chooses to receive distributions in cash, if distribution checks: (i) are returned and marked as "undeliverable" or (ii) remain un-cashed for six months after the date of issuance. If distribution checks are canceled and reinvested, your account election may also be changed so that all future distributions are reinvested rather than paid in cash. Interest will not accrue on uncashed distribution checks.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Except as discussed under the heading "Other Foreign Tax Issues," the discussion below only addresses the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Funds for U.S. persons and does not address any foreign, state or local tax consequences. For purposes of this discussion, U.S. persons are:

- U.S. citizens or residents;
- U.S. corporations;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if a court within the U.S. is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or if the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Except where expressly noted, this discussion does not address issues of significance to U.S. persons in special situations such as: (i) certain types of tax- exempt organizations, (ii) shareholders holding shares through tax-qualified accounts (such as 401(k) plan accounts or individual retirement accounts), (iii) shareholders holding investments through foreign institutions (financial and non-financial) or foreign accounts, (iv) financial institutions, (v) broker-dealers, (vi) shareholders who are dealers in securities, (vii) entities not organized under the laws of the U.S. or a political subdivision thereof, (viii) shareholders holding shares as part of a hedge, straddle or conversion transaction, (ix) shareholders who are subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax, or the U.S. federal corporate alternative minimum tax, (x) insurance companies, (xi) regulated investment companies, (xii) shareholders that are pass-through entities (including for this purpose any entity that is disregarded or treated as a partnership or S corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes), or a U.S. person who owns shares through a pass-through entity, and (xiii) shareholders acquiring an interest in Fund shares as a gift from or upon the death of another Fund shareholder. All investors should consult with their own tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal, foreign, state and local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares in the Funds.

For further information regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Funds, investors should see the SAI under "FEDERAL INCOME TAXES."

The Funds intend to meet all requirements under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") necessary to qualify for treatment as "regulated investment companies" (or RICs) and thus do not expect to pay any U.S. federal income tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. The Funds also intend to meet certain distribution requirements such that neither Fund is subject to U.S. federal income tax in general. If a Fund does not meet the distribution requirements, the Fund may be subject to significant excise taxes. This discussion assumes that the Funds will qualify under Subchapter M of the Code as RICs and will satisfy these distribution requirements. There can be no guarantee that this assumption will be correct.

Taxation of Fund Distributions

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, shareholders of RICs are generally subject to taxation based on the underlying character of the income and gain recognized by the RIC and distributed to the shareholders.

Distributions of net capital gains that are properly reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends ("capital gain dividends") will be taxable to Fund shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of how long

the shares of the Fund are held, and even if the gains arose from appreciation that already existed in securities owned by the Fund when the shareholder invested in the Fund. The Fund may realize long-term capital gains when it sells or redeems a security that it has owned for more than one year, from investments in section 1256 contracts (discussed below), and when it receives capital gain distributions from exchange-traded funds in which the Fund owns investments. Generally, distributions of earnings derived from ordinary income and short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income.

The Funds do not expect a significant portion of their distributions to derive from "qualified dividend income," which is taxed to non-corporate shareholders at favorable rates so long as certain requirements are met. Corporate shareholders may be able to take a dividends-received deduction for a portion of the dividends they receive from a Fund to the extent such dividends are received by the Fund from a domestic corporation and to the extent a portion of interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations owned by the Fund are treated as dividends subject, in each case, to certain holding period requirements and debt-financing limitations.

Some of the Funds' investments, such as certain option transactions and certain futures transactions, may be "section 1256 contracts." Section 1256 contracts are taxed annually on a "marked to market" basis as if sold for their fair market values at the end of the tax year. Gains and losses on section 1256 contracts are generally treated as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss (with certain exceptions).

Each Fund may realize short-term capital gains from the sale of investments that such Fund owned for one year or less. Each Fund may realize ordinary income from distributions from exchange traded funds, from foreign currency gains that are not section 1256 contracts, from interest on indebtedness owned by a Fund, and from other sources.

Long-term capital gains of individual taxpayers and other non-corporate taxpayers are subject to tax at preferential federal income tax rates. For more information, see the SAI under "FEDERAL INCOME TAXES – Taxation of Fund Distributions."

Distributions of earnings are taxable whether or not a shareholder receives them in cash or reinvests them in additional shares. If a distribution of earnings is made shortly after a shareholder purchases shares of a Fund, while in effect a return of capital, the dividend or distribution is still taxable. You can avoid this, if you choose, by investing after a Fund has paid a distribution. Distributions made by the Fund to shareholders who own their shares through tax-qualified retirement accounts are generally not taxable.

Dividends declared and payable by a Fund during October, November or December to shareholders of record on a specified date in such months, if paid by the end of January, are generally taxable as if received in December.

Sale or Redemption of Fund Shares

A shareholder's sale or redemption of Fund shares will generally result in taxable gain (if positive) or loss (if negative) in an amount equal to (i) the amount realized reduced by (ii) the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the Fund shares sold or redeemed. A shareholder who receives securities in redemption of shares of a Fund will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the aggregate fair market value of the securities received plus the amount of any cash received (net of any applicable fees), and (ii) the shareholder's adjusted basis in the shares redeemed.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon the sale or redemption of shares of a Fund is generally treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and otherwise as a short-term capital gain or loss. In certain situations, a loss on the sale or redemption of shares held for six months or less will be a long-term loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations.

All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed under "wash sale" rules if other substantially identical shares of the Fund are purchased within 30 days before or after the disposition. When that happens, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Taxation of Certain Investments

A Fund's investments in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes, which would reduce the Fund's yield on such securities. Shareholders generally will not be entitled to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by a Fund, although it is possible that a Fund may be able to elect to pass through foreign tax credits or deductions to its shareholders. The Funds make no assurances regarding their ability or willingness to so elect. In addition, a Fund's investments in foreign securities or foreign currencies may increase or accelerate the Fund's recognition of ordinary income and may affect the timing or amount of the Fund's distributions.

Each Fund may acquire debt obligations that have "original issue discount," which is the excess of a debt obligation's stated redemption price at maturity over the obligation's issue price. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, any original issue discount inherent in such investments will be included in a Fund's ordinary income when and as the original issue discount accrues as required by applicable law. Even though payment of that amount may not be received until a later time and may be subject to the risk of nonpayment, related distributions will be distributed to shareholders currently as taxable dividends.

A Fund may also buy debt obligations in the secondary market that are treated as having a "market discount," which is generally the excess of a debt obligation's stated redemption price at maturity over the basis of the obligation immediately after acquisition by the taxpayer. Generally, a gain recognized on the disposition of such an investment is treated as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of the accrued market discount, but a Fund may elect instead to currently include the amount of market discount as ordinary income over the term of the instrument even though the Fund does not receive payment of such amount at that time.

Each Fund's investments in certain debt obligations, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and derivatives may also cause such Fund to recognize taxable income in excess of the cash generated by such obligations. Thus, the Funds could be required at times to liquidate other investments in order to satisfy their distribution requirements, potentially increasing the amount of capital gain dividends made to shareholders.

Other Foreign Tax Issues

A Fund's investments in India may be subject to short-term capital gains tax in that country. The tax is levied on gains realized upon disposition of Indian securities held less than one year. The tax is computed on net realized gains; any realized losses in excess of gains may be carried forward for a period of up to eight years to offset future gains. Any net taxes payable must be remitted to the Indian government prior to repatriation of sales proceeds. A Fund accrues a deferred tax liability for net unrealized short-term gains in excess of available carry forwards on Indian securities. This accrual may reduce the Fund's net asset value.

A Fund shareholder may bear the economic burden of Indian capital gains tax imposed on appreciated securities held for one year or less and sold by the Fund in order to fund redemptions of other shareholders. By contrast, a shareholder who redeems before the appreciated securities are sold could avoid the burden of those taxes.

In addition, a Fund may be subject to other foreign tax regulations on income and capital gains. For a more complete discussion of such issues, please refer to the SAI.

Medicare Surtax on Net Investment Income

A surtax of 3.8% applies to net investment income of an individual taxpayer, and to the undistributed net investment income of certain trusts and estates, to the extent that the taxpayer recognizes gross income (as adjusted) in excess of a threshold amount for a year. Net investment income includes, among other types of income, ordinary income, dividend income and capital gains derived from an investment in a Fund, in each case net of deductions properly allocable to such income.

Backup Withholding

The Funds are also required in certain circumstances to apply backup withholding on taxable dividends, redemption proceeds and certain other payments that are paid to any shareholder who does not furnish

to the Funds certain information and certifications or who is otherwise subject to backup withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is 24%.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for each fiscal period shown. Please note that the financial highlights information in the following table represents financial highlights of each Fund for each fiscal period shown below. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Funds (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information presented for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2026, April 30, 2025, and April 30, 2024 was audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, whose reports, along with the Funds' financial statements, are included in the Funds' annual report, which is available by calling 1-855-732-9220. The information for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2023, and prior, was audited by another auditor.

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Financial Highlights, Institutional Class

For a share outstanding through the years presented

Institutional Class	
NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income[a]	
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	
Total from investment operations	
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:	
From net investment income	
From net realized gain on investments	
Total distributions	
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSET VALUE	
NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD	
TOTAL RETURN[b]	
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net assets, end of period (in 000s)	
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:	
Operating expenses excluding reimbursement/waiver	
Operating expenses including reimbursement/waiver	
Net investment income including reimbursement/waiver	
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE	

[a] *Calculated using the average shares method.*
[b] *Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.*

For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Year Ended April 30, 2025	For the Year Ended April 30, 2024	For the Year Ended April 30, 2023	For the Year Ended April 30, 2022
$ 12.54	$ 12.22	$ 11.77	$ 12.13	$ 15.39
0.35	0.29	0.32	0.26	0.35
4.70	0.42	0.40	(0.28)	(2.44)
5.05	0.71	0.72	(0.02)	(2.09)
(0.46)	(0.39)	(0.27)	(0.21)	(0.29)
(0.04)	—	—	(0.13)	(0.88)
(0.50)	(0.39)	(0.27)	(0.34)	(1.17)
4.55	0.32	0.45	(0.36)	(3.26)
$ 17.09	$ 12.54	$ 12.22	$ 11.77	$ 12.13
41.18%	5.94%	6.14%	(0.03)%	(14.41)%
$ 3,448,846	$ 2,810,363	$ 3,142,235	$ 2,045,090	$ 1,679,354
0.86%	0.87%	0.85%	0.90%	0.91%
0.86%	0.87%	0.85%	0.90%	0.91%
2.38%	2.35%	2.60%	2.22%	2.46%
18%	16%	5%	22%	16%

Financial Highlights, Investor Class

For a share outstanding through the years presented

Investor Class	
NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income[a]	
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	
Total from investment operations	
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:	
From net investment income	
From net realized gain on investments	
Total distributions	
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSET VALUE	
NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD	
TOTAL RETURN[b]	
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net assets, end of period (in 000s)	
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:	
Operating expenses excluding reimbursement/waiver	
Operating expenses including reimbursement/waiver	
Net investment income including reimbursement/waiver	
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE	

[a] *Calculated using the average shares method.*
[b] *Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.*

For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Year Ended April 30, 2025	For the Year Ended April 30, 2024	For the Year Ended April 30, 2023	For the Year Ended April 30, 2022
$ 12.45	$ 12.14	$ 11.70	$ 12.06	$ 15.31
0.33	0.28	0.31	0.24	0.33
4.69	0.41	0.39	(0.27)	(2.42)
5.02	0.69	0.70	(0.03)	(2.09)
(0.46)	(0.38)	(0.26)	(0.20)	(0.28)
(0.04)	—	—	(0.13)	(0.88)
(0.50)	(0.38)	(0.26)	(0.33)	(1.16)
4.52	0.31	0.44	(0.36)	(3.25)
$ 16.97	$ 12.45	$ 12.14	$ 11.70	$ 12.06
41.15%	5.81%	6.01%	(0.13)%	(14.48)%
$ 159,846	$ 125,487	$ 224,934	$ 178,566	$ 197,523
0.96%	0.97%	0.96%	1.00%	1.00%
0.96%	0.97%	0.96%	1.00%	1.00%
2.25%	2.29%	2.53%	2.05%	2.33%
18%	16%	5%	22%	16%

Financial Highlights, Retail Class

For a share outstanding through the periods presented

Retail Class
NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS:
Net investment income[b]
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments
Total from investment operations
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:
From net investment income
From net realized gain on investments
Total distributions
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSET VALUE
NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD
TOTAL RETURN[d]
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:
Net assets, end of period (in 000s)
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:
Operating expenses excluding reimbursement/waiver
Operating expenses including reimbursement/waiver
Net investment income including reimbursement/waiver
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE

[a] *The Seafarer Overseas Growth and Income Fund began offering Retail Class shares on August 30, 2024.*
[b] *Calculated using the average shares method.*
[c] *Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.*
[d] *Total returns are for the periods indicated and have not been annualized. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.*
[e] *Annualized.*
[f] *Portfolio turnover rate for periods less than one full year have not been annualized.*

For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Period August 30, 2024 (Inception) to April 30, 2025[a]
$ 12.44	$ 12.70
0.28	0.24
4.69	(0.31)[c]
4.97	(0.07)
(0.44)	(0.19)
(0.04)	—
(0.48)	(0.19)
4.49	(0.26)
$ 16.93	$ 12.44
40.77%	(0.48)%
$ 13,132	$ 8,104
1.16%	1.17%[e]
1.16%	1.17%[e]
1.93%	3.04%[e]
18%	16%[f]

Financial Highlights, Institutional Class

For a share outstanding through the years presented

Institutional Class	
NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income[b]	
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	
Total from investment operations	
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:	
From net investment income	
From net realized gain on investments	
Total distributions	
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSET VALUE	
NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD	
TOTAL RETURN[c]	
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net assets, end of period (in 000s)	
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:	
Operating expenses excluding reimbursement/waiver	
Operating expenses including reimbursement/waiver	
Net investment income including reimbursement/waiver	
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE	

[a] *Adjustments in accordance with U.S. GAAP were applied during the financial statement preparation. As a result of the adjustments, the net asset value and total return for shareholder transactions reported to the market may differ from the net asset value and total return for financial reporting purposes.*

[b] *Calculated using the average shares method.*

[c] *In some periods, total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived during the periods. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.*

For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Year Ended April 30, 2025	For the Year Ended April 30, 2024	For the Year Ended April 30, 2023	For the Year Ended April 30, 2022
$ 14.17	$ 14.12	$ 13.43[a]	$ 12.86[a]	$ 13.18
0.47	0.49	0.48	0.40	0.46
4.99	0.11	0.62	0.39	(0.32)
5.46	0.60	1.10	0.79	0.14
(0.60)	(0.51)	(0.41)	(0.22)	(0.42)
(0.26)	(0.04)	—	—	(0.04)
(0.86)	(0.55)	(0.41)	(0.22)	(0.46)
4.60	0.05	0.69	0.57	(0.32)
$ 18.77	$ 14.17	$ 14.12	$ 13.43[a]	$ 12.86[a]
39.18%	4.50%	8.30%[a]	6.22%[a]	1.08%[a]
$ 149,844	$ 98,097	$ 96,515	$ 80,150	$ 41,405
1.06%	1.14%	1.06%	1.18%	1.37%
1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%
2.69%	3.60%	3.51%	3.11%	3.43%
11%	11%	3%	1%	14%

Financial Highlights, Investor Class

For a share outstanding through the years presented

Investor Class					
NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD					
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income[(b)]					
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments					
Total from investment operations					
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:					
From net investment income					
From net realized gain on investments					
Total distributions					
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSET VALUE					
NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD					
TOTAL RETURN[(c)]					
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of period (in 000s)					
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Operating expenses excluding reimbursement/waiver					
Operating expenses including reimbursement/waiver					
Net investment income including reimbursement/waiver					
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE					

[(a)] *Adjustments in accordance with U.S. GAAP were applied during the financial statement preparation. As a result of the adjustments, the net asset value and total return for shareholder transactions reported to the market may differ from the net asset value and total return for financial reporting purposes.*

[(b)] *Calculated using the average shares method.*

[(c)] *In some periods, total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived during the periods. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.*

[(d)] *Ratio of operating expenses excluding reimbursement/waiver was updated from the April 30, 2024 Annual Report to be accurately represented.*

For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Year Ended April 30, 2025	For the Year Ended April 30, 2024	For the Year Ended April 30, 2023	For the Year Ended April 30, 2022
$ 14.11	$ 14.07	$ 13.39[a]	$ 12.83[a]	$ 13.16
0.45	0.46	0.47	0.38	0.42
4.97	0.12	0.61	0.39	(0.29)
5.42	0.58	1.08	0.77	0.13
(0.59)	(0.50)	(0.40)	(0.21)	(0.42)
(0.26)	(0.04)	—	—	(0.04)
(0.85)	(0.54)	(0.40)	(0.21)	(0.46)
4.57	0.04	0.68	0.56	(0.33)
$ 18.68	$ 14.11	$ 14.07	$ 13.39[a]	$ 12.83[a]
39.04%	4.37%	8.18%[a]	6.11%	0.94%[a]
$ 719	$ 500	$ 687	$ 600	$ 405
1.16%	1.19%	1.28%[d]	1.23%	1.48%
1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%
2.60%	3.33%	3.41%	2.98%	3.15%
11%	11%	3%	1%	14%

Financial Highlights, Retail Class

For a share outstanding through the periods presented

Retail Class	
NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income[b]	
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	
Total from investment operations	
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:	
From net investment income	
From net realized gain on investments	
Total distributions	
NET INCREASE IN NET ASSET VALUE	
NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD	
TOTAL RETURN[c]	
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net assets, end of period (in 000s)	
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:	
Operating expenses excluding reimbursement/waiver	
Operating expenses including reimbursement/waiver	
Net investment income including reimbursement/waiver	
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE	

[a] *The Seafarer Overseas Value Fund began offering Retail Class shares on August 30, 2024.*
[b] *Calculated using the average shares method.*
[c] *In some periods, total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived during the periods. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares. Total returns are for the periods indicated and have not been annualized.*
[d] *Annualized.*
[e] *Portfolio turnover rate for periods less than one full year have not been annualized.*

For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Period August 30, 2024 (Inception) to April 30, 2025[a]
$ 14.10	$ 13.98
0.40	0.27
4.98	0.39
5.38	0.66
(0.57)	(0.50)
(0.26)	(0.04)
(0.83)	(0.54)
4.55	0.12
$ 18.65	$ 14.10
38.75%	4.96%
$ 1,621	$ 222
1.30%	1.38%[d]
1.30%	1.35%[d]
2.28%	2.99%[d]
11%	11%[e]

APPENDIX A - LICENSING AGREEMENTS

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Shareholder Reports

Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

Statement of Additional Information

The Statement of Additional Information provides more detailed information about the Funds. It is incorporated by reference into (is legally a part of) this Prospectus.

Householding Relationships

The Funds send only one report to a household if more than one account has the same address. Contact the Transfer Agent at 1-855-732-9220 if you do not want this policy to apply to you.

How to Obtain Additional Information

You can obtain the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, the Statement of Additional Information, and other information such as the Funds' financial statements (without charge) upon request by contacting the Transfer Agent at 1-855-732-9220, by writing the Funds at Seafarer Funds, P.O. Box 219623, Kansas City, MO 64121-9623, or by calling your financial consultant. This information is also available free of charge on the Funds' website at seafarerfunds.com.

You can obtain copies of the Funds' shareholder reports, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information for a fee by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov. You can obtain the same reports and other information free from the EDGAR Database on the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov.

If someone makes a statement about a Fund that is not in this Prospectus, you should not rely upon that information. Neither the Funds nor the Distributor is offering to sell shares of a Fund to any person to whom that Fund may not lawfully sell its shares.



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