Catholic Responsible Investments Funds

CATHOLIC RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENTS MAGNUS 75/25 FUND

Investor Shares: CMUVX
Institutional Shares: CMUSX

Summary Prospectus

December 6, 2021

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 complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at https://cbisonline.com/us/. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 866-348-6466, by sending an e-mail request to CRIFund@seic.com, or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated December 6, 2021, as they may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

Investment Objective

The Catholic Responsible Investments Magnus 75/25 Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve current income and long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell Investor Shares and Institutional Shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in Institutional Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 30 days)	0.00%

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

	Investor Shares	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.00%	0.00%
Other Expenses[1]	0.22%	0.07%
Shareholder Servicing Fee	0.15%	None
Other Operating Expenses	0.07%	0.07%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)[2]	0.42%	0.42%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.64%	0.49%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements[3]	(0.07)%	(0.07)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.57%	0.42%

1 Other Operating Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

2 AFFE are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds, and are estimated for the current fiscal year.

3 Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc. (the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Shareholder Servicing Fees,

interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, AFFE, fees and expenses incurred in connection with tax reclaim recovery services, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and other non-routine expenses, such as litigation expenses (collectively, "excluded expenses")) from exceeding 0.00% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Investor Shares and Institutional Shares until October 31, 2023 (the "contractual expense limit"). This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Catholic Responsible Investments Funds (the "Trust"), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on October 31, 2023.

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 (including capped expenses for the period described in the footnote to the fee table) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	**3 Years**
Investor Shares	$58	$188
Institutional Shares	$43	$140

Portfolio Turnover

Because the Fund buys and sells shares of other Catholic Responsible Investments Funds mutual funds (the "Underlying Funds"), the Fund is not expected to incur transaction costs directly. However, as a shareholder in the Underlying Funds, the Fund indirectly 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 total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, it does not have portfolio turnover information to report.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is a "fund of funds," meaning that it seeks to achieve its objective by investing in other Catholic Responsible Investments Funds mutual funds (the "Underlying Funds") that represent a variety of asset classes and investment styles. The Fund's asset allocation strategy emphasizes

investments in equity securities (and certain other instruments described below) in an amount equal to 75% of its assets and exposure to fixed-income securities in an amount equal to 25% of its assets. Under normal circumstances, the Fund does not make direct investments into assets other than the underlying Catholic Responsible Investments Funds indicated in the chart below, government securities and short-term paper.

The following table indicates the fund's neutral mix; that is, how the fund's investments generally will be allocated among the major asset classes over the long term. The table also shows the neutral weightings of each underlying fund currently being used within the various asset classes. This information is as of the date of this prospectus.

Equity Securities (Stock Funds)	**75.00%**	**Fixed-Income Securities (Bond Funds)**	**25.00%**
Catholic Responsible Investments Equity Index Fund	33.75%	Catholic Responsible Investments Ultra Short Bond Fund	0.00%
Catholic Responsible Investments Multi-Style US Equity Fund	15.00%	Catholic Responsible Investments Short Duration Bond Fund	6.25%
Catholic Responsible Investments International Equity Fund	15.00%	Catholic Responsible Investments Opportunistic Bond Fund	6.25%
Catholic Responsible Investments Small-Cap Fund	7.50%	Catholic Responsible Investments Bond Fund	12.50%
Catholic Responsible Investments International Small-Cap Fund	3.75%		

The Adviser regularly reviews the Fund and may make changes to the Fund's asset class allocations that deviate from the neutral mix to emphasize investments that the Adviser believes will provide the most favorable outlook for achieving the Fund's long-term objective. The Fund may also deviate from the neutral mix due to differences in asset class performance or prevailing market conditions. To do this, the Adviser will rely on the experience of its investment personnel and its evaluation of the overall financial markets, including, but not limited to, information about the economy, interest rates, and the long-term absolute and relative returns of various asset classes. Consideration will also be given to the investment styles of the managers of the Underlying Funds and their historic patterns of performance relative to their asset class and to other Underlying Funds. Under normal circumstances, however, the Fund will not deviate more than 2.5% from its targeted allocation of Underlying Funds.

The following table shows the Fund's target asset class allocations generally. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's general target asset class allocations may vary up to 5% in either direction.

	Equity Securities (Stock Funds)	**Fixed-Income Securities (Bond Funds)**
Target Allocation	75.00%	25.00%
Permissible Range	70-80%	20-30%

Catholic Responsible Investing

The Fund, through its investments in the Underlying Funds, will invest its assets in a manner consistent with the components, details and definitions of Catholic Responsible Investing ("CRI") as adopted from time to time by the De La Salle Brothers of the Christian Schools. CRI is an investment strategy designed specifically to help investors seek sound financial returns while remaining faithful to the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. The components and details of CRI are intended to reflect both the charism (or founding spirit) and the current teachings of the Roman Catholic Church and, as such, the components and details are as adopted from time to time by the De La Salle Brothers of the Christian Schools, currently through the action of its civil entity, the Adviser.

CRI blends core Roman Catholic Church teaching with a disciplined, diversified investment process aimed at delivering competitive, risk-adjusted returns over time. Currently, the three components of CRI are Catholic investment screening, active ownership and diversified investment management. For more information about the Fund's policy to invest consistent with CRI and these three components, please see the section of the Fund's Prospectus entitled "More Information about the Funds' Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks, Fundamental Investment Policy of Catholic Responsible Investing."

As part of the Fund's Catholic Responsible Investing Process, the Adviser maintains a master list of global securities that are restricted from inclusion in an underlying Fund's portfolio. While the Catholic Responsible Investing screening criteria are designed to exclude certain companies or investments from the potential investment universe because these companies operate businesses deemed inconsistent with Catholic values, the Adviser does not anticipate this reduction to have a material impact on an underlying Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, and consequently does not anticipate this reduction to have a material impact on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. With respect to the Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in, the Adviser seeks to balance the impact of the Catholic Responsible Investing screening criteria by either overweighting select portfolio holdings or substituting additional holdings so that the Fund's overall portfolio composition is adjusted to achieve its investment objective.

As a result, Fund performance (and an underlying Fund's performance) may be different than a fund with a similar investment strategy that does not invest in accordance with Catholic Responsible Investing screening criteria.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.**

Asset Allocation Risk — The Fund is subject to asset allocation risk, which is the risk that the selection of the Underlying Funds and the allocation of the Fund's assets among the various asset classes and market segments will cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective. The value of an investment in the Fund is based primarily on the prices of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. In turn, the price of each Underlying Fund is based on the value of its assets. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to its asset allocation among the Underlying Funds and its direct investments and the ability of the Underlying Funds to meet their investment objectives and for the direct investments to perform positively. If the Adviser's asset allocation strategy does not work as intended, the Fund may not achieve its objective.

Affiliated Fund Risk — In managing the Fund, the Adviser will have authority to select and substitute Underlying Funds. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting Underlying Funds because the fees paid to the Adviser by some Underlying Funds are higher than the fees paid by other underlying funds. However, the Adviser is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the Fund's best interests when selecting Underlying Funds. If an Underlying Fund holds interests in an affiliated fund, the Fund may be prohibited from purchasing shares of that Underlying Fund.

Investment in Underlying Funds Risk — The value of an investment in the Fund is based primarily on the prices of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. In turn, the price of each Underlying Fund is based on the value of its assets. The Fund, and thus its shareholders, bears its own direct expenses in addition to bearing a proportionate share of expenses of the Underlying Funds, which may make owning shares of the Fund more costly than owning shares of the Underlying Funds directly. Before investing in the Fund, investors should assess the risks associated with the Underlying Funds and the types of investments made by those Underlying Funds. These risks include any combination of the risks described below, although the Fund's exposure to a particular risk will be proportionate to the Fund's overall asset allocation and Underlying Fund allocation. The Fund is exposed indirectly to the following risks because of its investments in Underlying Funds.

Market Risk — The prices of and the income generated by Underlying Funds' securities may decline in response to, among other things,

investor sentiment, general economic and market conditions, regional or global instability, and currency and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways.

Equity Risk — The risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of equity securities will fluctuate in response to factors affecting a particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Broad movements in financial markets may adversely affect the price of the Fund's investments, regardless of how well the companies in which the Underlying Fund invests perform. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stock holders such as the Fund.

Large-Capitalization Company Risk — The large capitalization companies in which an Underlying Fund may invest may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk — The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which an Underlying Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid- capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Foreign Company Risk — Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through depositary receipts and P-Notes, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the U.S. Offerings of securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and foreign companies are generally not subject to the regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by an Underlying Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio.

Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Underlying Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Underlying Fund. While depositary receipts provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in depositary receipts continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk — An Underlying Fund's investments in emerging markets securities, including A Shares of Chinese companies purchased through Stock Connect, are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are more concentrated and less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries may consist of companies with smaller market capitalizations and may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. In certain emerging markets, governments have historically exercised substantial control over the economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

Fixed Income Market Risk — The prices of Underlying Funds' fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Underlying Funds' fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk — Corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a rise in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest

rates. A low interest rate environment may present greater interest rate risk because there may be a greater likelihood of rates increasing and rates may increase more rapidly.

U.S. Government Securities Risk — Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources.

Duration Risk — The longer-term securities in which an Underlying Fund may invest tend to be more volatile than shorter-term securities. A portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration is more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a portfolio with a shorter average portfolio duration.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher the duration, the more volatile the security.

Geographic Focus Risk — To the extent that it focuses at times its investments in a particular country or geographic region, an Underlying Fund may be more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within that country or geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Indexing Strategy/Index Tracking Risk — Certain Underlying Funds are managed with an indexing investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the Underlying Index or of the actual securities comprising the Underlying Index. This differs from an actively-managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund's performance may be less favorable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the Underlying Index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the Underlying Index and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the Fund. The Fund's performance may not match the performance of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses, including taxes, not applicable to the Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the

composition of the Index. As discussed below, the Fund's performance may also be affected because of the impact of the Adviser's Catholic Responsible Investment criteria on the portfolio holdings of the Fund. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested at times, generally as a result of cash flows into or out of the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk — Asset-backed securities are securities backed by non-mortgage assets such as company receivables, truck and auto loans, leases and credit card receivables. Asset-backed securities may be issued as pass-through certificates, which represent undivided fractional ownership interests in the underlying pools of assets. Therefore, repayment depends largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities. Asset-backed securities entail prepayment risk, which may vary depending on the type of asset, but is generally less than the prepayment risk associated with mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities present credit risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral that is comparable in quality to mortgage assets. If the issuer of an asset-backed security defaults on its payment obligations, there is the possibility that, in some cases, the Underlying Fund will be unable to possess and sell the underlying collateral and that the Fund's recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on the security. In the event of a default, the Underlying Fund may suffer a loss if it cannot sell collateral quickly and receive the amount it is owed.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk — Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

Derivatives Risk — Futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps are subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Many over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Leverage risk is the risk that a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on an Underlying Fund's performance. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Forward contracts and swap agreements are also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or may be valued incorrectly. Credit risk is described elsewhere in this section. Each of these risks could cause an Underlying Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of an initial investment. The other parties to certain derivative contracts present the same types of

credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. The use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

Capital Gain Risk — As of the date of this Prospectus a substantial portion of the Fund's net asset value is attributable to net unrealized capital gains on portfolio securities. If the Fund realizes capital gains in excess of realized capital losses in any fiscal year, it makes capital gain distributions to shareholders. You may receive distributions that are attributable to appreciation of portfolio securities that happened before you made your investment. Unless you purchase shares through a tax-advantaged account (such as an IRA or 401(k) plan), these distributions will be taxable to you even though they economically represent a return of a portion of your investment. You should consult your tax adviser about your investment in the Fund.

Catholic Values Investing Risk — The Fund considers the Adviser's Catholic Responsible Investment criteria in its investment process and may choose not to purchase, or may sell, including at inopportune times which would result in losses to the Fund, otherwise profitable investments in companies which have been identified as being in conflict with the Adviser's Catholic Responsible Investment criteria. This means that the Fund may underperform other similar mutual funds that do not consider these criteria when making investment decisions. In addition, there can be no guarantee that the activities of the companies identified by the Fund's investment process will align (or be perceived to align) with the principles contained in the Adviser's Catholic Responsible Investment criteria.

New Fund Risk — Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Performance Information

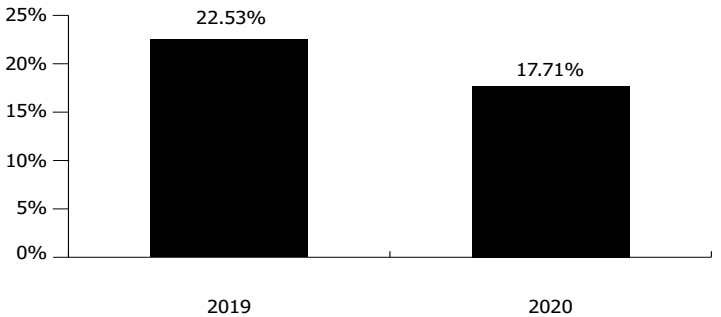
The performance shown in the bar chart and performance table is the performance of another investment vehicle (the "Predecessor Fund") prior to the commencement of the Fund's operations. Class A Shares of the Predecessor Fund reorganized into Investor Shares, and Class B Shares of the Predecessor Fund reorganized into Institutional Shares of the Fund on December 6, 2021. The Predecessor Fund was managed by the Adviser using investment policies, objectives and guidelines that were in all material respects equivalent to the management of the Fund. The Predecessor Fund

performance information in the bar chart and table has been adjusted to reflect Investor Shares expenses, and with respect to the table Institutional Shares. However, the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund and so it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund. If it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Certain financial statements of the Predecessor Fund are provided in Appendix C to the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

The bar chart and the Average Annual Total Returns table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Predecessor Fund's performance from year to year for the one year and since inception periods and by showing how the Predecessor Fund's average annual returns compare with the returns of a broad-based securities market index. Past performance assumes the reinvestment of all dividend income and capital gains distributions. The Fund's current performance for the most recent month end can be obtained by calling 866-348-6466. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable.

Annual Total Return for Years Ended December 31



Best Quarter	Worst Quarter
17.62%	(16.78)%
6/30/2020	3/31/2020

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. Year to date performance of Investor Shares (non-annualized and before taxes) as of September 30, 2021: 11.52%.

CATHOLIC RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENTS MAGNUS 75/25 FUND	1 Year	Since Inception (July 2, 2018)
Fund Returns Before Taxes		
Institutional Shares	17.94%	16.57%
Investor Shares	17.71%	16.38%
Custom Benchmark (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)*	16.30%	15.91%
Russell 3000® (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)†	20.89%	19.25%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)‡	7.51%	8.65%

* The Custom Benchmark is a blended benchmark composed of 25% of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 56.25% of the Russell 3000® Index, and 18.75% of the MSCI ACWI ex-US Index.

† The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the largest 3,000 US companies representing approximately 98% of the investable US equity market. The Russell 3000® Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive, unbiased and stable barometer of the broad market and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are included.

‡ The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad based index that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar denominated, fixed rate, taxable bond market.

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers

Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.

John Geissinger, CFA, Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Hoa Quach, CFA, Managing Director, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Constance Christian, CFA, Managing Director, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may generally purchase or redeem shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business.

To purchase Institutional or Investor Shares of the Fund, you must generally invest at least the minimums presented below. Systematic planned contributions are required to be at least $1,000.

Name of Fund	Investor Shares	Institutional Shares
Catholic Responsible Investments Magnus 75/25 Fund	$5,000	$15,000,000

The Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum investment amounts in its sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares by contacting the Fund directly by mail at: Catholic Responsible Investments Funds, P.O. Box 588, Portland, ME 04112 (Express Mail Address: Catholic Responsible Investments Funds, c/o Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor, Portland, ME 04101) or telephone at 866-348-6466.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other financial intermediary, contact that broker or financial intermediary to redeem your shares. Your broker or financial intermediary may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

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 web site for more information.

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