

POLEN INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND

A Series of FundVantage Trust

Summary Prospectus – September 1, 2022

Class/Ticker: Institutional Class (POIIX)/Investor Class (POIRX)

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/international-growth-fund/>. 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 International 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	0.85%	0.85%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.18%	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	1.28%	1.03%
Fees and/or Expenses Recouped ¹	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement¹	1.29%	1.04%

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 1.10% (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 \$10,000 in Investor Class shares and Institutional 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	\$131	\$407	\$703	\$1,546
Institutional Class	\$106	\$329	\$570	\$1,260

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 35% of the average value of its portfolio.

Summary of Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund typically invests in a focused portfolio of approximately 25 to 35 common stocks of large capitalization companies (market capitalizations greater than \$10 billion at the time of purchase), including companies in both developed and emerging markets, that, in the Adviser’s opinion, have a sustainable competitive advantage. In addition, the Fund may from time to time purchase common stock, including the common stock of medium capitalization or “mid-cap” companies (market capitalizations greater than \$2 billion but less than \$10 billion at the time of purchase), that do not meet this criteria if, in the Adviser’s opinion, the stock represents a particularly attractive investment opportunity. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in non-U.S. equity securities. Non-U.S. equity securities are securities of companies that (i) have their principal securities trading market outside the U.S.; (ii) alone or on a consolidated basis derive 50% or more of annual revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed outside the U.S.; (iii) are organized under the laws of, and have a principal office in, a country other than the U.S.; (iv) are depositary receipts of issuers described in (i) and (iii) above; or (v) are exchange-traded funds that invest in a country or countries other than the U.S. While the Fund will, under normal market conditions invest in at least three different countries, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund will ordinarily invest in approximately six or more countries. Consistent with its investment criteria, the Fund may invest in certain emerging market companies. Emerging market companies are companies that (i) have their principal securities trading market in an emerging country; (ii) alone or on a consolidated basis derive 50% or more of annual revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed in emerging countries; (iii) are organized under the laws of, and have a principal office in, an emerging country, (iv) are depositary receipts of issuers described in (i) and (iii) above, or (v) are exchange-traded funds that invest in an emerging country or countries.

“Emerging countries” include those 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 an intensive fundamental research process 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 large capitalization growth companies that it believes has 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.

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.

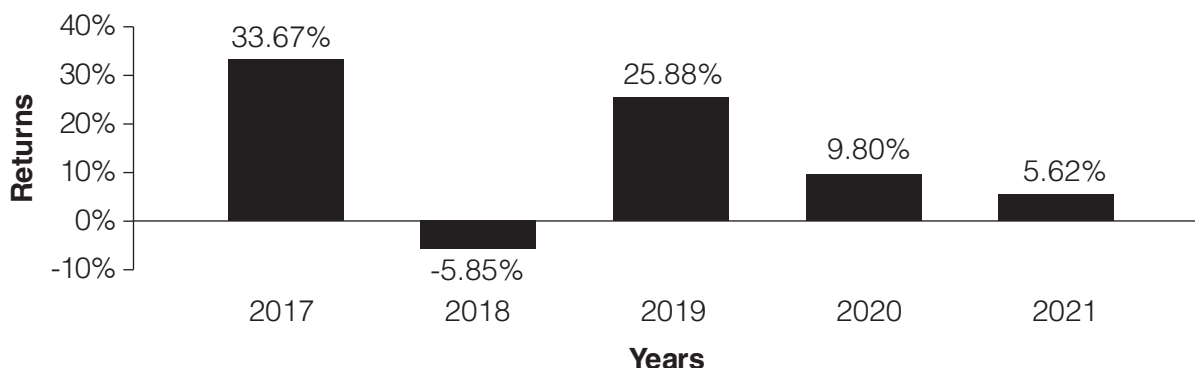
- **Currency Risk:** Investment in foreign securities involves currency risk associated with securities that trade or are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and which may be affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. An increase in the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to a foreign currency may cause the U.S. dollar value of an investment in that country to decline. Foreign currencies also are subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government controls.
- **Emerging Markets Risk:** Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Their development may be negatively impacted by less stable governments. 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.
- **Equity Securities Risk:** Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition, historical and prospective earnings of the company, interest rates, investor perceptions and overall market and economic conditions. The prices of securities change in response to many factors including the value of its assets.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign stocks may underperform U.S. stocks and may be more volatile than U.S. stocks. Risks relating to investments in foreign securities (including, but not limited to, depositary receipts) include: currency exchange rate fluctuation; less available public information about the issuers of securities; less stringent regulatory standards; lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; and country risks including less liquidity, high inflation rates, unfavorable economic practices; political instability and expropriation and nationalization risks. The Fund's investment in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes, and to the extent that is the case, the Fund's return on such investments will be decreased.
- **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.
- **Large Cap Risk:** Large cap risk is the risk that stocks of larger companies may underperform relative to those of small and mid-sized companies. Large cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Valuation Risk:** The risk that the Fund has valued certain of its securities at a higher price than it can sell them.
- **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.

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 five calendar years 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 All Country World[®] Index ("ACWI")(ex-USA) (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/international-growth-fund> or by calling the Fund toll-free at (888) 678-6024.

Institutional Class Annual Total Returns



Calendar Year-to-Date Total Return as of June 30, 2022: (29.24)%

During the periods shown in the chart

Best Quarter	Worst Quarter
15.26% (June 30, 2020)	(16.60)% (March 31, 2020)

Polen International Growth Fund — Institutional Class Shares Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2021	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (December 30, 2016)
Return Before Taxes	5.62%	12.93%	12.93%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.62%	12.86%	12.86%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	3.33%	10.33%	10.33%
MSCI ACWI (ex-USA) (Net Dividend) (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes) ¹	7.82%	9.60%	9.69%
Polen International Growth Fund — Investor Class Shares Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2021			Since Inception (March 15, 2017)
Return Before Taxes		5.38%	11.18%
MSCI ACWI (ex-USA) (Net Dividend) (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes) ¹		7.82%	10.58%

¹ The MSCI All Country World[®] Index ("ACWI") (ex-USA) (Net Dividend) captures large and mid-cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets countries (excluding the US) and 24 Emerging Markets countries. With 2,311 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global equity opportunity set outside the US.

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 Adviser

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

Portfolio Managers

Todd Morris, Portfolio Manager and Analyst, has served as Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2017. He has been a member of Polen Capital’s Large Company Growth Team since joining the firm in 2011.

Daniel Fields, Portfolio Manager and Analyst, has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since January 2019. He has been a member of Polen Capital’s Large Company Growth Team since joining the firm in 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum Investment Requirements

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

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 International Growth Fund
 FundVantage Trust
 c/o BNY Mellon Investment Servicing
 P.O. Box 9829
 Providence, RI 02940-8029

Overnight Mail:
 Polen International Growth Fund
 FundVantage Trust
 c/o BNY Mellon Investment Servicing
 4400 Computer Drive
 Westborough, MA 01581-1722
 (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:

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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