

Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Unconstrained Equity Fund

Summary Prospectus January 28, 2020

FULLER & THALER

ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.

Before You Invest

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Unconstrained Equity Fund's (the "Unconstrained Equity Fund" or the "Fund") 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 its statement of additional information (SAI) and most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.fullerthalerfunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 888-912-4562 or by sending an e-mail request to Fulfillment@ultimusfundsolutions.com. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the Fund's entire prospectus and SAI, each dated January 28, 2020.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Small-Cap Equity Fund, Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Small-Cap Growth Fund, Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Mid-Cap Value Fund, Unconstrained Equity Fund, Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Small-Mid Core Equity Fund, and Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Micro-Cap Equity Fund's (the "Fuller & Thaler Funds") shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fuller & Thaler Funds or from your financial intermediary such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fuller & Thaler Funds electronically by contacting the Fuller & Thaler Funds at 1-888-912-4562 or, if you own any shares through a financial intermediary, by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. You can inform the Fuller & Thaler Funds that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by contacting the Fuller & Thaler Funds at 1-888-912-4562. If you own shares through a financial intermediary, you may contact your financial intermediary or follow instructions included with this document to elect to continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all Fuller & Thaler Funds held with the fund complex or at your financial intermediary.

Investment Objective

The Unconstrained Equity Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Unconstrained Equity Fund

The tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Investors may also pay commissions or other fees to their financial intermediary when they buy and hold shares of the Fund which are not reflected below. Certain financial intermediaries also may offer variations in Fund sales charges to their customers as described in Appendix A – Financial Intermediary Sales Charge Variations of this Prospectus. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary and as described under "CLASSES OF SHARES" in the Fund's Prospectus. No initial sales charge is assessed on aggregated purchases of \$1 million or more in all Fuller & Thaler Funds. You are also eligible for a discount on A Shares sales charges beginning with a minimum purchase of \$50,000. The Fund also permits you to reduce the front-end sales charge you pay on A Shares by exercising your Rights of Accumulation or Letter of Intent privileges with respect to your investments in Fuller & Thaler Funds, as described under "CLASSES OF SHARES – A Shares" in the Fund's Prospectus.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investments)

	Share Class			
	A ⁽¹⁾	Investor ⁽¹⁾	Institutional	R6
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of the offering price)	5.75%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Redemptions (as a percentage of the sale price)	1.00%	None	None	None

	Share Class			
	A ⁽¹⁾	Investor ⁽¹⁾	Institutional	R6
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>				
Management Fees	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	0.25%	None	None
Other Expenses	3.73% ⁽²⁾	3.68% ⁽²⁾	3.54%	3.48%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	4.83%	4.78%	4.39%	4.33%
Expense Reductions ⁽³⁾	<u>(3.53)%</u>	<u>(3.53)%</u>	<u>(3.40)%</u>	<u>(3.43)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reductions ⁽³⁾	<u>1.30%</u>	<u>1.25%</u>	<u>0.99%</u>	<u>0.90%</u>

- ⁽¹⁾ The Fund's A Shares and Investor Shares have been approved by the Capitol Series Trust's (the "Trust") Board of Trustees but are not yet available for purchase and are not being offered at this time. The Fund's A Shares and Investor Shares will be registered and offered for sale at a later date.
- ⁽²⁾ Because the Fund's A Shares and Investor Shares are new and have no operating history, "Other Expenses" for these share classes are based on estimated expenses for the current fiscal year.
- ⁽³⁾ The Fund's investment adviser, Fuller & Thaler Asset Management, Inc. ("Fuller & Thaler" or the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse Fund expenses so that total annual operating expenses do not exceed 1.30%, 1.25%, 0.99% and 0.90% for A Shares, Investor Shares, Institutional Shares and R6 Shares, respectively, of the Fund's average daily net assets through January 31, 2021. The expense limitation does not apply to (i) interest (other than custodial overdraft fees and expenses associated with the Fund's participation in an alternative liquidity program), (ii) taxes, (iii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iv) other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business, (v) dividend expense on short sales and (vi) indirect expenses such as acquired fund fees and expenses incurred by the Fund in any fiscal year. Prior to February 1, 2020, the Adviser did not reimburse the Fund for custodial overdraft fees and expenses associated with the Fund's participation in an alternative liquidity program. During any fiscal year that the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust is in effect, the Adviser may recoup the sum of all fees previously waived or expenses reimbursed, less any reimbursement previously paid, provided that the Adviser is only permitted to recoup fees or expenses within 36 months from the date the fee waiver or expense reimbursement occurred and provided further that such recoupment can be achieved within the Expense Limitation Agreement currently in effect and the Expense Limitation Agreement in place when the waiver/reimbursement occurred. This Expense Limitation Agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser prior to its expiration date, but the Board may terminate such agreement at any time. The Expense Limitation Agreement shall terminate automatically upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement.

Example:

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in shares of the Fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the noted class of shares for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of these periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, and the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Example shows what your costs would be based on these assumptions. The Example is based, for the first year, on Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reductions and, for all other periods, on Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses.

Example: Assuming you redeem your shares at the end of each period

Share Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
A Shares	\$ 700	\$ 1646	\$ 2595	\$ 4981
Investor Shares	\$ 127	\$ 1121	\$ 2120	\$ 4635
Institutional Shares	\$ 101	\$ 1020	\$ 1950	\$ 4325
R6 Shares	\$ 92	\$ 999	\$ 1919	\$ 4273

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). The Fund's portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal period December 26, 2018 (commencement of operations) through September 30, 2019 was 10% of the average value of its portfolio. High levels of portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes for you if your Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example above, can adversely affect the Fund's investment performance. The Unconstrained Equity Fund's portfolio turnover rate is normally expected to be below 50%.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks of companies of all market capitalizations based in the U.S. (“80% Policy”). The Fund must provide shareholders with 60 days’ prior written notice if it changes its 80% Policy. The Fund considers a company to be based in the U.S. if it is publicly traded in the U.S. and it satisfies one or more of the following additional criteria: it is incorporated in the U.S., it is headquartered in the U.S., its reported assets are primarily located in the U.S., or it derives the majority of its revenue from the U.S.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by building a non-diversified portfolio of U.S. stocks in a disciplined process that applies the proprietary research of Fuller & Thaler, the Fund’s investment adviser, on the behavioral biases of other investors.

Fuller & Thaler’s investment process is based on decades of research into behavioral finance. Behavioral finance is the study of how investors actually behave, as opposed to how they should behave, when making investment decisions. Professional investors are human, and like all humans, they make mistakes. Investors make mistakes because they have emotions, use imperfect rules of thumb, and have priorities beyond risk and return. Fuller & Thaler’s process identifies and exploits those mistakes. The Adviser’s analysis includes making educated predictions of when other investors – the “market” – have likely made a behavioral mistake, and in turn, have created a buying opportunity. There are two kinds of mistakes that produce buying opportunities: over-reaction and under-reaction. Investors may over-react to bad news and losses (e.g., panic) that may present opportunities in typically value-oriented stocks, or they may under-react to good news (e.g., not pay attention) that may present opportunities in typically growth-oriented stocks. For example, investor over-reaction may occur when investors become extremely pessimistic about a particular company’s stock due to negative information about that company, e.g. a falling share price, unfavorable news reports, analyst downgrades, etc. Fuller & Thaler regards this negative investor sentiment as excessive and an over-reaction when it persists despite significant bullish signals coming from a company’s management. Similarly, investor under-reaction occurs when investors’ anchoring and over-confidence biases cause them to under-react to new information--especially new information that is inconsistent with their previous analysis of a stock. For example, one type of situation that Fuller & Thaler looks for is significant positive earnings surprises versus consensus earnings forecasts, where sustainable, company-specific improvements have driven better-than-expected earnings. Because of its long-term investment orientation, the Fund further narrows its universe by only investing in a small subset of these under-reaction stocks: those where under-reaction has historically occurred with unusual consistency and frequency.

At the individual stock level, Fuller & Thaler employs proprietary screening tools to help identify stocks where such behavioral biases are occurring. This is not a quantitative strategy, and no quantitative factor model is used in the investment process. Through its screening tools, Fuller & Thaler searches for events related to insider buying, earnings announcements, and other news that suggest these types of investor misbehavior (over-reaction or under-reaction) and draws from its more than 20 years of experience in analyzing events that suggest investor misbehavior. If these behaviors are present, Fuller & Thaler then proceeds to its fundamental analysis of the company, which includes a credit-style/downside analysis of the company to determine whether it is suitable for a long-term, multi-year holding period. The portfolio manager performs this stock-specific research and makes all buy and sell decisions for the strategy. In summary, if an investor mistake is likely and the company has solid fundamentals, the portfolio managers buy the stock. The portfolio managers generally sell when they believe investor misbehavior has reversed or the firm’s fundamentals deteriorate. There is no set length of time that the Fund expects to hold a particular security.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), Business Development Companies (BDCs), and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs whose investment characteristics are consistent with the Fund’s principal investment strategy. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that generally invest in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. The Fund will generally invest in liquid REITs that are included in the Russell 3000®, the Fund’s benchmark index. A BDC is a form of unregistered closed-end investment company that typically invests in small and mid-sized businesses to help such companies grow in the initial stages of their development. An ETF is a marketable security that typically tracks a stock index or other basket of assets. Although similar in many ways, ETFs differ from mutual funds because ETF shares trade like common stock on an exchange, with a fluctuating price throughout the day as shares are bought and sold.

The Fund may also lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations that meet 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.

The Fund is non-diversified and therefore may invest a greater percentage of its net assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a diversified Fund. While the Fund does not intend to be concentrated (defined as a weighting exceeding 25% of the Fund’s net assets) in an individual industry or group of industries at all times, it does reserve the right in the future to be concentrated in an individual industry or group of industries when the Adviser’s behavioral finance strategy indicates that such concentration would be beneficial from an investment perspective. While it is not possible to forecast exactly when and how this concentration would occur, it would most likely occur in industries where the strategy has historically had the highest weights: Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment; Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals; Internet Software & Services; and Specialty Retail. The Fund also reserves the right to concentrate in particular sectors.

The Fund typically expects to hold from 15 to 25 positions, with individual position sizes typically ranging up to 8% of the Fund’s net assets.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below (in alphabetical order). Please see “Additional Information Regarding Principal Risks” in the Fund’s prospectus for a more detailed description of the Fund’s risks. It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Behavioral Strategy Risk. When taking investment positions, Fuller & Thaler will apply principles based on behavioral finance. In order to take advantage of behavioral biases, Fuller & Thaler generally focuses on certain markers of possible under- and over- reaction. Securities identified using this type of strategy may perform differently from the market as a whole based on the following: the criteria used in the analysis; whether the criteria used are successful in predicting investor behavior; the weight placed on each criteria; and changes in the criteria’s historical trends. The criteria used in implementing this strategy and the weight placed on those criteria may not be predictive of a security’s value, and the effectiveness of the criteria can change over time. These changes may not be reflected in the current analytical approach used to implement the behavioral strategy. There can be no guarantee that Fuller & Thaler will be successful in applying behavioral finance principles to successfully predict investor behavior to exploit stock price anomalies.

BDC Risk. A BDC may invest in the equity and fixed income securities of smaller and developing companies as well as companies that are experiencing financial crises (“Portfolio Companies”). Investments in smaller and developing Portfolio Companies involve a greater risk of loss due to their youth and limited track records and are more susceptible to competition and economic and market changes due to limited products and market shares. Because Portfolio Companies may have limited capital resources, there is also a greater risk of default on fixed income securities issued and non-payment of dividends on any preferred and common stock issued. Investments in Portfolio Companies typically have limited liquidity. A BDC may use leverage (e.g. borrowing and the issuance of fixed income and preferred securities) to finance its own operations and may suffer significant losses if market fluctuations cause the BDC’s net asset value (“NAV”) to decline or if related interest charges exceed investment income. The Fund has no control over the investments made by BDCs, and BDCs are subject to additional risks such as the fact that their shares may trade at a market price above or below their NAVs or an active market may not develop for their shares.

Concentration Risk. Greater than 25% of the Fund’s total assets may be exposed to a particular industry. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. An inherent risk associated with an industry-concentrated portfolio is that the Fund may be adversely affected if a small number of its investments in the concentrated industry or group of industries perform poorly.

ETF Risk. The Fund is subject to the performance of the ETFs in which it invests for the portion of the Fund’s assets that are so invested. Because the Fund invests its assets in shares of ETFs, the Fund indirectly owns the investments made by such ETFs. By investing in the Fund, you therefore indirectly assume the same types of risks as investing directly in such ETFs. The Fund’s investment performance is affected by the ETF’s investment performance. In addition, the Fund’s risks include the Underlying ETF’s principal risks.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities may react more strongly to changes in an issuer’s financial condition or prospects than other securities of the same issuer.

Fee Layering Risk. When the Fund invests in another investment company such as a business development company or an ETF, the Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the investment company. Therefore, the Fund will incur additional expenses, some of which are duplicative of the Fund’s own operational expenses.

Growth Investing Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests in growth-oriented securities, the Adviser’s perception of the underlying companies’ growth potentials may be wrong, or the securities purchased may not perform as expected.

Investment Company Risk. The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and the Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) impose numerous constraints on the operations of registered investment companies, like the Fund. These restrictions may prohibit the Fund from making certain investments thus potentially limiting its profitability. Moreover, failure to satisfy certain requirements required under the IRC may prevent the Fund from qualifying as a registered investment company thus requiring the Fund to pay unexpected taxes and penalties, which could be material.

Issuer Risk. The Fund will be affected by factors specific to the issuers of securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, including actual or perceived changes in the financial condition or business prospects of such issuers.

Large Cap Company Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors, potentially resulting in lower market prices for their common stock.

Liquidity Risk. The lack of an active market for investments may cause delay in disposition or force a sale below fair value.

Management Risk. The Fund will be affected by the allocation determinations, investment decisions and techniques of the Fund’s management.

Market Risk. The Fund will be affected by factors influencing the U.S. or global economies and securities markets or relevant industries or sectors within them.

Micro-Cap Company Risk: Returns from small and micro-capitalization growth stocks may trail returns from the overall stock market. Historically, small and micro-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than the large-cap stocks that dominate the overall market, and they often perform quite differently. Small and microcap-size companies tend to have greater stock volatility because, among other things, these companies are more sensitive to changing economic conditions.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Mid-cap companies involve greater risk of loss and price fluctuation than larger companies. Many of these companies are younger and have a more limited track record than larger companies. Their securities may trade less frequently and in more limited volume than those of more mature companies making them more volatile and more difficult to buy or sell at an acceptable price. These companies may also lack the managerial, financial or other resources necessary to implement their business plans or succeed in the face of competition.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund has a limited operating history and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Trust's Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. Investment in the securities of a limited number of issuers or sectors exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potentially greater market losses than if its investments were diversified in securities and sectors.

Regulatory Risk. Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the operations and value of the Fund or the companies in which it invests. Industries and markets that are not adequately regulated may be susceptible to the initiation of inappropriate practices that adversely affect the Fund or the companies in which it invests.

REIT and Real Estate-Related Investment Risk. Adverse changes in the real estate markets may affect the value of REIT and other real estate-related investments.

Sector Risk. The Adviser may allocate more of the Fund's investments to a particular sector or sectors in the market. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain sectors, its investment portfolio will be more susceptible to the financial, economic, business, and political developments that affect those sectors.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund may make secured loans of its portfolio securities in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of possible delay in recovery of the securities and possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially, including possible impairment of the Fund's ability to vote the securities on loan. If a loan is collateralized by cash, the Fund typically will invest the cash collateral for its own account and may pay a fee to the borrower that normally represents a portion of the Fund's earnings on the collateral. Because the Fund may invest collateral in any investments in accordance with its investment objective, the Fund's securities lending transactions will result in investment leverage. The Fund bears the risk that the value of the investments made with collateral may decline.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investments in securities of small-cap companies may be riskier, more volatile and more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes than investments in larger, more established companies. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short term. Small-cap companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels, or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent on one or a few key people. The equity securities of small-cap companies are generally less liquid than the equity securities of larger companies.

Value Investing Risk. The determination that a security is undervalued is subjective. The market may not agree with the Adviser's determination and the security's price may not rise to what the Adviser believes is its full fair value.

Performance Information

The Fund's Institutional Shares and R6 Shares commenced operations on December 26, 2018. The Fund's A Shares and Investor Shares have not yet commenced operations and are not yet available for purchase. Annual return information for the Fund's Institutional Shares and R6 Shares will be incorporated once the Fund has operated for a full calendar year. This performance information will provide some indication of the risks of investing 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 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund's Institutional Shares year-to-date return as of September 30, 2019 was 25.35%.

Visit www.fullerthalerfunds.com for current performance information.

Management of the Fund

Investment Manager. Fuller & Thaler Asset Management, Inc. (“Fuller & Thaler” or the “Adviser”)

Portfolio Managers

- **Raymond Lin, CFA**, Partner and Lead Portfolio Manager, has been the Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its December, 2018 inception.
- **Raife Giovinazzo, Ph.D., CFA**, Partner and Back-up Portfolio Manager, has been the back-up portfolio manager of the Fund since its December, 2018 inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum Initial Investment

A Shares: \$1,000 for most account types
 Investor Shares: \$1,000 for most account types
 Institutional Shares: \$100,000 for most account types
 R6 Shares: \$1,000,000 for most account types

Minimum Subsequent Investment

A Shares: \$50 for all account types
 Investor Shares: \$50 for all account types
 Institutional Shares: \$50 for all account types
 R6 Shares: \$50 for all account types

- Investments in A Shares, when available, may be made only through your dealer or financial adviser. Other share classes may also be purchased directly from the Fund.
- Minimum investment requirements are waived for any qualified group retirement plan. Minimum investment requirements may be modified for certain financial intermediaries that aggregate trades on behalf of investors. For additional information regarding waiver of investment minimums, please see “Classes of Shares” in the Fund’s Prospectus.

To Place Buy or Sell Orders

By mail: Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Unconstrained Equity Fund
 c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
 PO Box 46707
 Cincinnati, OH 45246-0707
 By Phone: 1-888-912-4562

You may also purchase and redeem shares through your dealer or financial adviser. Please contact your financial intermediary directly to find out if additional requirements apply.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. You should be aware that investments in tax-deferred accounts may be taxable at withdrawal. You should discuss any tax-related concerns with your tax adviser or attorney.

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, its distributor, its investment manager or their affiliates 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 intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.