



AXS Merger Fund
(Investor Class: GAKAX)
(Class I: GAKIX)

Summary Prospectus

January 31, 2024

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <http://www.axsinvestments.com/resources/>. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-833-AXS-ALTS (1-833-297-2587) or by sending an e-mail request to info@axsinvestments.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated January 31, 2024, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the AXS Merger Fund (the "Fund") is to seek to achieve positive risk-adjusted returns with less volatility than in the equity markets.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

	Investor Class Shares		Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>			
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases	None		None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None		None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 30 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	1.00%		1.00%
Wire fee	\$ 20		\$ 20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$ 25		\$ 25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$ 15		\$ 15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management fees	1.25%		1.25%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%		None
Other expenses	1.08%		1.08%
Dividends expense on securities sold short	0.32%	0.32%	
All other expenses	0.76%	0.76%	
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.06%		0.06%
Total annual fund operating expenses¹	2.64%		2.39%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursement ²	(0.51)%		(0.51)%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursement^{1,2}	2.13%		1.88%

¹ The total annual fund operating expenses and net operating expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

² The Fund’s advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.75% and 1.50% of the average daily net assets of Investor Class and Class I shares of the Fund, respectively. This agreement is in effect until January 31, 2025, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust’s Board of Trustees. The Fund’s advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full years after the date of the waiver or payment. Such reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund’s annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement. Reimbursements of fees waived or payments made will be made on a “first in, first out” basis so that the oldest fees waived or payments are satisfied first.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same.

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

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Investor Class Shares	\$216	\$772	\$1,355	\$2,936
Class I Shares	\$191	\$697	\$1,229	\$2,687

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 303% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund employs a merger strategy by investing primarily in equity securities and related derivatives of U.S. and foreign companies that are involved in significant corporate events, such as publicly announced mergers, takeovers, tender offers, leveraged buyouts, spin-offs, liquidations and other corporate reorganizations (collectively, “Merger Transactions”). The types of equity securities in which the Fund primarily invests include common stocks and preferred stocks of any size market capitalization and may also include real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and master limited partnerships (“MLPs”). The Fund may have significant exposure to one or more economic sectors of the market. The Fund may invest without limitation in securities of foreign companies.

The Fund’s sub-advisor, Kellner Management, L.P. (“Kellner” or the “Sub-Advisor”) uses an investment technique, sometimes referred to as “merger arbitrage,” which is a highly specialized investment approach designed to profit from the successful completion of Merger Transactions. In pursuing its strategy, the Sub-Advisor may employ investment techniques that involve leverage (investment exposure which exceeds the initial amount invested), such as short selling, borrowing against a line of credit for investment purposes and purchasing and selling derivative instruments including futures, options, swaps, forward foreign currency contracts and other synthetic instruments. The Fund may employ these investment techniques without limit, subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The approach most frequently utilized by the Fund involves purchasing the shares of an announced acquisition target company at a discount to its expected value upon completion of the acquisition. A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a security which it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price to close the short position. The Sub-Advisor may engage in selling securities short under certain circumstances, such as

when the terms of a proposed acquisition call for the exchange of common stock and/or other securities. In such a case, the common stock of the company to be acquired may be purchased and, at approximately the same time, an equivalent amount of the acquiring company's common stock and/or other securities may be sold short.

The Fund may enter into equity swaps, forms of derivatives, for the purpose of attempting to obtain a desired return on, or increased exposure to, certain equity securities or equity indices. Swaps are two party contracts for periods ranging from a few days or weeks to more than one year. In a standard total return "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns which might be earned or realized on particular investments or instruments or a basket of investments or instruments. The parties do not actually invest in or own the underlying securities or instruments that are the subject of the swap contract. Under such a swap agreement, the Fund pays the other party to the agreement (a "swap counterparty") fees plus an amount equal to any negative total returns from the underlying investments specified in the swap agreement. In exchange, the counterparty pays the Fund an amount equal to any positive total returns from the stipulated underlying investments.

The Sub-Advisor employs a research-driven process that aims to identify investment opportunities with favorable risk/reward trade-offs within the following guidelines:

- 1) Securities are evaluated for purchase after the public announcement of a corporate event or restructuring.
- 2) Proprietary analysis is done to consider the strategic rationale of the transaction, the financial resources of the parties involved and the liquidity of the securities.
- 3) Securities are typically purchased if the Sub-Advisor believes the potential return from its investment sufficiently compensates the Fund in light of the risks involved, including the risk that the transaction may not be completed and the length of time until completion of the transaction.
- 4) The potential risk/reward of the position is assessed on an ongoing basis and continuously monitored.

Most of the Fund's positions are held until the completion of the transaction. Positions may be sold prior to the completion of the transaction when the companies involved in the transaction no longer meet the Fund's expected return criteria taking into account prevailing market prices and the relative risk of the transaction. The Sub-Advisor expects that the Fund's active or frequent trading of portfolio securities may result in a portfolio turnover rate in excess of 100% on an annual basis. From time to time, due to lack of suitable investment opportunities, the Fund may be invested in cash or invest assets into money market instruments, including money market funds, or other cash equivalents.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in any one issuer than a diversified fund. Investing in fewer issuers makes the Fund more susceptible to financial, economic or market events impacting such issuers and may cause the Fund's share price to be more volatile than the share price of a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Merger Arbitrage Risk. Investments in companies that are the subject of a publicly announced transaction carry the risk that the proposed or expected transaction may not be completed or may be completed on less favorable terms than originally expected, which may lower the Fund's performance.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political or geopolitical conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, international conflicts, the spread of infectious illness

or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market.

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

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

Short Sales Risk. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Using derivatives exposes the Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, they can increase Fund volatility, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, derivatives are subject to additional risks, such as operational risk, including settlement issues, and legal risk, including that underlying documentation is incomplete or ambiguous. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm.

Swap Risk. A swap is a form of derivative that provides leverage, allowing the Acquired Fund to obtain the right to a return on a specified investment or instrument that exceeds the amount the Acquired Fund has invested in that investment or instrument. Although the Acquired Fund will segregate or earmark liquid assets to cover its net obligations under a swap, the amount will be limited to the current value of the Acquired Fund's obligations to the counterparty, and will not prevent the Acquired Fund from incurring losses greater than the value of those specified investments or instruments. By using swaps, the Acquired Fund is exposed to additional risks concerning the counterparty. The use of swaps could cause the Acquired Fund to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to changes in the values of the securities underlying the swaps than if the Acquired Fund had made direct investments. Use of leverage involves special risks and is speculative. If the Advisor is incorrect in evaluating long and short exposures, leverage will magnify any losses, and such losses may be significant.

Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Risk. The Fund's investment in REITs will subject the Fund to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses.

Master Limited Partnership Risk. Investment in securities of an MLP involves risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner's right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. Certain MLP securities may trade in low volumes due to their small capitalizations. Accordingly, those MLPs may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. MLPs may incur environmental costs and liabilities due to the nature of their businesses and the substances they handle. Changes in existing laws, regulations or enforcement policies governing the energy sector could significantly increase the compliance costs of MLPs. The Fund will select its investments in MLPs from the current small pool of issuers. Demand for investment opportunities in MLPs that operate energy-related businesses may exceed supply, which could make it difficult to operate the Fund.

MLP Tax Risk. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of an MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which could result in the MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax, excise tax or another form of tax on its income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes could reduce the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and could cause any such distributions received by the Fund to be treated as dividend income, return of capital, or capital gain. Therefore, if any MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations or other forms of taxable entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs could be materially reduced, which could cause a material decrease in the net asset value per share ("NAV") of the Fund's shares.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors, such as the financial sector, than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors. Performance of companies in the financial sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others: government regulation of, or related to, the sector; governmental monetary and fiscal policies; economic, business or political conditions; credit rating downgrades; changes in interest rates; price competition; and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses and a high degree of volatility in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Foreign Investment Risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile than the markets of more mature economies and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries.

Market Capitalization Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion. The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Leveraging Risk. Certain Fund transactions, such as entering into futures contracts, options and short sales, may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage can magnify the effects of changes in the value of the Fund's investments and make the Fund more volatile. Leverage creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have had, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.

Money Market Fund Risk. Although money market funds generally seek to preserve the value of an investment at \$1.00 per share, the Fund may lose money by investing in money market funds. A money market fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the money market fund. The credit quality of a money market fund's holdings can change rapidly in certain markets, and the default of a single holding could have an adverse impact on the money market fund's share price. A money market fund's share price can also be negatively affected during periods of high redemption pressures, illiquid markets and/or significant market volatility. Under normal market conditions, the potential for capital appreciation on these securities will tend to be lower than the potential for capital appreciation on other securities owned by the Fund.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund's advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund's performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, the Sub-Advisor and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Recent Market Events. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events and other economic, political, and global macro factors. For example, in recent years the COVID-19 pandemic, the large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of the pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the rise of inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the global economy and in global financial markets. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

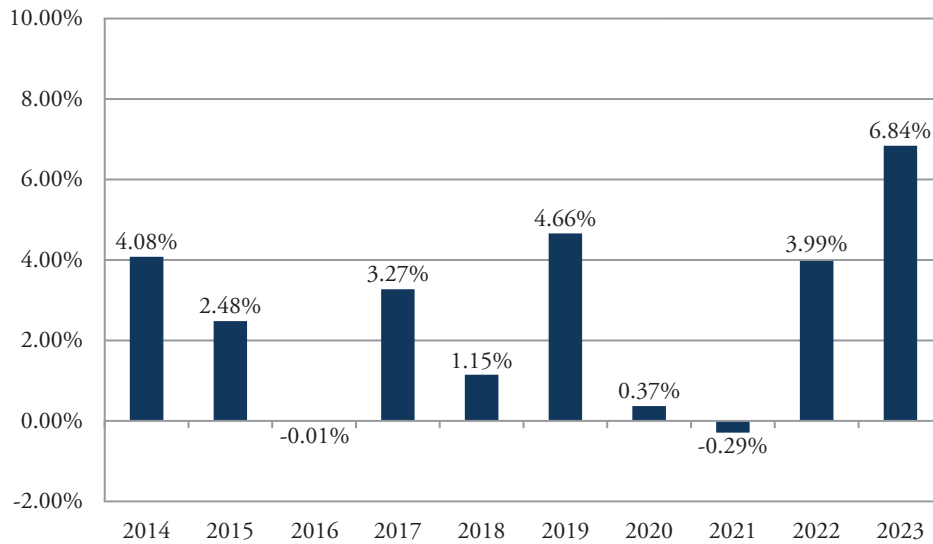
Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class I shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month Treasury Bill Index, a broad-based market index. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.axsinvestments.com or by calling the Fund at 1-833-AXS-ALTS (1-833-297-2587). The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the Kellner Merger Fund, a series of Advisors Series Trust (the "Predecessor Fund"), following the reorganization of the Predecessor Fund on January 22, 2021. As a result of the acquisition, the Fund is the accounting successor of the Predecessor Fund. Performance results shown in the bar chart and the performance table below for periods prior to January 22, 2021 reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund prior to the commencement of the Fund's operations.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for the Fund's Class I Shares

For each calendar year at NAV



Class I Shares		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	3.37%	Quarter Ended 09/30/2023
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(4.63)%	Quarter Ended 03/31/2020

Average Annual Total Returns (for Periods Ended December 31, 2023)	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Class I Shares – Return Before Taxes	6.84%	3.08%	2.63%
Class I Shares – Return After Taxes on Distributions*	4.49%	2.07%	1.92%
Class I Shares – Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	4.23%	2.01%	1.79%
Investor Class Shares ¹ – Return Before Taxes	6.49%	2.82%	2.32%
ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.04%	1.89%	1.26%

¹ The Predecessor Fund's Class A shares were re-designated as Investor Class shares at the close of business on July 24, 2015.

* After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Class I Shares will vary from returns shown for Class I Shares.

Investment Advisor

AXS Investments LLC (the "Advisor") is the Fund's investment advisor.

Sub-Advisor

Kellner Management, L.P. is the Fund's sub-advisor.

Portfolio Managers

George A. Kellner, Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Kellner, and Christopher Pultz, Managing Director of Kellner, are the portfolio managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Messrs. Kellner and Pultz have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since January 2021 and the Predecessor Fund since inception in June 2012.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Investor Class Shares		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$2,500	\$ 500
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$2,500	\$ 500
Automatic Investment Plan	\$2,500	\$ 100
Gift Account For Minors	\$2,500	\$ 500
Class I Shares		
All Accounts	\$5,000	None

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

Tax Information

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

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