

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

**SUPPLEMENT DATED JANUARY 30, 2018  
TO THE PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
EACH DATED MARCH 1, 2017  
AS SUPPLEMENTED THROUGH JANUARY 26, 2018**

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

On January 26, 2018, the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") announced that BNP Paribas USA Inc. ("BNPP USA"), a subsidiary of BNP Paribas S.A., pleaded guilty to participating in a price-fixing conspiracy in the foreign currency exchange ("FX") market. According to the one-count information filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, between September 2011 and July 2013, BNPP USA conspired to suppress and eliminate competition by fixing prices in certain emerging market foreign currencies, in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. In settlement of this matter, BNPP USA agreed to pay a fine of \$90 million and to cooperate with any ongoing criminal investigation into the FX market and to report relevant information to federal authorities. BNPP USA is the sixth major multi-national bank to plead guilty as a result of the DOJ's ongoing investigation into antitrust and fraud crimes in the FX market.

In connection with this matter, BNPP USA and several investment advisers that are "affiliated persons" of BNPP USA, including BNP Paribas Asset Management USA, Inc., the sub-adviser ("Sub-Adviser") to the American Independence U.S. Inflation-Protected Fund ("Fund"), filed an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for exemptive relief from the provisions of Section 9(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. On January 26, 2018, the SEC issued a Temporary Order and Notice of Application for a Permanent Order ("Temporary Order") granting the Sub-Adviser the requested exemptive relief. The Temporary Order states that an order granting permanent exemptive relief ("Final Order") will be issued unless the SEC orders a hearing regarding the requested relief. The Sub-Adviser anticipates that the Final Order will be issued by the SEC in the ordinary course after February 20, 2018.

Absent exemptive relief, the Sub-Adviser would be prohibited from sub-advising the Fund as a result of the guilty plea of BNPP USA. Nonetheless, it is important to keep in mind that the Sub-Adviser did not engage in any wrongdoing or violation of law and requires exemptive relief solely as a result of its relationship with BNPP USA.

Please contact Robert Rokose at [rrokose@manifoldpartners.com](mailto:rrokose@manifoldpartners.com) for further information about this matter.

**PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**



AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

# Summary Prospectus

*March 1, 2017, as supplemented through June 1, 2017*

## American Independence U.S. Inflation-Protected Fund

Institutional		FFIHX		026762229
Class A		FNIHX		026762237
Class C		FCIHX		026762575
Premier		AIIPX		026762278

The Fund's statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated March 1, 2017, as supplemented through June 1, 2017, 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](http://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](mailto: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 U.S. INFLATION-PROTECTED FUND

## Investment Objective.

The primary objective of the American Independence U.S. Inflation-Protected Fund (the “Fund”) is to provide investors with a high level of total return in excess of inflation as may be consistent with the preservation of capital.

## 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 “Investing With The Funds” starting on page 64 of the Fund’s Prospectus.

	Institutional Class Shares	Class A Shares	Class C Shares	Premier Class Shares
<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (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	4.25%	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None	None	1.00% <sup>(1)</sup>	None
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)				
Management Fee	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.45%	1.00%	None
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	None	None	0.15%
Other Expenses	<u>0.28%</u>	<u>0.28%</u>	<u>0.28%</u>	<u>0.28%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.68%	1.13%	1.68%	0.83%
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements <sup>(2)</sup>	<u>-0.36%</u>	<u>-0.36%</u>	<u>-0.36%</u>	<u>-0.36%</u>
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements <sup>(2)</sup>	<u>0.32%</u>	<u>0.77%</u>	<u>1.32%</u>	<u>0.47%</u>

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

(2) Manifold Fund Advisors, LLC (“Manifold Fund Advisors” or the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce the management fee and reimburse expenses until March 1, 2018 in order to keep the Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses at 0.32%, 0.77%, 1.32% and 0.47% of the Fund’s average net assets for the Institutional Class shares, Class A shares, Class C shares and Premier Class shares, respectively. The contractual 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. The Adviser is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to limitations, for fees it waived and Fund expenses it paid in any fiscal year of the Fund over the following three fiscal years, as long as the reimbursement does not cause the Fund’s operating expenses to exceed the expense limitation. The expense limitation may be terminated only by approval of the Board.

## 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	\$33	\$181	\$343	\$812
Class A Shares	\$500	\$735	\$988	\$1,710
Class C Shares	\$234	\$494	\$879	\$1,957
Premier Class Shares	\$48	\$229	\$425	\$992

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	\$134	\$494	\$879	\$1,957

## 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. During the most recent fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 173% of the average value of its portfolio.

## ***Principal Investment Strategies, Risks and Performance.***

**Principal Strategies.** The Fund seeks to provide investors with a high level of total return in excess of inflation as may be consistent with the preservation of capital by outperforming the Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities ("TIPS") 1-30 Year Index. Under normal market conditions:

- At least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in inflation-indexed securities that are denominated in U.S. dollars and derivative instruments denominated in U.S. dollars whose returns are linked to the inflation rate; and
- The Fund will invest in derivatives as a substitute for direct investment in inflation-indexed securities.

### ***Main types of securities in which the Fund may invest:***

- U.S. inflation-linked securities
- Derivative securities (consisting of exchange-traded or OTC U.S. government bond futures and options on interest rates or U.S. government bonds as well as swaps, including inflation-linked swaps.)
- U.S. government and agency securities that are not indexed to inflation

**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 level 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:

*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.

*Interest Rate and Duration Risk.* 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 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.

*Deflation Risk.* Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed for U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities ("U.S. TIPS"), even during a period of deflation. However, because the principal amount of U.S. TIPS would be adjusted downward during a period of deflation, the Fund will be subject to deflation risk. The principal of TIPS is adjusted upwards and downwards with the change in the seasonally unadjusted CPI index (of urban consumers). There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the actual rate of inflation. At maturity, TIPS pay out the uplifted principal value or original par value, whichever is the greater. However, principal values can be adjusted downwards and even below par value prior to maturity during periods of deflation. Therefore, the fund is subject to deflation risk. Correspondingly, the fund may benefit during periods of inflation.

*Credit Risk.* The issuer of a fixed-income security may not be able to make interest and principal payments when due. 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.

*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). These securities may have less credit risk than U.S. government securities not supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. With respect to U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, there is the risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.

*Derivatives Risk.* Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the volatility of the Fund. Derivatives may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. Many derivatives create leverage thereby causing the Fund to be more volatile than it would be if it had not used derivatives. Derivatives expose the Fund to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations (and includes credit risk associated with the counterparty). When used for hedging, the change in value of a derivative may not correlate as expected with the security or other risk being hedged. In addition, derivatives expose the Fund to risks of mispricing or improper valuation.

*Futures Risk.* A futures contract is a standardized, exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying asset, reference rate or index at a specific price at a specific future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled through either physical delivery of the underlying instrument on the settlement date or by payment of a cash settlement amount on the settlement date. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures contracts involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived futures transaction may

be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the derivatives risks discussed above, the prices of futures contracts can be highly volatile, using futures contracts can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures contracts can exceed a Fund's initial investment in such contracts. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time.

Swaps Risk. An OTC swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indices, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Most swap agreements provide that when the period payment dates for both parties are the same, the payments are made on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other). A Fund's obligations or rights under a swap contract entered into on a net basis will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each party. Most swap agreements are not entered into or traded on exchanges and there is often no central clearing or guaranty function for swaps. These OTC swaps are often subject to credit risk or the risk of default or non-performance by the counterparty. Swaps could result in losses if interest rate or foreign currency exchange rates or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and related regulatory developments will require the clearing and exchange-trading of many OTC swap agreements. Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing will occur on a phased-in basis.

High Portfolio Turnover Rate Risk. High portfolio turnover rates could generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income rates (currently as high as 39.6%) and could increase brokerage commission costs.

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 sub-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.

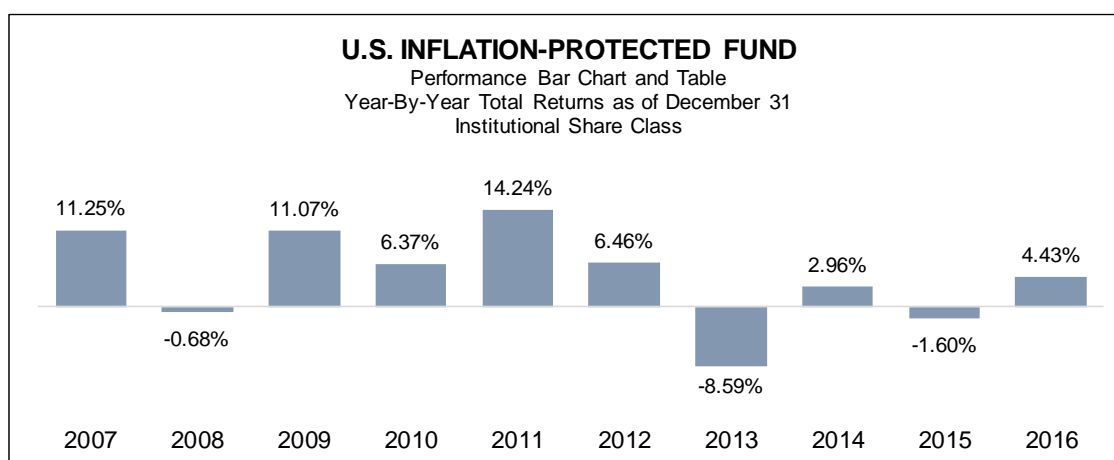
Investments in the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

**Past Performance.** The bar chart and the table listed below give some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund (and its predecessor) 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-, 5- and 10-year periods compare with those of the Fund's benchmark, the Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Index. The Fund has been in existence since January 2, 2001, but until May 8, 2008, the Fund was organized as the U.S. Inflation-Indexed Portfolio of the former FFTW Funds. BNPPAM USA, the Fund's Sub-Adviser, was formerly known as Fischer Francis Trees & Watts, Inc. (FTTW).

***Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how a 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 shares 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](http://www.americanindependence.com) or by calling the Fund at 1-888-266-8787. The Fund's 30-day yield may be obtained by calling 1-888-266-8787.



Best quarter: 5.54% Q1 2008  
Worst quarter: -6.83% Q2 2013

**AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS**  
For the Period Ended December 31, 2016

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Class Shares			
Return Before Taxes	4.43%	0.59%	4.38%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.82%	0.01%	3.09%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and sale of shares	2.51%	0.27%	3.00%
Class A Shares (Return Before Taxes)	-0.43%	-0.72%	3.58%
Class C Shares (Return Before Taxes)	2.34%	-0.41%	3.80%
Premier Class Shares (Return Before Taxes)	4.43%	0.44%	4.23%
Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.68%	0.89%	4.36%

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, Class C shares and Premier Class shares, which are not shown, will vary from those shown for Institutional Class shares.

**Management.**

**Investment Advisers.**

The Adviser for the Fund is Manifold Fund Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser" or "Manifold Fund Advisors"), formerly RiskX Investments, LLC.

The Sub-Adviser for the Fund is BNP Paribas Asset Management USA, Inc. ("BNPPAM USA").

**Portfolio Management.**

Manager Name	Primary Title	Firm	Managed the Fund Since
Cedric Scholtes	Portfolio Manager	BNPPAM USA	2006

## **Purchase and Sale Information.**

### Purchase minimums

	<u>Institutional Class Shares</u>	<u>Class A Shares</u>	<u>Class C Shares</u>	<u>Premier Class Shares</u>
Initial Purchase	\$20,000,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$250,000
Subsequent Purchases	\$5,000	\$250	\$250	\$5,000

### 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](http://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.