



CULLEN HIGH DIVIDEND EQUITY FUND

Retail Class
CHDEX

Class I
CHDVX

Class C
CHVCX

Class R1
CHDRX

Class R2
CHDPX

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

October 28, 2021

This summary prospectus is designed to provide investors with key fund information in a clear and concise format. Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's full prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's full prospectus and statement of additional information, each dated October 28, 2021 and most recent annual report to shareholders, dated June 30, 2021 are all incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. All this information may be obtained at no cost either: online at www.cullenfunds.com or by calling Cullen Funds at 1-877-485-8586.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Cullen High Dividend Equity Fund (the “High Dividend Fund” or the “Fund”) is to seek long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the High Dividend Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

	Retail Class	Class C	Class I	Class R1	Class R2
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed) ^a	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

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

	Retail Class	Class C	Class I	Class R1	Class R2
Management Fee	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.25%
Other Expenses ^b	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.10%
Acquired Fund Fees & Expenses	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ^c	1.34%	2.09%	1.09%	1.59%	1.35%
Less Expense Reduction/ Reimbursement ^d	-0.34%	-0.34%	-0.34%	-0.09%	-0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.00%	1.75%	0.75%	1.50%	1.25%

- a You will be charged a 2% redemption fee if you redeem or exchange shares of the High Dividend Fund within seven (7) days of purchase. The redemption fee is payable to the High Dividend Fund and is intended to benefit the remaining shareholders by reducing the cost of short term trading. The High Dividend Fund's Transfer Agent charges a \$15 wire redemption fee to shareholders who elect to redeem by wire transfer.*
- b Other expenses, which include custodian, transfer agency, shareholder servicing plan fees and other customary fund expenses, are based on actual amounts from the High Dividend Fund's statement of operations for its most recently completed fiscal year.*
- c The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in the table above may not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets as reported in the “Financial Highlights” section of the Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the High Dividend Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.*
- d Cullen Capital Management LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to limit the Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest, taxes and extraordinary expenses) to not more than 1.00% for Retail Class shares, 1.75% for Class C shares, 0.75% for Class I shares, 1.50% for Class R1 shares and 1.25% for Class R2 shares, through October 31, 2022 (the “Termination Date”). The Adviser may, due to a recapture provision of the written fee waiver and expense reimbursement agreement (the “Agreement”), recapture any expenses or fees it has reduced or reimbursed within a three-year period from the date of reimbursement, provided that recapture does not cause the High Dividend Fund to exceed existing expense limitations. The Agreement to limit the Net Annual Operating Expenses may not be terminated by either the High Dividend Fund or the Adviser prior to the Termination Date.*

Expense Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the High Dividend Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the High Dividend Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and that the High Dividend Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Retail Class	\$ 102	\$ 391	\$ 701	\$1,581
Class C	\$ 178	\$ 622	\$1,092	\$2,391
Class I	\$ 77	\$ 313	\$ 568	\$1,297
Class R1	\$ 153	\$ 493	\$ 857	\$1,879
Class R2	\$ 127	\$ 418	\$ 729	\$1,613

* *The Expense Example amounts assume that the expense limitation and reimbursement agreement remains in effect only through October 31, 2022. Thus, the 3 years, 5 years and 10 years examples reflect expense limitation and reimbursement only for the first year.*

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The High Dividend Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (“portfolio turnover”). A higher portfolio turnover rate will result in higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when High Dividend 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 High Dividend Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the High Dividend Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 40% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The High Dividend Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in dividend paying common stocks of medium-capitalization companies (which are companies with a typical capitalization range of between \$5 billion and \$12 billion at the time of investment) and large-capitalization companies (which are companies with a typical capitalization range greater than \$12 billion at the time of investment). As a point of comparison, a high dividend common stock that the High Dividend Fund would invest in would generally have a dividend yield greater than the average dividend yield of the equity securities in the S&P 500[®] Index.

The High Dividend Fund invests roughly similar amounts of its assets in each stock in the portfolio at the time of original purchase, although the portfolio is not systematically rebalanced. This approach avoids the overweighting of any individual security being purchased. The Adviser may sell portfolio stocks when they are no longer attractive based on their growth potential, dividend yield or price.

As part of its strategy, the High Dividend Fund, in order to generate additional income, may selectively write covered call options when it is deemed to be in the Fund's best interest. A call option is a short-term contract entitling the purchaser, in return for a premium paid, the right to buy the underlying equity security at a specified price upon exercise of the option at any time prior to its expiration. Writing a covered call option allows the High Dividend Fund to receive a premium. A call option gives the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying equity stock from the writer of the option at a given price during a specific period.

The High Dividend Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in foreign securities. These investments are generally made in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), which are depositary receipts for foreign securities denominated in U.S. dollars and traded on U.S. securities markets or available through a U.S. broker or dealer. ADRs may be purchased through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depositary, whereas a depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the

issuer of the depositary security. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities and the depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts.

The High Dividend Fund generally invests substantially all of its assets in common stocks and ADRs but may invest in other equity securities, which can include convertible debt, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that invest primarily in equity securities, warrants, rights, equity interests in real estate investment trusts (REITs), equity interests in master limited partnerships (MLPs), and preferred stocks.

The Fund will not engage in derivatives except to the extent that the writing of covered call options is deemed to involve derivatives.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Like all investments, investing in the High Dividend Fund involves risks, including the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest.

General Stock Risks. The High Dividend Fund's major risks are those of investing in the stock market, which can mean that the High Dividend Fund may experience sudden, unpredictable declines in value, as well as periods of poor performance. Periods of poor performance and declines in value of the High Dividend Fund's underlying equity investments can be caused, and also be further prolonged, by many circumstances that can confront the global economy such as declining consumer and business confidence, malfunctioning credit markets, increased unemployment, reduced levels of capital expenditure, fluctuating commodity prices, bankruptcies, and other circumstances, all of which can individually and collectively have direct effects on the valuation and/or earnings power of the companies in which the High Dividend Fund invests. Stock markets worldwide experience volatility as a result of market participants reacting to economic data and market indicators that contradict previous assumptions and estimates. At times, these reactions have created scenarios where investors and traders have redeemed their investments/holdings *en masse*, thereby creating additional and often significant downward price pressure than might be experienced in less volatile periods. In the future, market participants' views on the valuation and/or earnings power of a company and the overall state of the economy can cause similar significant short-term and long-term volatility in the value of the High Dividend Fund's shares. As a result, you could lose money investing in the High Dividend Fund.

Medium-Capitalization Companies Risk. The High Dividend Fund may invest in the stocks of medium-capitalization companies. Medium-capitalization companies often have narrower markets and limited managerial and financial resources compared to those of larger, more established companies. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business reversals, which could increase the volatility of the High Dividend Fund's portfolio.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in the stocks of large-capitalization companies. Securities issued by large-capitalization companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. However, larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Value Style Investing Risk. Different types of equity investment strategies tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions, and the performance resulting from the High Dividend Fund's "value" investment style may sometimes be lower than that of equity funds following other styles of investment.

Foreign Securities Risk. Foreign investments involve additional risks, which include currency exchange-rate fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards, and less-strict regulation of securities markets. More specific risks include:

- future political and economic developments,
- the imposition of foreign withholding taxes on dividend and interest income payable on the securities,
- the possible establishment of exchange controls,
- the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign investments, and
- the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of amounts due with respect to such securities.

You may lose money by investing in the High Dividend Fund if any of the following occur:

- foreign stock markets decline in value,
- the High Dividend Fund has difficulty selling smaller capitalization or emerging market stocks during a turbulent market due to lower liquidity,
- the value of a foreign currency declines relative to the U.S. dollar, or
- political, social or economic instability in a foreign country causes the value of the High Dividend Fund's investments to decline.

All of the risks of investing in foreign securities are heightened by investing in emerging markets. Emerging markets have been more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies. ADRs are subject to the risks of foreign investments and may not always track the price of the underlying foreign security. Even when denominated in U.S. currency, the depositary receipts are subject to currency risk if the underlying security is denominated in a foreign currency.

Options or Covered Call Writing. The Fund may write (i.e., sell) covered call options on the securities or instruments in which it may invest and to enter into closing purchase transactions with respect to certain of such options. The market price of the call will, in most instances, move in conjunction with the price of the underlying equity security. However, if the security rises in value and the call is exercised, the High Dividend Fund may not participate fully in the market appreciation of the security, which may negatively affect your investment return. The Fund's writing of covered call options is also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted new regulations governing the use of certain derivatives by registered investment companies ("Rule 18f-4"). The Fund will be required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Once implemented, Rule 18f-4 will impose limits on the amount of certain derivatives the fund can enter into, eliminate the asset segregation framework currently used by funds to comply with Section 18 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), treat derivatives as senior securities and require funds whose use of derivatives (including for purposes of Rule 18f-4, covered call options) is more than a limited specified exposure amount to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager.

The U.S. government is considering adopting and implementing other new, additional regulations governing derivatives markets, which new regulations may impact options or covered call writing, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin, reporting and registration requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional U.S. or other regulations may make derivatives more costly, impose reporting and other obligations on the Fund in connection with its investments in derivatives, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Future regulatory developments may impact the Fund's ability to invest or remain invested in certain derivatives. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented on the ability of the Fund to use derivative products, including options or covered calls, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Market Disruptions Risk; Sovereign Debt Crises Risks. The global financial markets have in recent years undergone pervasive and fundamental disruptions. This global market turmoil has led to increased market volatility. Consumer and business confidence remains fragile and subject to possible reversal for a variety of reasons, including political uncertainty, and high and growing debt levels by many consumers, business institutions and governments in the United States, certain countries in Europe and elsewhere around the world. The securities of the United States, as well as several countries across Europe and Asia, have in recent years been, or are at risk of being, downgraded, and sovereign debt crises have persisted in certain countries in those regions. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. These events and circumstances could result in further market disruptions that could adversely affect financial markets on a global basis.

A recent outbreak of an infectious coronavirus has developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

REIT Investment Risk. In addition to the risks facing real estate-related securities, such as a decline in property values due to increasing vacancies, a decline in rents resulting from unanticipated economic, legal or technological developments or a decline in the price of securities of real estate companies due to a failure of borrowers to pay their loans or poor management, investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, may engage in dilutive offerings of securities and may be more volatile than other securities. REIT issuers may also fail to maintain their exemptions from investment company registration or fail to qualify for the “dividends paid deduction” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”), which allows REITs to reduce their corporate taxable income for dividends paid to their shareholders. Ordinary REIT dividends received by the Fund and distributed to the Fund’s shareholders will generally be taxable as ordinary income and will not constitute “qualified dividend income.” However, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, a non-corporate taxpayer who is a direct REIT shareholder may claim a 20% “qualified business income” deduction for ordinary REIT dividends, and a regulated investment company may report dividends as eligible for this deduction to the extent the regulated investment company’s income is derived from ordinary REIT dividends (reduced by allocable regulated investment company expenses). A shareholder may treat the dividends as such provided the regulated investment company and the shareholder satisfy applicable holding period requirements.

Government Intervention Risk. The global financial markets have in the past few years gone through pervasive and fundamental disruptions which have led to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. Such intervention has in certain cases been implemented on an “emergency” basis, suddenly and substantially eliminating market participants’ ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions. In addition, these interventions have typically been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets as well as previously successful investment strategies.

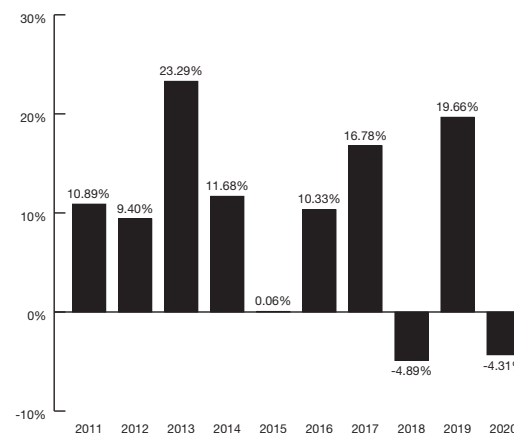
Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, swaps, currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives are subject to margin requirements. Implementation of regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of swaps and other derivatives may increase the costs to the Funds of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the shares of the High Dividend Fund by showing the variability of the Retail Class’s returns (the class with the longest period of annual returns). The bar chart shows the total return of the High Dividend Fund by showing the changes in the High Dividend Fund’s performance from year to year (on a calendar year basis). The table shows the High Dividend Fund’s average annual total return over time compared with a broad-based market index. Both the bar chart and table assume that all dividends and distributions are reinvested in the High Dividend Fund. Remember, the High Dividend Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the High Dividend Fund will perform in the future. Prior to October 7, 2004, the shares of the High Dividend Fund had no specific class designation. As of that date, all of the then outstanding shares were redesignated as Retail Class shares.

Updated performance information, including its current net asset value, is available at www.cullenfunds.com or by calling 1-877-485-8586.

Year-by-Year Total Return as of December 31, 2020



The High Dividend Fund’s 2021 year-to-date total return through September 30, 2021 was 17.13%.

BEST AND WORST QUARTER RETURNS (for the period reflected in the bar chart above)

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	12.88%	Q2/2020
Lowest Return	-26.24%	Q1/2020

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception⁽¹⁾
HIGH DIVIDEND FUND, RETAIL CLASS				
Returns before taxes	-4.31%	7.01%	8.90%	7.55%
Returns after taxes on distributions ⁽²⁾	-6.70%	4.77%	7.21%	6.13%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	-0.96%	5.34%	7.01%	5.92%
HIGH DIVIDEND FUND, CLASS I				
Returns before taxes	-4.06%	7.26%	9.16%	7.16%
HIGH DIVIDEND FUND, CLASS C				
Returns before taxes	-5.04%	6.21%	8.09%	6.11%
HIGH DIVIDEND FUND, CLASS R1				
Returns before taxes	-4.72%	6.47%	8.36%	8.64%
HIGH DIVIDEND FUND, CLASS R2				
Returns before taxes	-4.55%	6.75%	8.59%	8.96%
S&P 500 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.88%	10.24%

⁽¹⁾ The High Dividend Fund Class I shares were first offered on October 7, 2004, Class C shares were first offered on October 7, 2004, Class R1 shares were first offered on March 3, 2010 and Class R2 shares were first offered on March 4, 2010. The returns for the index have been calculated using the inception date of the Retail Class Shares, which commenced on August 1, 2003.

⁽²⁾ After-tax returns are shown for only Retail Class shares. After-tax returns for Class I, Class C, Class R1 and Class R2 shares will differ. 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. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred or tax-exempt arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Cullen Capital Management LLC serves as the investment adviser to the High Dividend Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

James P. Cullen, the Adviser's Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and controlling member, has been a portfolio manager of the High Dividend Fund since the Fund's inception on August 1, 2003. He is also a founder of Schafer Cullen Capital Management, Inc., a registered investment adviser, and has been its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since December 1982.

Jennifer Chang has served as a co-portfolio manager of the High Dividend Fund since April 14, 2014. Ms. Chang currently serves as Portfolio Manager and Executive Director at the Adviser and has worked there since 2006.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase or redeem shares of the High Dividend Fund on days the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading by written request to the addresses below, by wire transfer, by telephone at 1-877-485-8586 or through any broker/dealer organization that has a sales agreement with the Fund's distributor. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are only permitted if you previously established these options on your account.

Regular mail: Cullen Funds, P.O. Box 13584, Denver, Colorado 80201

Overnight mail: Cullen Funds, 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203

The High Dividend Fund accepts investment in the following minimum amounts:

Share Class:	Initial	Additional
Retail Class -Regular Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Retail Class -IRAs and UGMA/UTMA Accounts, Simple IRA, SEP-IRA, 403(b)(7), Keogh, Pension Plan and Profit Sharing Plan Accounts	\$250	\$50
Class C -Regular Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Class C -IRAs and UGMA/UTMA Accounts, Simple IRA, SEP-IRA, 403(b)(7), Keogh, Pension Plan and Profit Sharing Plan Accounts	\$250	\$50
Class I	\$1,000,000	\$100
Class R1	none	none
Class R2	none	none

- A registered investment adviser may aggregate all client accounts investing in Class I shares of the High Dividend Fund to meet the investment minimum.
- If you use an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP") for a regular account for the Retail Class or Class C shares, the initial investment minimum to open an account is \$50 and the additional investment minimum is \$50.
- If you use an AIP for a custodial or retirement plan account for the Retail Class or Class C shares, the initial investment minimum to open an account as well as the monthly additional investment amount is \$25.

TAX INFORMATION

The High Dividend Fund's distributions to you are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case such distributions can be subject to U.S. federal income tax as ordinary income when distributed to, or received by, you from such tax-deferred arrangement.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the High Dividend Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial adviser), the High Dividend Fund and/or its Adviser 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 financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the High Dividend Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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