



**PIA SHORT-TERM SECURITIES FUND  
Advisor Class (PIASX)**

*Summary Prospectus  
March 31, 2020*

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund’s shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund (defined herein) 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 Fund or your financial intermediary electronically through the Fund’s website.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. You can inform the Fund or your financial intermediary that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper may apply to all funds held through your financial intermediary.

Before you invest, you may want to review the PIA Short-Term Securities Fund’s (the “Fund”) Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current Statutory Prospectus and SAI dated March 31, 2020, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s Statutory Prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at <http://www.pacificincome.com/mutual-funds/>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-251-1970 or by sending an email request to [piamutualfunds@pacificincome.com](mailto:piamutualfunds@pacificincome.com).

**Investment Objective**

The Fund’s investment objective is to seek a high level of current income, consistent with low volatility of principal through investing in short-term investment grade debt securities.

**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 be required to pay brokerage commissions on your purchases and sales of Advisor Class shares of the Fund by certain financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in this table.

<b>SHAREHOLDER FEES</b> (fees paid directly from your investment) . . . . .	None
<b>ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees . . . . .	0.20%
Other Expenses . . . . .	<u>0.25%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses . . . . .	0.45%
Less: Fee Waiver <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	<u>-0.06%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver . . . . .	<u><u>0.39%</u></u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Pacific Income Advisers, Inc. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fees and pay expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses (“AFFE”), interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees and any other class-specific expenses) to 0.39% of the Fund’s average daily net assets (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least March 30, 2021, and may be terminated only by Advisors Series Trust’s (the “Trust”) Board of Trustees (the “Board” or the “Trustees”). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for 36 months from the date they were waived or paid, subject to the Expense Cap. AFFE are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies, such as a money market funds.

*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 (taking into account the Expense Cap only in the first year). You may be required to pay brokerage commissions on your purchases and sales of Advisor Class shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in this table. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$40	\$138	\$246	\$561

### *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 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 48% of the average value of its portfolio.

### **Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund**

The Fund is a diversified investment company that normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in short-term securities having a duration of less than three years. Under normal market conditions, the Fund purchases securities rated BBB- and/or Baa3 or better by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (“NRSRO”).

The Fund primarily invests in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies (including U.S. Treasury Notes), investment grade mortgage-backed securities (including commercial mortgage-backed securities and residential mortgage-backed securities), and investment grade debt securities (including corporate debt securities, asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations). The Fund may also invest in Rule 144A securities.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in debt futures contracts, option contracts, options on securities and options on debt futures. The Fund may invest in these types of derivative securities for both bona fide hedging purposes and for speculative purposes.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in other investment companies (mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), including in any mutual fund advised by the Adviser (a “PIA Fund”), provided that investment in an investment company that predominantly invests in high yield (“junk bond”) securities will count towards the Fund’s limitation of no more than 5% of the Fund’s net assets invested in high yield securities. To the extent that the Fund invests in a PIA Fund, the Adviser will waive any management fee charged by the PIA Fund.

Duration is a measure of a debt security’s price sensitivity. Higher duration indicates bonds that are more sensitive to interest rate changes. Bonds with shorter duration have lower risk associated with interest rates. Duration takes into account a debt security’s cash flows over time including the possibility that a debt security might be prepaid by the issuer or redeemed by the holder prior to its stated maturity date. In contrast, maturity measures only the time until final payment is due. The weighted average duration of the Fund portfolio will generally range from six months on the short end to three years on the long end.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser primarily will consider credit quality, duration and yield.

### **Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

Losing all or a portion of your investment is a risk of investing in the Fund. The success of the Fund cannot be guaranteed. There are risks associated with investments in the types of securities in which the Fund invests. These risks include:

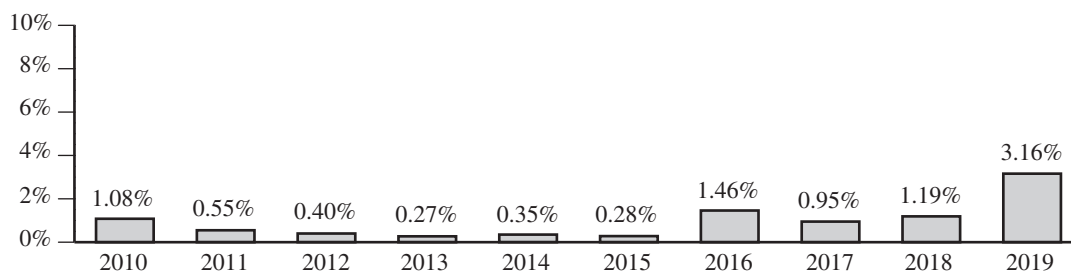
- **Market and Regulatory Risk.** Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely impact the Fund’s performance. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments. The Fund’s investments may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers (such as the results of supply and demand), or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security or other investment also may go up or down due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in interest rates or exchange rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, unexpected events and their aftermaths, such as the spread of deadly diseases; natural, environmental or man-made disasters; financial, political or social disruptions; terrorism and war; and other tragedies or catastrophes, can cause investor fear and panic, which can adversely affect the economies of many companies, sectors, nations, regions and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen.
- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes, and bonds and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations; still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, their obligations are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve greater risk than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities. In addition, certain governmental entities have been subject to regulatory scrutiny regarding their accounting policies and practices and other concerns that may result in legislation, changes in regulatory oversight and/or other consequences that could adversely affect the credit quality, availability or investment character of securities issued or guaranteed by these entities.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is an actively managed portfolio. The Adviser’s management practices and investment strategies might not work to produce the desired results.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty or a third party will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty’s financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty’s inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund.

- **Interest Rate Risk.** The value of the Fund's investments in fixed-income securities will change based on changes in interest rates. If interest rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value.
- **Credit Risk.** The issuers of the bonds and other debt securities held by the Fund may not be able to make interest or principal payments.
- **Prepayment Risk.** Issuers of securities held by the Fund may be able to prepay principal due on these securities, particularly during periods of declining interest rates. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise. When debt obligations are prepaid or when securities are called, the Fund may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield. Prepayment risk is a major risk of mortgage-backed securities.
- **Extension Risk.** An issuer may pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as an asset-backed or mortgage-backed security) later than expected. This may happen during a period of rising interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease.
- **Risks Associated with Asset-Backed Securities.** These include Market and Regulatory Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk, Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk (each described above). During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid.
- **Risks Associated with Mortgage-Backed Securities.** These include Market and Regulatory Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk, Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk (each described above) as well as the risk that the structure of certain mortgage-backed securities may make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, making their prices very volatile. In particular, events related to the U.S. housing market in recent years had a severe negative impact on the value of some mortgage-backed securities and resulted in an increased risk associated with investments in the securities.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Reduced liquidity in the bond markets can result from a number of events, such as limited trading activity, reductions in bond inventory, and rapid or unexpected changes in interest rates. Less liquid markets could lead to greater price volatility and limit the Fund's ability to sell a holding at a suitable price.
- **Rule 144A Securities Risk.** The market for Rule 144A securities typically is less active than the market for publicly-traded securities. Rule 144A securities carry the risk that the liquidity of these securities may become impaired, making it more difficult for the Fund to sell these securities.
- **Derivatives Risk.** Derivatives involve the risk of improper valuation, the risk of ambiguous documentation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate closely with the underlying security. Losses from a derivative instrument may be greater than the amount invested in the derivative instrument. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited losses, regardless of the size of the initial investment.
- **Adjustable Rate and Floating Rate Securities Risks.** Although adjustable and floating rate debt securities tend to be less volatile than fixed-rate debt securities, they nevertheless fluctuate in value.
- **Risks Associated with Inflation and Deflation.** Inflation risk is the risk that increasing prices throughout the economy may erode the purchasing power of an investment over time. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time – the opposite of inflation.
- **ETF and Mutual Fund Risk.** When the Fund invests in an ETF or mutual fund, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF's or mutual fund's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF or mutual fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities that the ETF or mutual fund holds. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases ETFs.
- **High Yield Securities Risk.** Securities with ratings lower than BBB- or Baa3 are known as "high yield" securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"). High yield securities typically carry higher coupon rates than investment grade securities, but also are considered as speculative and may be subject to greater market price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk of loss of income or principal including greater possibility of default and bankruptcy of the issuer of such instruments than more highly rated bonds and loans.

## Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the annual returns for the Fund from year to year. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year, 5-year and 10-year periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. 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.pacificincome.com/mutual-funds](http://www.pacificincome.com/mutual-funds) or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-800-251-1970.

## Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31



During the period shown on the bar chart, the Fund's highest total return for a quarter was 0.97% (quarter ended March 31, 2019) and the lowest total return for a quarter was -0.25% (quarter ended June 30, 2013).

### Average Annual Total Returns

(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
<b>PIA Short-Term Securities Fund</b>			
Return Before Taxes	3.16%	1.40%	0.96%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	2.32%	0.84%	0.57%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.86%	0.82%	0.57%
<b>ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 1-Year U.S. Treasury Note Index</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.93%	1.25%	0.83%

The after-tax returns were 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 an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

## Management

*Investment Adviser:* Pacific Income Advisers, Inc. is the investment adviser of the Fund.

*Portfolio Managers:* The following individuals serve as the Fund's portfolio managers:

<u>Portfolio Managers</u>	<u>Years of Service with the Fund</u>	<u>Primary Title with the Adviser</u>
Bistra Pashamova, CFA	21	Vice President, Portfolio Manager
Lloyd McAdams, CFA, CEBS	12	President
Hsin Tong	1	Vice President, Portfolio Manager
Rory Hargaden	1	Vice President, Credit Research/Portfolio Manager

## Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (PIA Short-Term Securities Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701), by telephone at 1-800-251-1970, or through a financial intermediary. You may also purchase or redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. Investors who wish to purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below.

<u>Type of Account</u>	<u>To Open Your Account</u>	<u>To Add to Your Account</u>
Regular	\$1,000	\$50
Retirement Accounts	\$100	\$50
Automatic Investment Plan	\$50	\$50

## Tax Information

Fund distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you invest through a tax-deferred arrangement such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

## Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and/or the Adviser 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.