

POLEN EMERGING MARKETS GROWTH FUND

A Series of FundVantage Trust

Summary Prospectus – March 20, 2023

Class/Ticker: Institutional Class (PGEIX)/Investor Class (PGERX)

[Click here to view the Fund's Statutory Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information.](#)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund including the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and shareholder reports online at <https://www.polencapital.com/strategies/emerging-markets-growth-strategy/>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (888) 678-6024, by sending an email request to info@polencapital.com, or from any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus, dated September 1, 2022 and SAI, dated September 1, 2022, as amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

Polen Emerging Markets Growth Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

	Investor Class	Institutional Class
Management Fees.	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fees.	0.25%	None
Other Expenses.	0.74%	0.74%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.99%	1.74%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	(0.49)%	(0.49)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement¹.	1.50%	1.25%

¹ Polen Capital Management, LLC ("Polen Capital" or the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to reduce its investment advisory fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary to ensure that the Fund's total operating expenses (excluding taxes, fees and expenses attributable to a distribution or service plan adopted by FundVantage Trust (the "Trust"), interest, extraordinary items, "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" and brokerage commissions) do not exceed 1.25% (on an annual basis) with respect to the Fund's average daily net assets (the "Expense Limitation"). The Expense Limitation will remain in place until August 31, 2023 unless the Board of Trustees of the Trust approves its earlier termination. The Adviser is entitled to recover, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, any fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed for a three year period following the date of such fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement. The Adviser is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, for fees it waived and Fund expenses it paid to the extent the total annual fund operating expenses do not exceed the limits described above or any lesser limits in effect at the time of reimbursement. No recoupment will occur unless the Fund's expenses are below the Expense Limitation amount.

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 and \$100,000 in the Institutional Class shares and \$10,000 in Investor Class shares of 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:

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
Investor Class	\$153	\$577	\$1,027	\$2,277
Institutional Class	\$127	\$500	\$898	\$2,011

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 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 28% of the average value of its portfolio.

Summary of Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund typically invests in a portfolio of common stocks of companies in emerging markets that, in the view of the Adviser, have a sustainable competitive advantage. *Under normal circumstances*, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes), at the time of initial purchase, in equity or equity-related securities of issuers that: (i) have their principal securities trading market in an emerging country; (ii) alone or on a consolidated basis derive 50% or more of their annual revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed in emerging countries; or (iii) are organized under the laws of, and have a principal office in, an emerging country. The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts of issuers described in (i), (ii), and (iii) above, or in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest in an emerging country or countries. This 80% policy may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

"Emerging countries" include those countries currently considered to be an emerging or developing country by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations, or the countries' authorities, and all countries represented in any widely-recognized index of emerging market securities. Typically, emerging markets are in countries that are in the process of industrialization, with lower gross national products (GNP) than more developed countries.

The Adviser uses intensive fundamental research processes to identify companies that it believes have certain attractive characteristics, which typically reflect an underlying competitive advantage. Those characteristics include: (i) consistent and sustainable high return on capital; (ii) strong earnings growth and free cash flow generation; (iii) strong balance sheets and; (iv) competent and shareholder-oriented management teams. The Fund invests in companies that the Adviser believes have a sustainable competitive advantage within an industry with high barriers to entry.

The Adviser believes that consistent earnings growth is the primary driver of intrinsic value growth and long-term stock price appreciation. Accordingly, the Adviser focuses on identifying and investing in a concentrated portfolio of high-quality growth companies that it believes have a competitive advantage and can deliver sustainable, above-average earnings growth. The Adviser integrates material environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into research analysis as part of a comprehensive evaluation of a company's long-term financial sustainability. The Adviser believes that such companies not only have the potential to contribute greater returns to the Fund, but also may hold less risk of loss of capital.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means that a significant portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of a single or small number of companies and/or in a more limited number of sectors than a diversified mutual fund. Although the Fund may not "concentrate" (invest 25% or more of its net assets) in any industry, the Fund may focus its investments from time to time in one or more sectors of the economy or stock market.

The Fund will usually sell a security if, in the view of the Adviser, there is a potential threat to the company's competitive advantage or a degradation in its prospects for strong, long-term earnings growth. The Adviser may also sell a security if it is believed by the Adviser to be overvalued or if a more attractive investment opportunity exists. Although the Adviser may purchase and then sell a security in a shorter period of time, the Adviser typically invests in securities with the expectation of holding those investments on a long term basis.

A portion of the Fund's assets may be held in cash or cash equivalent instruments, including, but not limited to, short term investment funds and/or U.S. Government securities. These cash or cash equivalent holdings may serve as collateral for the positions the Fund takes and also may also earn income for the Fund.

Summary of Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to the principal risks summarized below. These risks could adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), yield and total return. It is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not be a suitable investment for all investors.

- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets. U.S. securities and accounting regulatory agencies continue to express concern regarding information access and audit quality regarding issuers in China and other emerging market countries, which could present heightened risks associated with investments in these markets.
- **Currency Risk:** The risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the Fund's investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies.
- **Equity Securities Risk:** Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.
- **ETF Risk:** An investment in an exchange-traded fund is an investment in another investment company and therefore, the Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETFs in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund's own fees and expenses. As a result, the cost of investing will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs and may be higher than mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below net asset value; (ii) there may be an inactive trading market for an ETF; (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted, delisted, or suspended on the listing exchange; and (iv) the ETF may fail to achieve close correlation with the index that it tracks.
- **Foreign Economy Risk:** The economies of certain foreign markets often do not compare favorably with that of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position. Certain such economies may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures.
- **Governmental Supervision and Regulation/Accounting Standards Risk:** Many foreign governments supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities less than does the United States. Some countries may not have laws to protect investors comparable to the U.S. securities laws. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder for Fund management to completely and accurately determine a company's financial condition.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** The risk that investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies, due to less liquid markets, and adverse economic, political, diplomatic, financial, and regulatory factors. Foreign governments also may impose limits on investment and repatriation and impose taxes. Any of these events could cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline.

- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** From time to time the Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in issuers located in a limited number of countries. If the Fund concentrates its investments in this manner, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries will have a significant impact on its investment performance. The Fund's investment performance may also be more volatile if it concentrates its investments in certain countries, especially emerging market countries.
- **Growth Style Risk:** Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are generally more sensitive to investor perceptions and market movements. In addition, growth stocks as a group may be out of favor at times and underperform the overall equity market for long periods while the market concentrates on other types of stocks, such as "value" stocks.
- **Management Risk:** The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the investment adviser, including but not limited to the Adviser's integration of ESG factors into its research analysis, will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.
- **Market Risk:** The values of, and/or the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline due to factors that are specifically related to a particular company, as well as general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation rates and/or investor expectations concerning such rates, changes in interest rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. Securities markets are volatile and may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, regulatory, political, or economic developments. Different sectors of the market and different security types may react differently to such developments. Geopolitical events, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are global economic powers, may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to increased market volatility, and may have adverse long-term effects. Events such as environmental and natural disasters, public health crises (such as epidemics and pandemics), social unrest, and cybersecurity incidents, and governments' reactions to such events, could cause uncertainty in the markets and may adversely affect the performance of the global economy.
- **China Risk:** Investing in Chinese securities is riskier than investing in U.S. securities. Investing in China involves risk of loss due to nationalization, expropriation, and confiscation of assets and property. Losses may also occur due to new or expanded restrictions on foreign investments or repatriation of capital. Participants in the Chinese market are subject to less regulation and oversight than participants in the U.S. market. This may lead to trading volatility, difficulty in the settlement and recording of transactions, and uncertainty in interpreting and applying laws and regulations. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in the economies of any of China's key trading partners may adversely affect the securities of Chinese issuers. Regional conflict could also have an adverse effect on the Chinese economy.
- **Mid-Cap Risk:** Medium-sized companies are usually less stable in price and less liquid than larger, more established companies. Therefore, they generally involve greater risk.
- **Non-Diversification Risk:** Because the Fund is non-diversified and may invest a larger portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than a diversified fund, an investment in the Fund could fluctuate in value more than an investment in a diversified fund.
- **Opportunity Risk:** The risk of missing out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of the opportunity are tied up in less advantageous investments.
- **Sector Risk:** Although the Fund may not "concentrate" (invest 25% or more of its net assets) in any industry, it may focus its investments from time to time on one or more economic sectors. To the extent that it does so, developments affecting companies in that sector or sectors will likely have a magnified effect on the Fund's NAV and total returns and may subject the Fund to greater risk of loss. Accordingly, the Fund could be considerably more volatile than a broad-based market index or other mutual funds that are diversified across a greater number of securities and sectors.
- **Settlement Risk:** Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically generated by the settlement of U.S. investments. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, it may lose money if the value of the security

then declines or, if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Fund could be liable to that party for any losses incurred. Dividends or interest on, or proceeds from the sale of, foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes on income from sources in such countries.

- **Small-Cap Risk:** The risk that securities of small-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies. Generally the smaller the company size, the greater the risk. Small-capitalization companies may have limited product lines or financial resources, or may be dependent upon a small or inexperienced management group and their securities may trade less frequently and in lower volume than the securities of larger companies, which could lead to higher transaction costs.
- **Valuation Risk:** The risk that the Fund has valued certain of its securities at a higher price than it can sell them.

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Class shares of the Fund for the past calendar year and show how the Fund's average annual total returns for one year, and since inception, before and after taxes, compare with those of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net Dividend), a broad measure of market performance. Total returns would have been lower had certain fees and expenses not been waived or reimbursed. Past performance, both before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at <https://www.polencapital.com/strategies/emerging-markets-growth-strategy> or by calling the Fund toll-free at (888) 678-6024.



Calendar Year-to-Date Total Return as of June 30, 2022: (22.53)%

During the periods shown in the chart:

Best Quarter	Worst Quarter
2.44%	(8.78)%
(June 30, 2021)	(September 30, 2021)

Polen Emerging Markets Growth Fund — Institutional Class Shares Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2021	1 Year	Since Inception October 16, 2020
Return Before Taxes	(11.96)%	(4.16)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(11.96)%	(4.16)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	(7.08)%	(3.16)%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net Dividend) (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes) ¹	(2.54)%	12.58%

¹ The MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net Dividend) captures large and mid-cap representation across 24 Emerging Market Countries. With 1,398 constituents, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net Dividend) covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

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 your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns shown are for Institutional Class shares; after-tax returns for Investor Class shares will vary.

Management of the Fund

Investment Advisers

Polen Capital Management, LLC serves as the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Damian Bird, Head of Team, Portfolio Manager and Analyst, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. He has been a member of Polen Capital's Emerging Markets Growth Team since joining Polen Capital's UK-based participating affiliate in 2019.

Dafydd Lewis, Portfolio Manager and Analyst, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since April 2021. He has been a member of Polen Capital's Emerging Markets Growth Team since joining Polen Capital's UK-based participating affiliate in 2021.

Rishikesh Patel, Portfolio Manager, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since March 2023. He has been a member of Polen Capital's Emerging Markets Growth, Emerging Markets ex China Growth and India Growth Teams since joining Polen Capital in 2022.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum Investment Requirements

Account Type	Minimum	Institutional Class	Investor Class
Regular Accounts	Initial Investment	\$100,000	\$3,000
	Additional Investments	\$0	\$100
Individual Retirement Accounts	Initial Investment	\$100,000	\$2,000
	Additional Investments	\$0	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	Initial Investment	\$100,000	\$2,000
	Additional Investments	\$0	\$100

You can only purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on days the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") is open and through the means described below.

Purchase or Redemption by Mail:

Regular Mail:
 Polen Emerging Markets Growth Fund
 FundVantage Trust
 c/o BNY Mellon Investment Servicing
 P.O. Box 534445
 Pittsburgh, PA 15253-4445

Overnight Mail:
 Polen Emerging Markets Growth Fund
 FundVantage Trust
 c/o BNY Mellon Investment Servicing
 Attention: 534445
 500 Ross Street, 154-0520
 Pittsburgh, PA 15262
 (888) 678-6024

Purchase by Wire:

Please contact Fund shareholder services ("Shareholder Services") toll-free at (888) 678-6024 for current wire instructions.

Redemption by Telephone:

Please call Shareholder Services toll-free at (888) 678-6024.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains. Such distributions are not currently taxable when shares are held through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. However, subsequent withdrawals from any tax-deferred account in which the shares are held may be subject to federal income tax.

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 financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and/or for related services to shareholders. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other financial 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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