

LKCM FUNDS

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

May 1, 2026

LKCM International Equity Fund (LKINX)

Before you invest, you may want to review the LKCM International Equity Fund (the “Fund”) prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated May 1, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.lkcmfunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-688-LKCM or by sending an e-mail request to info@lkcmfunds.com.

Investment Objective: The Fund seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: The following 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 tables and examples below.** The Fund does not impose any sales charges in connection with purchases and sales of Fund shares.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of the amount redeemed on shares held for less than 30 days)	1.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.90%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.46%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.37%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	-0.36%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	1.01%

⁽¹⁾ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are indirect fees and expenses that funds incur from investing in the shares of other investment companies, including money market funds. The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement for the Fund differ from the Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets before and after expense waiver and/or reimbursement found within the “Financial Highlights” section of the Prospectus because the audited information in the “Financial Highlights” reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include indirect expenses such as Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

⁽²⁾ Luther King Capital Management Corporation (“Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse the Fund through May 1, 2027 in order to limit the Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement to 1.00% per annum (excluding any interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, indirect fees and expenses relating to investments in other investment companies, including money market funds (“Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses”), and extraordinary expenses). The fee waiver and expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated or changed only with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the costs 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 (except that the example reflects the fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangement through May 1, 2027). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, whether or not you redeem your shares, your costs would be as follows:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$103	\$398	\$716	\$1,615

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 21% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities of non-U.S. companies. The Fund invests under normal circumstances at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities. These equity securities primarily consist of common stocks, preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). In determining the origin of a company, the Fund primarily relies on the country where the company is incorporated, headquartered or has its principal place of business. The Fund may consider a company to be from a particular country even if it is not incorporated or headquartered in, or does not have its principal place of business in, that country if a majority of its assets are located in, or it derives a majority of its total revenues or profits from, goods or services produced or sales made in that country. The Fund generally invests in companies from developed markets, though it may invest to a lesser extent in companies from emerging markets. The Fund may focus its investments in companies located in or economically tied to particular countries or geographic regions. The Fund focuses its investments in issuers that are incorporated in, headquartered in, or have their principal place of business in, European countries, including the United Kingdom.

To a limited degree, the Fund may also invest in companies based in the U.S. The Fund may also purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities, indices or currencies, may purchase foreign currency forward contracts, including non-deliverable forwards, for hedging purposes, and may hold foreign currencies. From time to time, in pursuing its investment strategies, the Fund may hold a significant percentage of its investments in specific sectors of the economy.

The Fund seeks to invest in the equity securities of high quality companies, as determined by the Adviser, that typically exhibit certain characteristics, including high profitability levels, strong balance sheet quality, competitive advantages, ability to generate excess cash flows, meaningful management ownership stakes, attractive reinvestment opportunities, strong market share positions, and/or attractive relative valuation. The Fund may invest in equity securities of small, mid and large capitalization companies, including dividend paying securities.

Principal Risks: The greatest risk of investing in the Fund is that you could lose money. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks of investing in the Fund listed below are presented in alphabetical order and not in order of importance or potential exposure. Among other matters, this presentation is intended to facilitate your ability to find particular risks and make comparisons with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- *Currency Risk* – The Fund may have exposure to foreign currencies by making direct investments in securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies, purchasing or selling futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities, indices or currencies, purchasing foreign currency forward contracts, and/or holding foreign currencies. Foreign currencies will fluctuate, and may decline, in value relative to the U.S. dollar and other currencies and thereby negatively affect the Fund's holdings of foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies. Foreign currencies may be affected unpredictably by intervention, or by the failure to intervene, by the U.S. or foreign governments or central banks.
- *Cybersecurity Risk* – The Fund, its service providers, third-party fund distribution platforms and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems, including artificial intelligence, which are subject to a number of different threats and risks that could adversely affect the fund and its shareholders. Operational risks arising from, among other things, human or processing errors, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or cybersecurity incidents may negatively impact the Fund, its service providers, and third-party fund distribution platforms, as well as the ability of shareholders to transact with the Fund, and result in financial losses. Cybersecurity incidents may allow unauthorized parties to gain access to or misappropriate Fund assets, shareholder data, or confidential or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or its service providers, as well as securities trading venues and their service providers, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. In addition, authorized persons could inadvertently release Fund shareholder data or confidential or proprietary information stored on the Fund's systems. Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks or

unintentional events. It is not possible for the Fund or its service providers to identify all of the operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Portfolio companies in which the Fund invests are also exposed to various risks related to cybersecurity incidents, and the value of the Fund's investments in such portfolio companies could be adversely impacted in the event any such cybersecurity incidents occur. The Fund cannot control the cybersecurity and operational plans and systems of its service providers, its counterparties or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

- *Derivatives Risk* – Derivatives are instruments, such as futures, foreign currency forward contracts and options, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates, indices, or currencies. The use of derivatives may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments and may expose the Fund to additional risks that it would not be subject to if it invested directly in the securities or other instruments underlying those derivatives. If the Fund uses derivatives, the Fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of additional risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, and the risk of improper valuation. As a result, the Fund may obtain no recovery of its investment or may only obtain a limited recovery, and any recovery may be delayed. Not all derivative transactions require a counterparty to post collateral, which may expose the Fund to greater losses in the event that a counterparty is or becomes unwilling or unable to satisfy its obligation to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments or to otherwise honor its obligations to the Fund. The Fund's use of derivatives also may create financial leverage, which may result in losses that exceed the amount originally invested and accelerate the rate of losses. When the Fund uses derivatives, it may be required to provide margin or collateral. These practices are intended to satisfy contractual undertakings and regulatory requirements and will not prevent the Fund from incurring losses on derivatives. However, the need to provide margin or collateral could limit the Fund's ability to pursue other opportunities as they arise. Ongoing changes to regulation of the derivatives markets and potential changes in the regulation of funds using derivative instruments could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying instrument, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts – Foreign currency forward contracts, including non-deliverable forwards, are derivative instruments pursuant to a contract with a counterparty to buy or sell an agreed amount of a specific currency at a fixed price at a future date. The use of foreign currency forward contracts may expose the Fund to the risks associated with fluctuations in currency and additional risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and counterparty risk, that it would not be subject to if it invested directly in the securities or currencies underlying the foreign currency forward contract.

Futures Contracts – Futures contracts are derivative instruments where the parties agree to a fixed price for an agreed amount of securities or other underlying assets at an agreed date or to buy or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Futures contracts may increase the volatility of the Fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. In addition: (i) there may not be a liquid secondary market for futures contracts, and the Fund may be unable to close a futures contract when desired; (ii) the Adviser may not be able to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (iii) transaction costs associated with investments in futures contracts may be significant. Equity index futures contracts expose the Fund to volatility in an underlying securities index. Foreign currency futures contracts expose the Fund to risks associated with fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies.

Options – For the purchase of a call option to be profitable to the purchaser, the market price of the underlying instrument must rise sufficiently above the call option exercise price to cover the premium and transaction costs, which will reduce any profit that might otherwise have been realized if the purchaser bought the underlying instrument instead of the call option. The Fund will receive a premium from writing call options, but it may not offset any losses sustained from exercised options if the underlying asset has increased in value when the call option is exercised. For the purchase of a put option to be profitable to the purchaser, the market price of the underlying security or instrument must decline sufficiently below the put option's exercise price to cover the premium and transaction costs, which will reduce any profit the purchaser might have realized. The Fund will receive a premium from writing put options, but it may not offset any losses sustained from exercised options if the Fund is required to buy the underlying asset at a disadvantageous price. Options on futures contracts may be subject to additional risks, including risks associated with the underlying futures contract.

- *Dividend Paying Securities Risk* – Securities that pay higher dividends as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing these companies to underperform companies that do not pay high or any dividends. Also, changes in the dividend policies of companies owned by the Fund and the capital resources available for these companies' dividend payments may reduce the level of dividend payments and adversely affect the Fund. Dividend paying securities might not experience the same level of earnings growth or capital appreciation as non-dividend paying securities. Securities that pay dividends may be sensitive to changes in interest rates, and as interest rates rise or fall, the prices of such securities may fluctuate.
- *Emerging Markets Risk* – When investing in emerging markets, the risks of investing in foreign securities discussed below generally are heightened. Stock markets in many emerging market countries are relatively small, less developed, less liquid, more volatile, more expensive to trade in, and generally have higher risks than those in developed markets. Securities in

emerging markets also may be less liquid than those in developed markets and foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions. The governments of emerging market countries may also be more unstable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on securities ownership, or intervene in the financial markets. Numerous emerging market countries have a history of, and continue to experience serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political challenges. There are also risks of: greater political uncertainties; an economy's dependence on revenues from particular commodities or on international aid or development assistance; currency transfer restrictions; a limited number of potential buyers for such securities resulting in increased volatility and limited liquidity for emerging market securities; trading suspensions; delays and disruptions in securities settlement procedures; and significant limitations on investor rights and recourse. In addition, there may be less information publicly available, or less reliable information available, to make investment decisions and accurately evaluate securities of issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping standards and requirements comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject. It may be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments against non-U.S. companies and non-U.S. persons in foreign jurisdictions, either through the foreign judicial system or through a private arbitration process. These matters have the potential to impact the Fund's investment objectives and performance.

- *Equity Securities Risk* – The Fund invests in equity securities and therefore is subject to investment risk, issuer risk, market risks and significant fluctuations in value in response to changes in a company's financial condition as well as general market, economic and political conditions, and other factors. The Fund may experience a significant or complete loss on its investment in an equity security. In addition, stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, which increase borrowing costs and the costs of capital for the issuer. Equity securities are generally subordinate to an issuer's debt in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy. The Fund's investments in equity securities primarily consist of ADRs, common stocks, preferred stocks and REITs.

ADRs – Investments in ADRs are subject to certain of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, such as currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, capital restrictions, less government regulation, less publicly available information, less liquidity, increased price volatility, and differences in financial reporting standards. ADRs may not accurately track the prices of the underlying foreign securities and their value may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading. Investing in such securities may expose the Fund to additional risk.

Common Stock – The value of an issuing company's common stock may rise or fall as a result of factors affecting the issuing company, other companies in the same industry or sector, or the financial markets overall. Common stock generally is subordinate to preferred stock upon the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuing company.

Preferred Stock – Preferred stocks are sensitive to movement in interest rates. Preferred stocks may be less liquid than common stocks and, unlike common stocks, participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited. Distributions on preferred stocks generally are payable at the discretion of an issuer and after required payments to bond holders. In certain situations, an issuer may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. The market prices of preferred stocks are generally more sensitive to actual or perceived changes in the issuer's financial condition or prospects than are the prices of debt securities.

REITs – Investments in REITs are subject to the risks associated with investing in the real estate industry, adverse governmental actions, regulatory limitations on rents and operating expenses, declines in property and real estate values, risks related to general and local economic conditions, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, overbuilding, changes in interest rates, liabilities resulting from environmental problems, and the potential failure of a REIT to qualify for federal income-tax-free "pass-through" of net income and net realized gains that are distributed to shareholders and exemption from registration as an investment company. REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and may invest in relatively few properties, and may not be diversified geographically or by property or tenant type. As a result, investments in REITs may be volatile. REITs are pooled investment vehicles with their own fees and expenses and the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses when investing in REITs.

- *Foreign Securities Risk* – Non-U.S. investments carry potential risks not associated with domestic investments. Such risks may include, but are not limited to: currency exchange rate fluctuations, political and financial instability, less liquidity and greater volatility of foreign investments, lack of uniform accounting, auditing, recordkeeping and financing reporting standards, different government regulation and supervision of foreign banks, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies, significant limitations in transaction settlements in some foreign markets, and any regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with a particular country in which the Fund invests, including tariffs, trade disputes and sanctions. Additionally, trading in foreign markets generally involves higher transaction costs than trading in U.S. markets. The unavailability and/or unreliability of public information may impede the Fund's ability to accurately evaluate foreign securities. It also may be difficult to enforce contractual obligations or invoke judicial or arbitration processes against non-U.S. companies and non-U.S. persons in foreign jurisdictions. There may be very limited oversight of certain foreign banks or securities depositories that hold foreign securities and currencies and the laws of certain countries may limit the ability to recover such assets if a foreign bank or depository or their agents goes bankrupt. To the extent the Fund invests a significant

portion of its assets in securities of a single country or geographic region at any one time, it is more likely to be affected by events or conditions in that country or region. As a result, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund.

- *Geographic Concentration Risk* – The Fund may focus its investments in companies located in or economically tied to particular countries or geographic regions. This could increase the risk that economic, market, political, business, regulatory, diplomatic, social and environmental conditions in that particular country or geographic region may have a significant impact on the Fund’s performance. Investing in such a manner could cause the Fund’s performance to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diverse funds. A decline in the economies or financial markets of one country or region may adversely affect the economies or financial markets of another. In addition, the risks associated with investing in a narrowly defined geographic area are generally more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging market countries.

European Securities Risk – To the extent the Fund invests significantly in the securities of European companies, the Fund’s performance may be influenced by social, political and economic conditions in Europe. The economies of European Union (“EU”) member countries and their trading partners, as well as the broader global economy, may be adversely affected by changes in the euro’s exchange rate, changes in EU or governmental relations on trade, and the threat of default or an actual default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, which could negatively impact the Fund’s investments and cause it to lose money. Responses to financial problems in European governments, central banks, and others, including austerity measures and other reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. The United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the EU could be an indication that one or more other countries may withdraw from the EU and/or abandon the euro. If one or more other countries were to exit the EU, or if any eurozone country abandoned the use of the euro as its currency, the value of investments tied to those countries could decline significantly and unexpectedly. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, could be significant and far reaching. Russia’s war with Ukraine has negatively impacted European economic activity. The effects on the economies of European countries of the Russia/Ukraine war and Russia’s response to sanctions imposed by the U.S. and other countries have been and could continue to be significant.

United Kingdom Securities Risk – The Fund’s exposure to issuers located in, or with economic ties to, the United Kingdom could expose the Fund to risks associated with investments in the United Kingdom to a greater extent than more geographically diverse funds. Investments in United Kingdom issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has one of the largest economies in Europe, and the United States and other European countries are substantial trading partners of the United Kingdom. As a result, the United Kingdom economy may be impacted by changes to the economic condition of the United States and other European countries. Increasing commodity prices and rising inflation levels caused or exacerbated by the war between Russia and Ukraine prompted the United Kingdom government and other relevant authorities to implement significant policy changes. The effect of these policy changes may have a material, potentially negative, impact on the United Kingdom economy that could affect the performance of the Fund’s investments. Additionally, the transitional period following the United Kingdom’s departure from the European Union, commonly known as “Brexit,” ended on December 31, 2020 and European Union law ceased to have effect in the United Kingdom except to the extent retained by the United Kingdom by unilateral act. The United Kingdom and the European Union then reached a trade agreement that was ratified by all applicable United Kingdom and European Union governmental bodies. The economic effects of Brexit, including certain negative impacts on the ability of the United Kingdom to trade seamlessly with the European Union, are becoming clearer but some political, regulatory and commercial uncertainty in relation to the longer term impacts nevertheless remains to be resolved. Accordingly, there remains a risk that the aftermath of Brexit, including its ongoing effect on the United Kingdom’s relationships with other countries, including the United States, and the European Union, may negatively impact the value of investments held by the Fund.

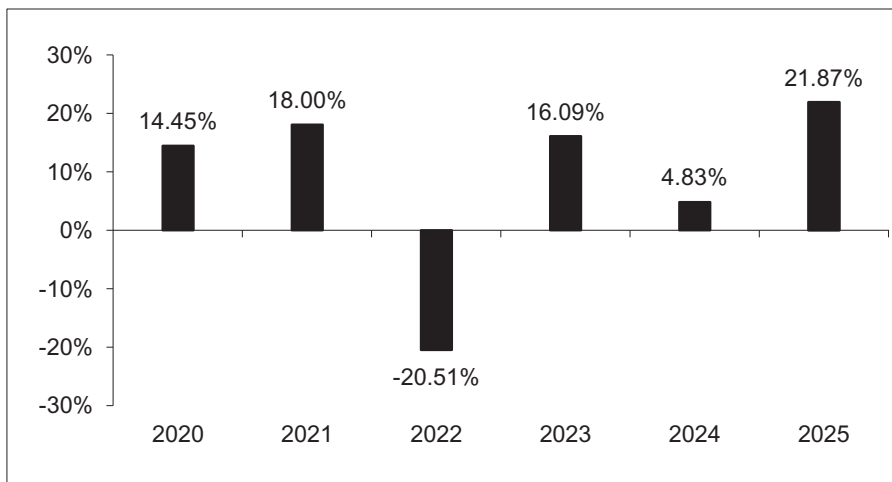
- *Hedging Risk* – If the Fund uses a hedging instrument at the wrong time or judges the market conditions incorrectly, or the hedged instrument does not correlate to the risk sought to be hedged, the hedge might be unsuccessful, reduce the Fund’s return, or create a loss. In addition, hedges, even when successful in mitigating risk, may not prevent the Fund from experiencing losses on its investments, and therefore the use of hedging strategies may reduce the Fund’s return, or create a loss.
- *Inflation Risk* – Higher actual or anticipated inflation may have an adverse effect on corporate profits or consumer spending or the financial markets overall and result in lower values for securities held by the Fund. If Fund investments do not keep pace with inflation, the present value of Fund assets and the value of Fund distributions could decline.
- *Investment Risk* – An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.
- *Large Cap Companies Risk* – The securities of large market capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities and may be unable to attain or maintain high growth rates during periods of economic expansion.

- *Liquidity Risk* – When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult for the Fund to sell securities at favorable times or prices. As a result, the Fund may have to lower the price on certain securities that it is trying to sell, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund. Market developments, financial distress or geopolitical events such as sanctions, trading halts or wars may cause the Fund’s investments to become less liquid or illiquid and subject to erratic price movements. Liquidity risk is particularly acute in the case of foreign investments that are traded in smaller, less-developed or emerging markets and securities issued by issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Certain investments that were liquid when purchased may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, particularly in times of overall economic distress or adverse investor perception.
- *Market Risk* – The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Fund’s performance. Factors that affect markets in general, including geopolitical, regulatory, market and economic developments and other developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries, companies and segments of the market, could adversely impact the Fund’s investments and lead to a decline in the value of your investment in the Fund. Geopolitical and other events, including tensions, war, or open conflict between nations, such as among the United States, Israel and Iran, between Russia and Ukraine, otherwise in the Middle East and in eastern Asia, could affect the economies of many countries including the United States and may contribute to increased volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets. The extent and duration of ongoing hostilities and any sanctions and the repercussions of such events cannot be predicted. Those events have presented and could continue to present material uncertainty and risk with respect to markets globally, including in the oil and gas markets and potentially other industries and sectors. Trade disputes, pandemics, public health crises, natural disasters, cybersecurity incidents, and related events have led, and in the future may continue to lead, to instability in world economies and markets generally and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets, which may disrupt economies and markets and adversely affect the value of your investment. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets. In addition, policy changes by the U.S. government, the U.S. Federal Reserve and/or foreign governments and political and economic changes within the U.S. and abroad, such as inflation, changes in interest rates, recessions, changes in the U.S. presidential administration and Congress, the U.S. government’s inability at times to agree on a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, the threat or occurrence of a federal government shutdown, threats not to increase the federal government’s debt limit which could result in a default on the government’s obligations, and the shutdown of certain financial institutions, may cause increased volatility in financial markets, affect investor and consumer confidence and adversely impact the broader financial markets and economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, inflationary pressures, changes to some major international trade and security agreements, the imposition of tariffs, risks associated with trade and security agreements between countries and regions, including the U.S. and other foreign nations, political or economic dysfunction within some countries or regions, including the U.S., and dramatic changes in consumer sentiment, commodity prices and currency values could affect the economies and markets of many nations, including the U.S., in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time and may create significant market volatility. The Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have started to lower interest rates, though economic or other factors, such as inflation, could reverse or stop such changes. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or again reverse course. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Market disruptions have caused, and may continue to cause, broad changes in market value, negative public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Advancements in technology, including advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence, may adversely impact market movements and liquidity. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, which can occur rapidly, the profitability and growth of certain issuers and industries may be negatively impacted in ways that cannot be foreseen and could adversely impact its performance. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Regulators in the U.S. have adopted a number of changes to regulations affecting markets and issuers, some of which apply to the Fund. Due to the broad scope of the regulations being adopted, certain of these changes, which may be revised or rescinded, could limit the Fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or adversely impact performance.
- *Redemption Risk* – The Fund may experience periods of significant redemptions that could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Significant redemptions could hurt the Fund’s performance. The sale of assets to meet redemption requests may require the Fund to realize net capital gains, which could require the Fund to make substantial capital gains distributions to shareholders.
- *Sector Weighting Risk* – The Fund may focus its investments in particular sectors of the economy. To the extent the Fund emphasizes investments in particular sectors of the economy, the Fund will be subject to a greater degree of risks particular to those sectors. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, financial or geopolitical developments could significantly affect securities in particular sectors. Depending on the weightings of the Fund’s investments in particular sectors, the Fund may have increased exposure to price movements of securities in those sectors.

- *Security Selection Risk* – Securities selected by the Fund may not perform as anticipated due to a number of factors impacting the company that issued the securities or its particular industry or sector, such as poor operating or management performance, weak demand for the company’s products or services, the company’s failure to meet earnings or other operating performance expectations, financial leverage or credit deterioration, litigation or regulatory issues, or a decline in the value of the issuer’s business and assets.
- *Small and Mid Cap Companies Risk* – The Fund invests in small and mid capitalization companies that may not have the size, resources and other assets of large capitalization companies. Small and mid capitalization companies may also have narrower commercial markets and more limited operating histories, product lines, and managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Small and mid capitalization companies may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings. Stocks of these companies may trade less frequently and in more limited volume than stocks of large capitalization companies. As a result, the securities of small and mid capitalization companies held by the Fund may be less liquid and subject to greater market risks and fluctuations in value than large capitalization companies or may not correspond to changes in the stock market in general. In general, these risks are greater for small capitalization companies than for mid capitalization companies.
- *Valuation Risk* – The Fund may value certain securities at a price different from the price at which they can be sold. This risk may be especially pronounced for investments, such as certain derivatives and foreign investments, which may be illiquid or which may become illiquid.

Performance: The bar chart and table that follow illustrate annual Fund returns for periods ended December 31. This information is intended to give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and how the Fund’s average annual returns over time compare with those of a broad-based securities market index and an index of funds with similar investment objectives. 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.lkcmfunds.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-800-688-LKCM.

Calendar Year Returns as of 12/31



During the period shown on the bar chart, the Fund’s best and worst quarters are shown below:

Best and Worst Quarterly Returns

19.19% 2nd quarter, 2020
-22.50% 1st quarter, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2025	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (May 1, 2019)
Return Before Taxes	21.87%	6.82%	8.61%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	21.69%	6.57%	8.42%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	13.42%	5.48%	7.01%
MSCI/EAFE® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	31.89%	9.47%	9.56%
Lipper International Large-Cap Core Funds Index (reflects no deduction for taxes)	32.15%	9.32%	8.82%

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. The return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period. Actual after-tax returns depend on

your tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts.

Investment Adviser: Luther King Capital Management Corporation.

Portfolio Managers:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Experience with the Fund</u>
Mason D. King, CFA	Principal, Vice President, Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Since Inception in 2019
J. Luther King, Jr., CFA	Principal, President and Portfolio Manager	Since Inception in 2019

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: Investors may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares by mail (LKCM Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 801 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 219252, Kansas City, MO 64105-1307), or by telephone at 1-800-688-LKCM. Redemptions by telephone are only permitted upon previously receiving appropriate authorization. Transactions normally will only occur on days the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly for information relative to the purchase or sale of Fund shares. The minimum initial amount of investment in the Fund and exchanges into the Fund from another fund in the LKCM Funds is \$2,000. Subsequent investments in the Fund for all types of accounts may be made with a minimum investment of \$500.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions are taxable to you and will be taxed 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, in which case the withdrawal of your investment from the tax-deferred arrangement may be taxable.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a financial adviser), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and/or other services. If made, 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.