

**AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE FUNDS TRUST
("Trust")**

**SUPPLEMENT DATED March 6, 2018
TO THE PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
EACH DATED MARCH 1, 2018**

**AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
GLOBAL TACTICAL ALLOCATION FUND**
(Ticker Symbols: RMAIX, AARMX, ACRMX)

**AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
KANSAS TAX-EXEMPT BOND FUND**
(Ticker Symbols: SEKSX, IKSTX, IKTEX)

**AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
CARRET CORE PLUS FUND**
(Ticker Symbols: IISX, IBFSX)

**AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
HILLCREST SMALL CAP VALUE FUND**
(Ticker Symbols: HLCIX, HLCAX, HLCCX)

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Trust ("Board") held on February 22, 2018, the Board considered and unanimously approved a Form of Agreement and Plan of Reorganization ("Plan of Reorganization") to enable a proposed tax-free merger and reorganization of all of the assets and liabilities of the American Independence Global Tactical Allocation Fund, the American Independence Kansas Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, the American Independence Carret Core Plus Fund, and the American Independence Hillcrest Small-Cap Value Fund (each a "Fund" and, collectively, the "Funds") with an into and newly formed corresponding series of ALPS Series Trust having the same investment objectives, strategies and restrictions as the Funds (each an "Acquiring Fund" and, collectively, the "Acquiring Funds") in exchange for an equivalent dollar amount of shares of each comparable Acquiring Fund, akin to each class of shares of the Funds, which will be distributed to the shareholders of each of the Funds.

In making its decision to approve the Plan of Reorganization, the Board received and considered extensive, appropriate and necessary information on which to base its decision.

In conjunction with this approval, the Board directed MFA to take all steps necessary to seek the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the each of the Funds with respect to the Plan of Reorganization, including (i) assistance with the preparation and filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") of a proxy statement, prospectus and registration statement on Form N-14 relating to the Plan of Reorganization for the Funds, (ii) the preparation and filing with the SEC of any additional proxy solicitation materials, and (iii) arranging for and holding a Special Meeting of Shareholders of the Funds in order to the consider and approve the Plan of Reorganization.

Shareholders and investors will receive more information from Trust in connection with seeking approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each of the Funds of the Plan of Reorganization.

Please contact Robert Rokose at rrokose@manifoldpartners.com for further information about these matters.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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TO THE PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
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**AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
CARRET CORE PLUS FUND**
(Ticker Symbols: IISX, IBFSX)

**AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE U.S.
INFLATION-PROTECTED FUND**
(Ticker Symbols: FFIHX, FNIHX, FCIHX, AIPX)

**AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
HILLCREST SMALL CAP VALUE FUND**
(Ticker Symbols: HLCIX, HLCAX, HLCCX)

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Trust held on February 22, 2018, the Board of Trustees of the Trust ("Board") unanimously approved, among other things, a proposal that would enable an investment adviser to be controlled by Joseph Demmler, Nathan Eigerman and Kevin Orr ("New Adviser") to become the new investment adviser of the Trust on behalf of the Funds.

Manifold Fund Advisors LLC ("MFA") advised the Board on February 22, 2018 that MFA and New Adviser had agreed on terms to complete a transaction that will result in the transfer of the investment advisory business of MFA with and into New Adviser. In making its determination to approve New Adviser as the investment adviser of the Funds, following the completion of a proposed reorganization transaction between New Adviser and MFA, the Board received and evaluated extensive, appropriate and necessary information on which to base its decision. In conjunction with that determination, the Board directed MFA to take all steps necessary to seek approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds with respect to a new Investment Advisory Agreement with New Adviser, which would become effective upon the consummation of the proposed reorganization transaction between MFA and New Adviser. In seeking to rely on the safe harbor provided by Section 15(f) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, MFA and the New Adviser have agreed that no "unfair burden" will be imposed on the Funds as a result of the New Adviser becoming the investment adviser of the Trust for a period of two (2) years following the execution of an Investment Advisory Agreement by the New Adviser.

If a new Investment Advisory Agreement with New Adviser is approved by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds and the proposed reorganization of MFA's investment advisory business with and into New Adviser is consummated, New Adviser will enter into an Investment Advisory Agreement with the Trust and will become its new investment adviser. Up until that time, MFA will continue to serve as investment adviser to the Trust on behalf of each of the Funds.

Shareholders and investors will receive more information from Trust in connection with seeking approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds of a new Investment Advisory Agreement with New Adviser.

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AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

Summary Prospectus

March 1, 2018

American Independence Global Tactical Allocation Fund

Institutional		RMAIX		026762260
Class A		AARMX		026762252
Class C		ACRMX		026762245

The Fund's statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated March 1, 2018 are incorporated into and made part of this Summary Prospectus by reference. 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 online at www.americanindependence.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 866-410-2006 or by sending an e-mail request to info@americanindependence.com.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Not FDIC Insured • May Lose Value • No Bank Guarantee

Click here to view the fund's statutory [prospectus](#)
or [statement of additional information](#)

FUND SUMMARY – AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE GLOBAL TACTICAL ALLOCATION FUND

Investment Objective.

The primary objective of the American Independence Global Tactical Allocation Fund (“Fund”) is to provide long-term capital appreciation while providing lower than average risk.

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 Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the “Investing With The Funds” section starting on page 47 of the Fund’s Prospectus.

	Institutional Class Shares	Class A Shares	Class C Shares
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)			
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price at the time of purchase)	None	5.75%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None	None	1.00% ⁽¹⁾
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management Fee	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.38%	1.00%
Other Expenses	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.35%</u>	<u>0.35%</u>	<u>0.35%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	1.55%	1.93%	2.55%

(1) Class C shares will be assessed a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within one year of date of purchase.

(2) In order to keep the expense ratios of each of the share classes competitive, Manifold Fund Advisors, LLC has agreed to reduce the management fee and reimburse or otherwise limit the expenses of each of the shares classes of the Fund so that **Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Institutional Class shares, Class A shares and Class C shares will be 0.95%, 1.33% and 1.95%, respectively, of the Fund’s average net assets for each such class of shares.** The expense limitation does not apply to any taxes, brokerage commissions, interest on borrowings, acquired fund fees, extraordinary expenses, or short sale dividend and interest expenses.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. 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
Institutional Class Shares	\$129	\$462	\$818	\$1,822
Class A Shares	\$733	\$1,121	\$1,533	\$2,678
Class C Shares	\$330	\$767	\$1,330	\$2,864

For the share class listed below, you would pay the following if you did not redeem your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class C Shares	\$230	\$767	\$1,330	\$2,864

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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate for the year ended October 31, 2017 was 138% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies, Risks and Performance.

Principal Strategies. The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation while providing lower than average risk by diversifying the portfolio across several different asset classes which have low, or negative, correlations to one another. By having a portfolio with multiple asset classes with differing correlations, the total volatility of the portfolio is expected to be lower than some, or all, of the underlying asset classes if they were held individually. Also, the use of cash as a tactical asset class during times of high market volatility is intended to further help reduce the risk of the portfolio.

The Fund seeks long-term appreciation by investing in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"), listed on U.S. exchanges, representing three major asset classes: equities, fixed income, and alternative investments, in both developed and emerging market countries. The Fund treats cash equivalents as a tactical asset class and has the ability to fully invest in cash or cash equivalents as a potential defense against volatile market downturns or as a temporary investment in times of general market volatility. Allocations within each asset class are based on a macro, top-down approach focusing on fundamental credit-driven research and data to measure risk of each holding and the portfolio as a whole.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest in the following manner:

- At least 80% (and generally as close to 100% as practical) of the Fund's net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in equities, fixed income, and alternative investments in ETFs and ETNs listed on U.S. exchanges, representing both developed and emerging market countries; and
- Up to 20% of the Fund's net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in fixed income ETFs or ETNs, listed on U.S. exchanges, representing both developed and emerging market countries, with varying maturities and credit qualities including high yield securities (commonly known as junk bonds).

The Fund is a “fund of funds”. The term “fund of funds” is typically used to describe mutual funds whose primary investment strategy involves investing in other investment companies, such as ETFs and other mutual funds. The Fund is best suited for long-term investors.

In addition to investing primarily in ETFs, the Fund may also invest in short-term money market securities, cash, money market mutual funds and Treasury Bills for temporary purposes.

Main types of securities the Fund may hold:

- ETFs and ETNs; to the extent the Fund invests in ETFs and ETNs the Fund will bear the proportionate share of the underlying expenses of the ETF or ETN
- Short-term money market securities, including cash, money market mutual funds and Treasury Bills

Principal Risks. Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested and the amount of risk you are willing to take. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund can be found below and include risks that the Fund is exposed to from the underlying securities of the ETFs in which the Fund may purchase:

ETF Risks. The following are various types of risks to which the Fund is subject, based on the types of ETFs in which the Fund will be investing:

General ETF Risk. The cost to a shareholder of investing in the Fund that invests primarily in ETFs may be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETF shares and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest *directly* in the types of securities held by the ETFs. Shareholders will indirectly bear the proportionate fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Fund may not be able to liquidate its holdings at the price it desires or at most optimal time, which may adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

Tracking Error Risk. ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and their shares may, at times, trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an index-based ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held.

Tax Risk. In 2011, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) announced it would no longer issue private letter rulings as to whether certain commodity-related investments, either directly by a mutual fund or indirectly through ETFs, produced qualifying income. As a result, there is now some uncertainty regarding the taxation of a Fund’s investments in ETFs that in turn invest in commodities or instruments linked to commodities.

Fund of Funds Structure Risk. Investments in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, are subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). Absent an available exemption by an exemptive order granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or through reliance on available rules under Section 12(d) of the 1940 Act, the Fund may not: (i) acquire more than 3% of the voting securities of any other investment company; (ii) invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of any one investment company; or (iii) invest more than 10% of its total assets in securities of all investment companies.

Many ETFs have obtained exemptive relief from the SEC to permit unaffiliated funds to invest in the ETF's shares beyond the above statutory limitations, subject to certain conditions and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between the particular ETF and the investing fund. The Fund may rely on these exemptive orders to invest in unaffiliated ETFs. If the Fund is unable to rely on an exemptive order granted by the SEC to ETFs, the Fund may be able to rely on Rule 12d1-3 under the 1940. If that relief is not available, the limitations discussed above may prevent the Fund from allocating its investments in the manner the Adviser considers prudent or may cause the Adviser to select an investment other than that which the Adviser considers to be the most suitable under the circumstances. To date, this has not been a problem for the Fund.

Because the Fund's investments normally are concentrated in underlying ETFs and the Fund's performance normally is directly related to the performance of such underlying ETFs, the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective is therefore related to the ability of the underlying ETFs to meet their investment objectives.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund's investment performance depends on how its assets are allocated and reallocated. A principal risk of investing in the Fund is that the Adviser may make less than optimal or poor asset allocation decisions. The Adviser employs an active approach to allocation among asset classes, but there is no guarantee that such allocation techniques will produce the desired results. It is possible that the Adviser will focus on an investment that performs poorly or underperforms other investments under various market conditions.

Equity Securities Risk. In general, prices of equity securities are more volatile than those of fixed income securities. The prices of equity securities fluctuate, and sometimes widely fluctuate, in response to activities specific to the issuer of the security as well as factors unrelated to the fundamental condition of the issuer, including general market, economic and political conditions.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Generally fixed-income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and will increase in value if interest rates decline. Securities with longer durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled.

ETN Risk. ETNs are obligations of the issuer of the ETN, are subject to credit risk, and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying assets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying asset. When the Fund invests in ETNs it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. ETNs are also subject to tax risk. No assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or a court will uphold, how the Fund characterizes and treats ETNs for tax purposes.

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed income security, including ETNs, may not be able to make interest and principal payments when due or otherwise honor its obligations. The fixed income security or ETN will lose money. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation, which could result in a loss to the Fund.

High Yield Securities Risk. Fixed-income securities or ETNs of issuers with a rating below investment-grade (so-called "junk bonds") involve greater risks of default or downgrade, are more volatile than those of investment-grade issuers and are considered to be speculative investments. Below investment-grade fixed income securities and ETNs also involve greater risk of price declines than investment-grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness or corporate developments

and are likely to be more sensitive to adverse economic changes or downturns. Lower-rated securities are subject to greater risk of loss of income and principal than higher rated securities and may have a higher incidence of default than higher-rated securities.

Interest Rate and Duration Risk. In terms of the Fund's investment in fixed income ETFs, the Fund's share price and total return will vary in response to changes in interest rates. If rates increase, the value of the Fund's investments in fixed income ETFs generally will decline, as will the value of your investment in the Fund. Longer-term securities are subject to greater interest rate risk. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. Similarly, a fund with a longer average fund duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and will experience more price volatility than a fund with a shorter average fund duration.

Prepayment Risk. Prepayment occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. Securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a debt security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility. This risk could affect the total return of the portion of the Fund that may be invested in ETFs subject to such prepayment risk.

MLP ETF Risk. Investments in ETFs that invest in master limited partnerships ("MLPs") pose additional risks to those described above. MLP ETFs are generally not eligible to elect treatment as a regulated investment company due to their investments primarily in MLPs invested in energy assets. As a result, such ETFs will be obligated to pay applicable federal and state corporate income taxes on its taxable income as opposed to most other investment companies which are not so obligated. The amount of taxes paid by the ETF will vary depending on the amount of income and gains derived from investments and/or sales of MLP interests and such taxes will reduce the Fund's return from an investment in the ETF. MLP ETFs will be subject to the risks of investing in the energy sector, including changes in the economy (political, legislative or regulatory developments; commodity price risk; and operational risk within the energy sector).

Foreign Securities Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in ETFs that invest in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, such investments are subject to additional risks including political and economic risks, greater volatility, civil conflicts and war, currency fluctuations, expropriation and nationalization risks, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets.

Political and Economic Factors. Individual foreign economies of certain countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, diversification and balance of payments position. The internal politics of certain foreign countries may not be as stable as those of the U.S. Government. Certain foreign countries participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could include restrictions on foreign investment, nationalization, expropriation of goods or imposition of taxes, and could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of interest. The economies of many foreign countries are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by the trade policies and economic conditions of their trading partners. Enactment by these trading partners of protectionist trade legislation could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of such countries.

Foreign Currency Risk. Investments in ETFs denominated in foreign currencies or foreign currency ETFs are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. When the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to a foreign currency, the U.S. dollar value of an investment denominated in that currency will typically fall. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in ETFs that invest in foreign securities of companies located in developing or emerging markets, which entail additional risks, including: less social, political and economic stability; smaller securities markets and lower trading volume, which may result in less liquidity and greater price volatility; national policies that may restrict securities investment opportunities, including restrictions on investments in issuers or industries, or expropriation or confiscation of assets or property; and less developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. government securities are subject to market and interest rate risk, as well as varying degrees of credit risk. Some U.S. government securities are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Other types of U.S. government securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States (but not issued by the U.S. Treasury). In addition, other U.S. government issued securities, which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, are subject to the risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to the U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises that issued such securities (since the U.S. Government is not obligated to do so by law), and so these securities are subject to greater risk).

Commodities Risk. Investments in ETFs that invest in commodities, such as gold, or in commodity-linked instruments, will subject the portion of the Fund's portfolio that invest in such ETFs to volatility that may also deviate from price movements in equity and fixed income securities. If commodities or commodity-linked gains comprise a large-enough proportion of total portfolio gains for the fiscal year, the Fund may be subject to adverse tax consequences.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") Risk. REITs are publicly traded corporations or trusts that specialize in acquiring, holding, and managing residential, commercial or industrial real estate. REITs' share prices may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry including changes in interest rates. The returns from REITs may trail returns from the overall market. Additionally, there is always a risk that a given REIT will fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio and may not achieve its objective if the Adviser's expectations regarding particular securities or markets are not met.

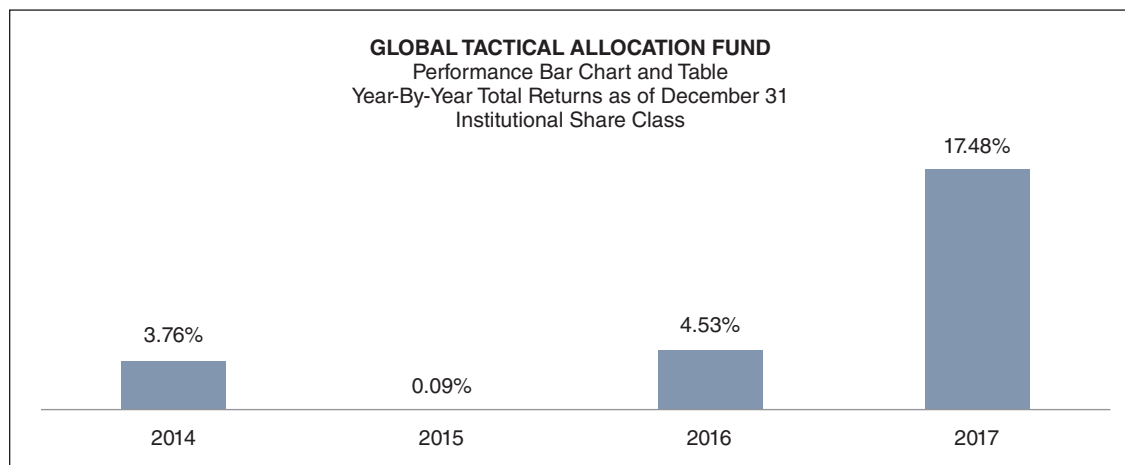
Investments in the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

Past Performance. The bar chart and the table listed below give some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1 year period and since inception (September 20, 2013) compare with that of the Fund's benchmark, the MSCI All Country World Index, as well as a blended benchmark comprised of 50% MSCI All Country World Index, 40% Citi World Government Bond Index, and 10% S&P 500 GSCI Commodities Index.

Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

The returns in the bar chart below are for the Institutional Class Shares and do not include sales loads or account fees; if such amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Returns for Class A and Class C shares will differ because of differences in the expenses of each class.

Updated performance figures are available on the Fund's website at www.americanindependence.com or by calling the Fund at 1-888-266-8787.



Best quarter: 5.14% Q1 2017
Worst quarter: -5.69% Q3 2015

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
For the Period Ended December 31, 2017

	1 Year	Since Inception ⁽¹⁾
Institutional Class Shares		
Return Before Taxes	17.48%	6.80%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	15.82%	5.88%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and sale of shares	10.21%	4.97%
Class A Shares (Return Before Taxes)	10.29%	4.95%
Class C Shares (Return Before Taxes)	15.35%	5.74%
MSCI All Country World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	23.96%	9.29% ⁽³⁾
Blended Benchmark ⁽²⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.35%	3.61% ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ For the period September 20, 2013 through December 31, 2017.

⁽²⁾ The Blended Benchmark is a constant-weighted mix comprised of the MSCI All Country World ex-U.S. Index (50%), the Citi World Government Bond Index (40%), and the S&P 500 GSCI Commodities Index (10%). The custom benchmark is rebalanced monthly.

⁽³⁾ Since Inception return for the Blended Benchmark is from September 30, 2013 through December 31, 2017.

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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. Returns for Class A shares and Class C shares reflect the deduction of sales loads. After-tax returns for Class A shares and Class C shares, which are not shown, will vary from those shown for Institutional Class shares.

Management.

Investment Adviser

The Adviser for the Fund is Manifold Fund Advisors, LLC (“Adviser” or “Manifold Fund Advisors”). The Adviser is permitted to employ a sub-adviser provided the sub-adviser is approved by the Board of Trustees and a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Portfolio Management.

<u>Manager Name</u>	<u>Primary Title</u>	<u>Managed the Fund Since</u>
Charles McNally	Portfolio Manager, Chief Portfolio Strategist of Manifold Fund Advisors	2014

Purchase and Sale Information.

Purchase minimums

	<u>Institutional Class Shares</u>	<u>Class A Shares</u>	<u>Class C Shares</u>
Initial Purchase	\$3,000,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Subsequent Purchases	\$5,000	\$250	\$250

How to purchase and redeem shares on any business day:

- Through Matrix 360 Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”)
- Through banks, brokers and other investment representatives
- Through retirement plan administrators and record keepers
- *Purchases:* by completing an application and sending a check to the Fund at the address below (an application can be obtained through the Fund’s website at www.americanindependence.com or by calling 1-888-266-8787)
- *Redemptions:* by calling 1-888-266-8787 or by writing to the Fund at the address below:

American Independence Funds
P.O. Box 8045
Boston, MA 02266-8045

Tax Information.

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

Financial Intermediary Compensation.

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.