

Manteio Managed Futures Strategy Fund

Class A Shares (CSAAX)

Class C Shares (CSACX)

Class I Shares (CSAIX)

Manteio Multialternative Strategy Fund

Class A Shares (CSQAX)

Class I Shares (CSQIX)

Each a series (together, the “Funds”) of Investment Managers Series Trust III

**Supplement dated May 23, 2025, to each currently effective
Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
and Summary Prospectus.**

Effective immediately, the Funds’ new website is <https://www.mast-funds.com/>. Certain Fund specific information can be accessed at the Funds’ new website.

Please retain this Supplement with your records.



Manteio Multialternative Strategy Fund

Class A: CSQAX

Class I: CSQIX

Summary Prospectus

February 28, 2025

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 <https://www.mastfunds.com>. You may also obtain this information by calling collect at 1-833-829-0010 or by sending an e-mail request to info@mastfunds.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated February 28, 2025, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Manteio Multialternative Strategy Fund (the "Fund") seeks positive absolute returns.

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.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Fund. More information about these fees and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled "Purchase of Shares" on page 37 of the Prospectus and under "Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries and Conversion Policies" on page 59 the Prospectus.

Shareholder Fees		
(fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.25%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of purchase price)	None ¹	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses		
(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fees	1.04%	1.04%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses ²	0.13%	0.13%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ³	0.05%	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.47%	1.22%
Fees Waived and/or Expenses Reimbursed ⁴	(0.32)%	(0.32)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiving Fees and/or Reimbursing Expenses^{2,3,4}	1.15%	0.90%

¹ Purchases of Class A shares of \$1 million or more may be subject to a 1.00% deferred sales charge on redemptions within 12 months of purchase.

² The Fund invests in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. "Other expenses" include expenses of both the Fund and the wholly-owned subsidiary. "Other Expenses" are estimated for the current fiscal year. Actual expenses may differ from estimates.

- ³ “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” reflect the expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of the Fund’s investments in underlying money market funds, exchange-traded funds or other pooled investment vehicles. “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are estimated for the current fiscal year. Actual expenses may differ from estimates.
- ⁴ 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), professional fees related to services for the collection of foreign tax reclaims, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.10% and 0.85% of the average daily net assets of Class A shares and Class I shares, respectively, of the Fund. This agreement is in effect through November 22, 2026, 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 by the advisor to the Fund for a period ending three 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. The example reflects the Fund’s contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement only for the term of the contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement.

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

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A Shares	\$636	\$904	\$1,226	\$2,137
Class I Shares	\$92	\$322	\$607	\$1,419

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 fiscal year ended October 31, 2024, the portfolio turnover rate for the Predecessor Fund (defined below) was 214% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by utilizing a macro-aware investment process to allocate capital across a range of investment strategies. The Fund may invest in a broad range of instruments, including equities, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), other mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), warrants, bonds (both investment grade and below investment grade (commonly referred to as “high yield securities” or “junk bonds”)), currencies, commodities, futures, exchange-traded and over-the-counter put and call options (both covered and uncovered) and total return and excess return swaps. The Fund may invest in such instruments directly or, in the case of commodities and certain commodity-linked instruments, indirectly, by investing in its wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”) which invests in

such commodities and commodity-linked instruments. When used in this Prospectus, the term “Fund” includes the Subsidiary and the term “invest” includes investments the Fund makes directly and through the Subsidiary. The Fund also may invest in cash and cash equivalents. As a result of the Fund’s use of derivatives, the Fund may hold significant amounts of high-quality, short-term securities, including U.S. Treasuries, shares of money market funds and repurchase agreements. The Fund may also invest in high-yield securities to earn income, as well as to achieve its investment objective. The Fund may invest in bonds of any maturity and duration. The Fund may invest globally (including in emerging markets) and there are no geographic limits on the Fund’s holdings.

The Fund’s advisor primarily, but not exclusively, allocates the Fund’s assets to directional positions (*i.e.*, positions that depend upon an up or down price move in an instrument or market for success) and/or relative value positions (*i.e.*, positions that depend on price relationships between various instruments or markets and seek to profit from pricing inefficiencies) through long and/or short exposures in instruments across all major asset classes. The instruments in which the Fund may invest may be U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund may have exposure to issuers of any size and credit quality. The percentage of the Fund’s portfolio exposed to an asset class and geographic region will vary from time to time. The Fund intends to engage in active and frequent trading.

The Fund’s advisor utilizes a process-driven approach that blends its proprietary quantitative techniques with disciplined oversight in an effort to deliver positive absolute returns. The advisor’s investment process begins with statistical research and fundamental analysis of various investment strategies spanning all major public markets. The advisor applies its proprietary quantitative models to arrive at a subset of liquid investment strategies that the advisor believes are suitable for the Fund. These investment strategies include, among others, those that are Fundamental, which focus on price and relative price determinants such as measures of carry (*i.e.*, the yield differences between one instrument and another) and appraisal of fair value, and Tactical, which focus on market structure and the behavior of market agents including lead-lag effects (*i.e.*, time dependent correlation relationships), liquidity provisioning and buffering, and positioning dynamics (*i.e.*, exposure patterns or sensitivities). The advisor also employs macroeconomic and probabilistic modeling to guide its allocation decisions and select investments that the advisor believes will promote the maintenance of a balanced and efficient Fund risk profile by explicitly considering how the evolution of markets and the behavior of market participants impact the performance and interaction of strategies.

The Fund may sell call options pursuant to which the purchaser pays the Fund a premium in exchange for the right to purchase the security underlying the option at a specified price (the “strike price”) within a specified time period or at a specified future date. The call options the Fund sells may either be covered (*i.e.*, where the Fund holds the underlying security) or uncovered (*i.e.*, where the Fund does not hold the underlying security). The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the strike price of the option, and thus the seller’s potential for loss is unlimited.

The Fund will primarily gain exposure to commodities and commodity-linked instruments through investments in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will invest in (long and short) commodity-linked futures and swaps, as well as certain money market instruments, including U.S. government securities, money market fund shares, repurchase agreements and other high-quality, short-term fixed income instruments. The primary purpose of the money market instruments held by the Subsidiary will be to serve as collateral for the Subsidiary’s derivative positions; however, these instruments may also earn income for the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary is managed by the advisor and has the same investment objective as the Fund. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary. Investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with commodity exposure within the limitations of the U.S. federal tax requirements that apply to regulated investment companies. Investments in other funds managed by the Fund’s advisor may provide the Fund with exposure to other securities and financial instruments in addition to commodities and commodity-linked instruments.

The Fund is “non-diversified,” meaning that a relatively high percentage of its assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers of securities.

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 objective. The principal risks described below reflect the aggregate operations of the Fund and its Subsidiary.

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. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as tariffs, labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, international conflicts, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity events, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, natural disasters or climate events, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. 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.

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

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

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. Foreign securities include ADRs and GDRs. Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange,

and other fees from the payment of dividends. 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.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in companies organized or doing substantial business in emerging market or developing countries, as defined by the World Bank, International Finance Corporation, or included in any of the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) emerging market or other comparable indices. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed and less stable economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. There may be less publicly available and reliable information about issuers in emerging markets than is available about issuers in more developed markets. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

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.

Futures Risk. The Fund's use of futures contracts expose the Fund to leverage and tracking risks because a small investment in futures contracts may produce large losses and futures contracts may not be perfect substitutes for securities. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in correlation with the value of the underlying instrument. Risks of futures contracts may arise from an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the futures and the price of the underlying instrument. The Fund's use of futures contracts exposes the Fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds that the Fund has deposited or will have to deposit with a broker to maintain its futures position. Leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intraday price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time that is advantageous. The price of futures can be highly volatile; using them could lower total return, and the potential loss from futures could exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

Swaps Risk. A swap is a two-party contract that generally obligates the parties to exchange payments based upon a specified reference security, index or index component. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities or other similar instruments, because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk that the other party to the transaction defaults on its obligations), credit risk and valuation risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Options Risk. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on an option if changes in its value do not correspond as anticipated to changes in the value of the underlying securities. If the Fund is not able to sell an option held in its portfolio, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would

incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities. Ownership of options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. To the extent that the Fund invests in over-the-counter options, the Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk.

Forwards Risk. Forwards are not exchange-traded and therefore no clearinghouse or exchange stands ready to meet the obligations of the contracts. Thus, the Fund faces the risk that its counterparties may not perform their obligations. Forward contracts also are not regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and therefore the Fund will not receive any benefit of CFTC regulation when trading forwards.

Speculative Exposure Risk. Gains or losses from speculative positions in a derivative may be much greater than the derivative's original cost. For example, potential losses from swaps and speculative short sales are unlimited.

Commodity Exposure Risk. The Fund's and the Subsidiary's investments in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return but, at the same time, creates the possibility for greater loss (including the likelihood of greater volatility of the Fund's NAV), and there can be no assurance that the Fund's use of leverage will be successful.

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.

Arbitrage or Fundamental Risk. Employing arbitrage and alternative strategies has the risk that anticipated opportunities do not play out as planned, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to the Fund as it unwinds unsuccessful investments.

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

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

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. Shorting options or futures may have an imperfect correlation to the assets held by the Fund and may not adequately protect against losses in or may result in greater losses for the Fund's portfolio.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be exposed to the credit of the counterparties to over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative contracts and repurchase agreements and their ability to satisfy the terms of the agreements, which exposes the fund to the risk that the counterparties may default on their obligations to perform under the agreements. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund could experience delays in liquidating the positions and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realize any gains on its investment during such period, loss of collateral and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights.

Credit Risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund defaults or is downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of the Fund’s portfolio will typically decline.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund’s income. Changes in governmental policy, rising inflation rates, and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund’s investments. In addition, a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

ETF and Mutual Fund Risk. Investing in ETFs or mutual funds (including other funds managed by the Fund’s advisor) will provide the Fund with exposure to the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETFs or mutual funds hold. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF or a mutual fund, if the mutual fund is an index fund, may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF or mutual fund, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market, or discrepancies between the ETF or mutual fund and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. It may be more expensive for the Fund to invest in an ETF or mutual fund than to own the portfolio securities of these investment vehicles directly. Investing in ETFs and mutual funds, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. In addition, the Fund may invest in underlying funds which invest a larger portion of their assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. Repurchase agreements typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of fixed-income securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank or broker-dealer. The Fund may incur a loss if the other party to a repurchase agreement is unwilling or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations to repurchase the underlying security.

Lack of Correlation Risk; Hedging Risk. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s hedges will be effective. Any decrease in negative correlation or increase in positive correlation between the positions the Advisor anticipated would be offsetting (such as short and long positions in securities or currencies held by the Fund) could result in significant losses for the Fund.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Valuation Risk. The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund’s valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued by the Advisor using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when

the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Advisor had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology.

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. The Fund also bears the risk that the proprietary model used by the portfolio managers will not be successful in identifying investments that will help the Fund achieve its investment objective, causing the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

Subsidiary Risk. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund will be indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted, is not itself subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States, the U.S. states or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and Subsidiary are organized and operated, as applicable, could prevent the Fund or the Subsidiary from operating as described in this Prospectus and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.

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.

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.

Tax Risk. To qualify for the tax treatment available to regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources treated as "qualifying income." Income derived from direct investments in commodities is not "qualifying income." In addition, the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has issued a revenue ruling concluding that income and gains from certain commodity-linked derivatives does not constitute "qualifying income." Investment through the Subsidiary is expected to allow the Fund to gain exposure to the commodity markets within the limitations of the federal tax law requirements applicable to regulated investment companies. The tax treatment of the Fund's investment in commodity interests or in the Subsidiary could nevertheless be adversely affected by future legislation or Treasury regulations.

Investment through the Subsidiary may affect the timing and character of income and gain recognized by the Fund, and of distributions to shareholders. For example, the tax treatment of any gains/losses from trading in 1256 futures contracts, such as exchange-traded commodity futures contracts, are generally taxed 60% as long-term capital gains/losses and 40% short term capital gains/losses. However, because the Subsidiary is a "controlled foreign corporation" for U.S. federal income tax purposes, any income or gain recognized in respect of its investments in 1256 futures contracts will be passed through to the Fund as ordinary income, and distributions attributable to such income and gains will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

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

Recent Market Events. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events, public health emergencies, natural disasters or climate events, and other economic, political, and global macro factors. For example, in recent years the large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the global economy and in global financial markets. In addition, military conflicts and wars, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the war among Israel, Hamas and other militant groups in the Middle East, have increased tensions

in Europe and the Middle East and have caused and could continue to cause market disruptions in the regions and globally. 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.

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 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.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Credit Suisse Multialternative Strategy Fund, a series of Credit Suisse Opportunity Funds (the "Predecessor Fund"), from year to year for Class A Shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Predecessor Fund compare with the average annual total returns of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, a broad-based securities market index, and the ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. The Predecessor Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website www.mastfunds.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-833-829-0010.

The Fund commenced operations following the reorganization of the Predecessor Fund which occurred on November 22, 2024. As a result of the reorganization, the Fund has adopted the accounting and performance history of the Predecessor Fund. Performance results shown in the bar chart and performance table below for the periods prior to the reorganization reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund prior to the commencement of the Fund's operations.

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

For each calendar year at NAV



Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	4.69%	Quarter Ended 3/31/2021
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(3.82)%	Quarter Ended 12/31/2018

Average Annual Total Returns <i>(for periods ended December 31, 2024)</i>	1 Year	5 Years	10 years
Class A – Return Before Taxes	(4.60)%	3.62%	2.22%
Class A – Return After Taxes on Distributions*	(6.96)%	1.00%	0.39%
Class A – Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	(2.70)%	1.65%	0.91%
Class I – Return Before Taxes	0.97%	5.02%	3.04%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.25%	(0.33)%	1.35%
ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.28%	2.48%	1.77%

* 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, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Advisor

Manteio Scalable Technologies LLC (“Manteio” or the “Advisor”) serves as investment advisor to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Yung-Shin Kung, Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, is the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund. Mr. Kung has been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio since November 2024, and the Predecessor Fund's portfolio since November 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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

	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account by Check	To Add to Your Account by Exchange	To Add to Your Account by Wire
Minimum Investments				
Class A Shares				
Direct Regular Accounts	\$100	\$100	\$250	\$500
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$100	\$100	\$250	\$500
Automatic Investment Plan	\$100	\$100	\$250	\$500
Gift Account For Minors	\$100	\$100	\$250	\$500
Class I Shares				
Direct Regular Accounts	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Automatic Investment Plan	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Gift Account For Minors	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business, by written request, by telephone at 1-833-829-0010, or through your broker. Redemptions will be paid by automated clearing house funds (“ACH”), check or wire transfer. The Fund or the Advisor may waive any of the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts.

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.