GOTHAM ABSOLUTE RETURN FUND

A Series of FundVantage Trust

Summary Prospectus – February 1, 2024

Class/Ticker: Institutional Class Shares (GARIX)

Click here to view the Fund's Statutory Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund including the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and shareholder reports online at https://www.gothamfunds.com/performance.aspx. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (877) 974-6852, by sending an email request to info@gothamfunds.com, or from any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus, dated February 1, 2024, and SAI, dated February 1, 2024, as amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Gotham Absolute Return Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and to achieve positive returns during most annual periods in an efficient, risk-adjusted manner.

Expenses and Fees

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

	Institutional Class
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed within 30 days of purchase)	1.00%

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):[1]

Management Fees[1]	1.50%
Distribution and/or Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses[2]	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1,3]	**1.73%**
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[3]	(0.23)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,3]	**1.50%**

1 Effective February 1, 2021, (a) the investment advisory agreement between FundVantage Trust (the "Trust"), on behalf of the Fund, and Gotham Asset Management, LLC ("Gotham" or the "Adviser") was amended to reduce the Fund's annual investment advisory fee by the dollar amount of "total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers" attributable to any Fund assets invested in other investment companies advised or sub-advised by Gotham (each an "underlying fund" and collectively, the "underlying funds"), and (b) the Fund's expense limitation agreement was revised to limit the Fund's "Other Expenses" to 0.00% (see footnote 3 below). With respect to item (a) above, the amount of reduction shall be calculated based on the Fund's average daily assets invested in an underlying fund and the "total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers" disclosed in an underlying fund's "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" table in the summary section of an underlying fund's currently effective Prospectus. The effect of the reduction is intended to provide that Gotham's aggregate direct and indirect compensation from the Fund and any underlying fund, respectively, does not exceed the 1.50% annual investment advisory fee paid by the Fund prior to February 1, 2021.

2 "Other Expenses" does not include direct or indirect costs associated with the swap(s) used by the Fund to obtain its long and short exposure. Costs associated with swaps include any fees paid to the swap counterparty and the costs associated with the underlying reference assets including dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short. Such costs have the effect of reducing the return of the swap(s). The Fund's performance is net of all such embedded swap fees and expenses.

[3] Gotham has contractually agreed to reduce its investment advisory fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary to ensure that the Fund's "Other Expenses" (exclusive of taxes, dividend and interest expense on securities sold short, interest, extraordinary items, and brokerage commissions) do not exceed 0.00% (on an annual basis) of average daily net assets of the Fund (the "Expense Limitation"). The Expense Limitation will remain in place until January 31, 2026, unless the Board of Trustees of FundVantage Trust (the "Trust") approves its earlier termination.

Expense 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's Institutional Class shares 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 (reflecting any contractual fee waivers). 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	$153	$523	$917	$2,022

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). In addition, the Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more underlying funds on which the Fund does not pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of such underlying funds; however such underlying funds do pay transaction costs when they trade their portfolio. A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 250% of the average value of its portfolio.

Summary of Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances in long and short positions of equity and equity-related securities, primarily companies traded on U.S. markets. The Fund generally takes long positions in securities that the Adviser believes to be undervalued and short positions in securities that the Adviser believes to be overvalued, based on the Adviser's analysis of the issuer's financial reports and market valuation. The Fund generally holds several hundred long positions and a similar number of short positions.

The Adviser seeks to capitalize on pricing inefficiencies in the market by employing a systematic, bottom-up, valuation approach based on the Adviser's proprietary analytical framework to identify companies that appear to be undervalued or overvalued on both an absolute and relative basis. This approach consists of:

- Researching and analyzing each company in the Adviser's coverage universe according to a methodology that emphasizes fundamentals such as recurring earnings, cash flows, capital efficiency, capital structure, and valuation;
- Identifying and excluding companies that do not conform to the Adviser's valuation methodology or companies judged by the Adviser to have questionable financial reporting;
- Updating the analysis for earning releases, annual (Form 10-K) and quarterly (Form 10-Q) reports and other corporate filings; and
- Recording analysis in a centralized database enabling the Adviser to compare companies and identify longs and shorts based on the Adviser's assessment of value.

Generally, the long portfolio is weighted most heavily towards those stocks that are priced at the largest discount to the Adviser's assessment of value. Similarly, the short portfolio is generally weighted most heavily towards those short positions selling at the largest premium to the Adviser's measures of value. The portfolio is also subject to the Adviser's risk controls, which include liquidity and diversification considerations. The Fund is rebalanced (generally daily) to maintain exposure levels, manage risk and reposition the portfolio to reflect changes resulting from earnings releases and other new information related to particular companies.

The Fund may invest some or all of the long portion of the portfolio in one or more exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or mutual funds that invest in U.S. securities. Such ETFs and mutual funds may include ETFs or mutual funds advised or sub-advised by the Adviser (each an "underlying fund" and collectively, the "underlying funds").

The Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund's net exposure, which is the value of the Fund's long positions minus its short positions, below 70%, but plans to maintain a positive net exposure in most market environments. The Adviser expects that the Fund's gross exposure, which is the value of the Fund's long positions plus its short positions, will generally be below 190% under normal circumstances. The Fund invests in companies of any size.

The Fund currently obtains its long exposure through direct investments in securities and through one or more swaps and its short exposure through one or more swaps. The Fund may also lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations meeting capital and other credit requirements or other criteria established by the Fund's Board of Trustees. Loans of portfolio securities will be collateralized by liquid securities and cash. The Fund may invest cash collateral received in securities consistent with its principal investment strategy. Because the Fund generally rebalances its long and short positions daily, the Fund will experience a high portfolio turnover rate.

Summary of Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to the principal risks summarized below. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor and the relative significance of each risk below may change over time. These risks could adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), yield and total return. It is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund.

- **Equity Risk:** The Fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities. Equity and equity-related securities are subject to greater fluctuations in market value than certain other asset classes. Factors that could impact the market value include a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions. The rights of equity holders are subordinate to all other claims on a company's assets, including debt holders. Equity ownership risks the loss of all or a substantial portion of the investment.
- **Market Risk:** The values of, and/or the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline due to factors that are specifically related to a particular company, as well as general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation rates and/or investor expectations concerning such rates, changes in interest rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. Securities markets are volatile and may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, regulatory, political, or economic developments. Different sectors of the market and different security types may react differently to such developments. Geopolitical events, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are global economic powers, may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to increased market volatility, and may have adverse long-term effects. Events such as environmental and natural disasters, public health crises (such as epidemics and pandemics), social unrest, and cybersecurity incidents, and governments' reactions to such events, could cause uncertainty in the markets and may adversely affect the performance of the global economy.
- **Value Style Risk:** The Adviser buys securities, on behalf of the Fund, that it believes are undervalued. Investing in "value" stocks presents the risk that the stocks may never reach what the Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Adviser considers to be the companies' true business values or because the Adviser misjudges those values. In addition, value stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform other stocks (such as growth stocks) during given periods. Conversely, the Fund shorts securities the Adviser believes are overvalued. This presents the risk that a stock's value may not decrease to what the Adviser believes is its true market value because the market fails to recognize what the Adviser considers to be the company's value, because the Adviser misjudges that value or because the Adviser is required to purchase the security before its investment thesis could be realized.
- **Derivatives Risk:** The Fund obtains portfolio exposure through the use of swap(s) referenced to a basket of long and/or short equity security positions selected by the Adviser. In general, a derivative contract such as a swap typically involves leverage (i.e., it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the market price of a security or group of securities in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contract). Swap agreements can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and changes in the value of such instruments held by the Fund may not correlate with the underlying instrument or reference assets, or the Fund's other investments. Although the value of swap agreements depends largely

upon price movements in the underlying instrument or reference asset, there are additional risks associated with swap agreements that are possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments or reference assets, including illiquidity risk, leveraging risk and counterparty credit risk. Any swap will be based on a notional amount agreed upon by the Adviser and a counterparty. The Adviser will retain the ability to adjust the notional exposure of the swap(s) at its discretion, as well as the composition of the reference basket. Generally, the fees and expenses of a swap are based on the notional value of the swap. The value of the swap typically includes a deduction for fees of the counterparty as well as costs typically associated with short sales of securities, such as dividend and interest expenses. As a result, the Fund's return from such instrument will be net of such costs and expenses and any will reduce the Fund's return on the swap. A small position in swap agreements could have a potentially large impact on the Fund's performance. Trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange, and government regulations may restrict trading in swap agreements or any other derivative.

- **Counterparty Risk:** Swaps and certain other derivative contracts entered into by the Fund involve exposure to counterparty credit risk, since contract performance depends in part on the financial condition of the counterparty. Relying on a counterparty exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. If a counterparty defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, this default will cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. In addition, to the extent the Fund deals with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the credit risks associated with those counterparties. The Fund is neither restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty nor from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty. The ability of the Fund to transact business with any one or number of counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Fund.

- **Short Sale Risk:** Short selling a security involves selling a borrowed security with the expectation that the value of that security will decline so that the security may be purchased at a lower price when returning the borrowed security. The risk for loss on short selling is greater than the original value of the securities sold short because the price of the borrowed security may rise, thereby increasing the price at which the security must be purchased. Any such loss is increased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Likewise, any gain will be decreased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Although the Fund's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is limited only by the maximum attainable price of the security, less the price at which the security was sold and may, theoretically, be unlimited. Government actions also may affect the Fund's ability to engage in short selling. In addition, the Fund may be subject to expenses related to short sales that are not typically associated with investing in securities directly, such as costs of borrowing and margin account maintenance costs associated with the Fund's open short positions. These types of short sales expenses (sometimes referred to as the "negative cost of carry") negatively impact the performance of the Fund since these expenses tend to cause the Fund to lose money on a short sale even in instances where the price of the underlying security sold short does not change over the duration of the short sale. The Fund may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell long positions earlier than it had expected.

- **Leverage:** The Fund utilizes leverage in its investment program. The use of leverage allows the Fund to make additional investments, thereby increasing its exposure to assets, such that its total assets may be greater than its capital. However, leverage also magnifies the volatility of changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio. The effect of the use of leverage by the Fund in a market that moves adversely to its investments could result in substantial losses to the Fund, which would be greater than if the Fund were not leveraged.

- **Liquidity Risk:** The Fund is subject to liquidity risk primarily due to its investments in derivatives. Investments in less liquid or illiquid securities or derivative instruments involve the risk that the Fund may be unable to sell the security or derivative instrument or sell it at a reasonable price.

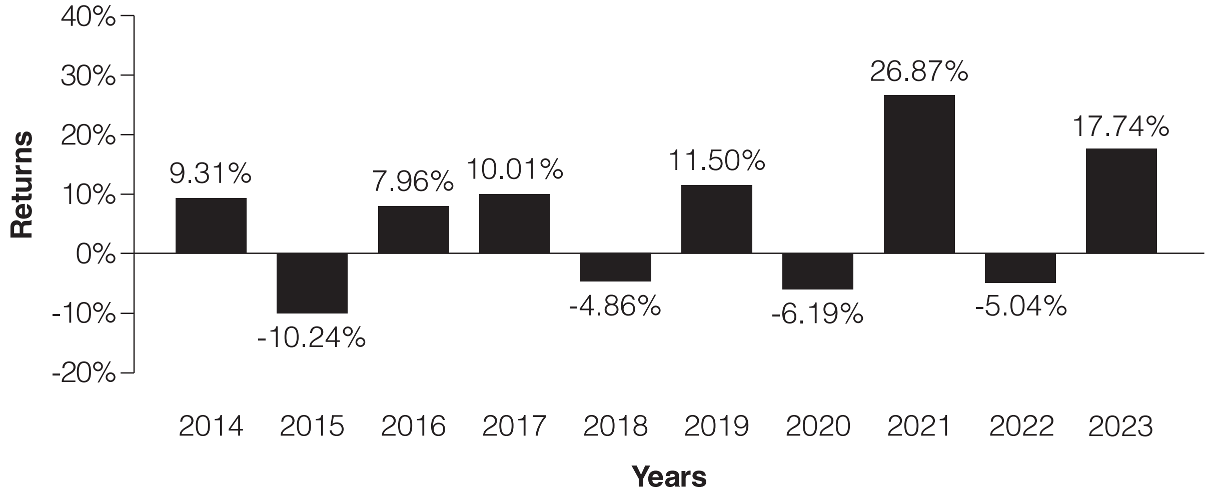
- **Database Errors:** The investment strategy used by the Adviser relies on proprietary databases and third-party data sources. Data entries made by the Adviser's team of financial analysts or third parties may contain errors, as may the database system used to store such data. Any errors in the underlying data sources, data entry or database may result in the Fund acquiring or selling investments based on incorrect information. When data proves to be incorrect, misleading, flawed or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the

Fund to potential risks. For example, by relying on such data the Adviser may be induced to buy or sell certain investments it would not have if the data was correct. As a result, the Fund could incur losses or miss out on gains on such investments before the errors are identified and corrected.

- **Systems Risk:** The Fund depends on the Adviser to develop and implement appropriate systems for its activities. The Adviser relies extensively on computer programs and systems to implement and monitor the Fund's investment strategy. The development, implementation and maintenance of these systems is complex and involves substantial research and modeling (which is then generally translated into computer code and manual and automated processes) and the retrieval, filtering, processing, translation and analysis of large amounts of financial and other corporate data. As a result, there is a risk of human or technological errors affecting the portfolio construction process and order origination, including errors in programming (e.g., "bugs" and classic coding errors), modeling, design, translational errors and compatibility issues with data sets and among systems. Similarly, with regard to trading and other systems or equipment that the Adviser utilizes, any or all of the following events may occur: (i) failures or interruptions in access to or the operations of such systems or equipment; (ii) loss of functionality; (iii) corruption; (iv) compromises in security; (v) loss of power; and (vi) other situations that adversely affect such systems or equipment. There can be no guarantee that such defects or issues will be identified in time to avoid a material adverse effect on the Fund. For example, such failures could cause the Adviser to be induced to buy or sell certain investments it would not have if the failure had not occurred.
- **Small and Mid-Cap Securities Risk:** The Fund invests in large, mid and small cap companies. Investments in small and mid-cap companies may be riskier than investments in larger, more established companies. The securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes, and as a result, may be less liquid than securities of larger companies. In addition, smaller companies may be more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short-term. Because smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on a few key employees, they may be more susceptible to particular economic events or competitive factors than large capitalization companies.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk:** The Fund may sell its securities, regardless of the length of time that they have been held, if the Adviser determines that it would be in the Fund's best interest to do so. The Fund frequently adjusts the size of its long and short positions. These transactions increase the Fund's "portfolio turnover" and the Fund will experience a high portfolio turnover rate (over 100%). High turnover rates generally result in higher brokerage costs, may have adverse tax consequences and therefore may reduce the Fund's returns. Frequent purchases and sales of portfolio securities may result in higher Fund expenses and may result in more significant distributions of short-term capital gains to investors, which are taxed as ordinary income.
- **OTC Trading Risk:** Certain of the derivatives in which the Fund may invest, including swap agreements, may be traded (and privately negotiated) in the OTC market. Such derivative instruments are often highly customized. In addition, while the OTC derivatives market is the primary trading venue for many derivatives, it is largely unregulated and lacks transparency with respect to the terms of OTC transactions. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.
- **Underlying Fund Risk:** The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the ability of an underlying fund to meet its objective as well as the Fund's allocation to the underlying fund. The value of an underlying fund's investments, and the NAVs of the shares of both the Fund and an underlying fund, will fluctuate in response to various market and economic factors related to the equity markets, as well as the financial condition and prospects of issuers in which an underlying fund invests. There can be no assurance that the underlying fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the risks of an underlying fund to the extent of the Fund's allocation of its assets to an underlying fund.
- **ETF Risk:** An investment in an exchange-traded fund is an investment in another investment company and therefore, the Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETFs in which the Fund invests other than the underlying funds. This is in addition to the Fund's own fees and expenses. As a result, the cost of investing may be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs (other than the underlying funds) and may be higher than mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below net asset value; (ii) there may be an inactive trading market for an ETF; (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted, delisted, or suspended on the listing exchange; and (iv) the ETF may fail to achieve close correlation with the index that it tracks.

Performance Information

The bar chart and performance table shown below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's performance for the past ten calendar years and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one year, five years, ten years and since inception periods compared with those of the S&P 500® Total Return Index and the HFRX Equity Hedge Index, each a broad measure of market performance. Performance reflects contractual fee waivers in effect. If fee waivers were not in place, performance would be reduced. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at *www.GothamFunds.com* or by calling the Fund toll-free at (877) 974-6852.



During the periods shown in the chart:

Best Quarter	Worst Quarter
10.34%	(16.83)%
(December 31, 2021)	(March 31, 2020)

Gotham Absolute Return Fund Class I Shares Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2023	**1 Year**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**	**Since Inception (August 31, 2012)**
Class I Shares Return Before Taxes	17.74%	8.21%	5.10%	7.36%
Return After Taxes on Distributions[1]	16.15%	7.92%	4.87%	6.96%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares[1]	11.59%	6.47%	4.03%	5.88%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)[2]	6.90%	6.09%	2.87%	3.69%
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)[3]	26.29%	15.69%	12.03%	13.53%

1 After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

2 The HFRX Equity Hedge Index is engineered to achieve representative performance of a larger universe of funds employing Equity Hedge Strategies. Equity Hedge Strategies maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. Equity Hedge managers would typically maintain at least 50%, and may in some cases be substantially invested in equities, both long and short.

[3] The S&P 500® Total Return Index is a widely recognized unmanaged index of 500 common stocks, which are generally representative of the U.S. stock market as a whole. The returns provided for the S&P 500® Total Return Index include the reinvestment of dividends.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

Gotham Asset Management, LLC serves as the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

- **Joel Greenblatt** is a Managing Principal and Co-Chief Investment Officer of Gotham and has been a Portfolio Manager to the Fund since its inception in 2012.
- **Robert Goldstein** is a Managing Principal and Co-Chief Investment Officer of Gotham and has been a Portfolio Manager to the Fund since its inception in 2012.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund may be purchased and sold (redeemed) on any business day when the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") is open for regular trading. Such purchases and redemptions can be made through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary or directly with the Fund by sending a completed application to the addresses below. **Applications and more information can be found at *www.GothamFunds.com*.**

Regular Mail:
Gotham Funds
FundVantage Trust
c/o BNY Mellon Investment Servicing
P.O. Box 534445
Pittsburgh, PA 15253-4445

Overnight Mail:
Gotham Funds
FundVantage Trust
c/o BNY Mellon Investment Servicing
Attention: 534445
500 Ross Street, 154-0520
Pittsburgh, PA 15262
(877) 974-6852

Purchase by Wire for Accounts Held Directly with the Fund

Please contact Fund shareholder services ("Shareholder Services") toll-free at (877) 974-6852 for current wire instructions.

Minimum Investment Requirements

The minimum initial investment for shares is $100,000 and the minimum for each subsequent investment is $250.

Redemption by Telephone for Accounts Held Directly with the Fund

Call Shareholder Services toll-free at (877) 974-6852.

Redemption Online for Accounts Held Directly with the Fund

Redemptions can be made through our website at *www.GothamFunds.com*.

Purchases and Redemptions for Accounts Held through a Financial Intermediary

Contact your financial intermediary.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains. Such distributions are not currently taxable when shares are held through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. However, subsequent withdrawals from any tax-deferred account in which the shares are held may be subject to federal income tax. All prospective investors and shareholders are urged and advised to consult their own tax adviser regarding the effects of an investment in a Fund on their particular tax situation.

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. In addition, if you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer, you may be required to pay a commission to your broker depending on your arrangements with them. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information or visit *www.GothamFunds.com*.

Click here to view the Fund's Statutory Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information.