

**CARILLON SERIES TRUST**  
**Carillon Scout International Fund**

SUPPLEMENT DATED DECEMBER 6, 2021 TO THE  
SUMMARY PROSPECTUS DATED MARCH 1, 2021, AS  
PREVIOUSLY AMENDED OR SUPPLEMENTED

**IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING CHANGE IN  
INVESTMENT POLICY**

On November 19, 2021, the Board of Trustees (“Board”) of Carillon Series Trust (“Trust”) approved a Plan of Reorganization and Termination (the “Reorganization Plan”) pursuant to which the Carillon Scout International Fund (the “Fund”) would be reorganized into the Carillon ClariVest International Stock Fund (the “Acquiring Fund”) (the “Reorganization”), effective on or about July 16, 2022. In connection with the Reorganization, the Board approved, among other things, the following changes, effective March 1, 2022: (1) the appointment of ClariVest Asset Management LLC (“ClariVest”) to replace Scout Investments, Inc. (“Scout”) as the subadviser for the Fund; (2) a change in the name of the Fund to the “Carillon ClariVest International Fund”; (3) changes to the Fund’s non-fundamental investment objective and policy with respect to the investment of 80% of its assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes); and (4) changes to the Fund’s principal investment strategies and principal risks.

Additional information regarding the foregoing changes, as well as corresponding changes to the Fund’s Summary Prospectus are described below:

**1. The Reorganization**

The Reorganization of the Fund into the Acquiring Fund is expected to occur on or about July 16, 2022. The Reorganization Plan, which sets forth the terms of the Reorganization, provides for: (1) the transfer of the Fund’s assets to the Acquiring Fund and the Acquiring Fund’s assumption of the Fund’s liabilities in exchange solely for shares of beneficial interest (“shares”) of the Acquiring Fund that correspond to each class of shares of the Fund; and (2) the Fund to distribute the shares of the Acquiring Fund received by the Fund to its shareholders in complete liquidation of the Fund and in cancellation of all of the Fund’s shares. Each shareholder of the Fund will receive the number of full and fractional shares of each class of the Acquiring Fund equal in value to the full and fractional shares of the corresponding class of the Fund held by the shareholder prior to the Reorganization. The Reorganization is intended to qualify as a tax-free transaction for federal income tax purposes.

It is not necessary for shareholders of the Target Fund or the Acquiring Fund to approve the Reorganization or take any other action. **Please be advised that, effective June 1, 2022, the Target Fund will no longer accept purchases of Target Fund shares or exchanges into the Target Fund.**

**2. Appointment of ClariVest as Subadviser, Change of Name, Changes to Investment Objective and 80% Policy, and Changes to Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks**

Effective March 1, 2022, the following sections of the Fund’s Summary Prospectus are amended as follows:

- a. All references to the “Carillon Scout International Fund” are hereby deleted and replaced with references to the “Carillon ClariVest International Fund.”
- b. The title of the “**Summary of Carillon ClariVest International Fund**” section of the Summary

Prospectus is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with “**Summary of Carillon ClariVest International Fund.**”

- c. The “**Summary of Carillon ClariVest International Fund – Investment objective**” section of the Summary Prospectus is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

**Investment objective** | The Carillon ClariVest International Fund (“International Fund” or the “fund”) seeks capital appreciation.

- d. The “**Summary of Carillon ClariVest International Fund – Principal investment strategies**” section of the Summary Prospectus is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

**Principal investment strategies** | The International Fund invests, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of companies economically tied to countries outside of the U.S. Equity securities include common and preferred stocks, warrants or rights exercisable into common or preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) and European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) (collectively, “depository receipts”). Issuers considered to be economically tied to countries outside of the U.S. include, without limitation: (1) an issuer organized under the laws of or maintaining a principal office or principal place(s) of business outside of the U.S.; (2) an issuer of securities that are principally traded in one or more markets outside the U.S.; (3) an issuer that derives or is currently expected to derive 50% or more of its total sales, revenues, profits, earnings, growth, or another measure of economic activity from, the production or sale of goods or performance of services or making of investments or other economic activity in, outside of the U.S., or that maintains or is currently expected to maintain 50% or more of its employees, assets, investments, operations, or other business activity outside of the U.S.; (4) a governmental or quasi-governmental entity of a country outside of the U.S.; or (5) any other issuer that the sub-adviser believes may expose the fund’s assets to the economic fortunes and risks of a country or countries outside of the U.S. The fund typically does not invest in issuers located in emerging market countries. The fund’s benchmark is the MSCI EAFE<sup>®</sup> Index which measures large- and mid-cap equity performance across 21 developed countries, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The fund may have significant exposure to Japan. However, as the composition of the fund’s portfolio changes over time, the fund’s exposure to this country may be lower at a future date, and the fund’s exposure to other countries may be higher.

In selecting securities for the fund, the sub-adviser utilizes quantitative tools to implement a “bottom-up,” fundamentally based, investment process. The sub-adviser constructs a portfolio that seeks to maximize expected return, subject to constraints designed to meet long-run expected active risk goals.

The fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) in order to equitize cash positions, seek exposure to certain markets or market sectors and to hedge against certain market movements. The fund may sell securities when they no longer meet the portfolio managers’ investment criteria and/or to take advantage of more attractive investment opportunities.

The fund may lend its securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions to earn additional income.

- e. The “**Summary of Carillon ClariVest International Fund – Principal risks**” section of the Summary Prospectus is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

**Principal risks** | The greatest risk of investing in the fund is that you could lose money. The fund invests primarily in common stocks whose values may increase and decrease in response to the activities of the companies that issued such stocks, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. As a result, the fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) may also increase and decrease. 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. Investments in the fund are subject to the following primary risks. The most significant risks of investing in the fund as of the date of this Prospectus are listed first below, followed by the remaining risks in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions or other factors.

- Equity securities are subject to market risk. The fund may invest in the following equity securities, which may expose the fund to the following additional risks:

*Common stocks.* The value of a company’s common stock may fall as a result of factors affecting the company, 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 stocks, including convertible preferred stocks,* are subject to issuer-specific risks and are sensitive to movements in interest rates. Preferred stocks and convertible 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. Preferred stocks may also be subject to credit risk;

*Depository receipts.* Investing in depository receipts entails many of the same risks as direct investment in foreign securities, including, but not limited to, currency exchange rate fluctuations, political and financial instability in the home country of a particular depository receipt, less liquidity and more volatility;

*Rights and warrants.* Rights and warrants do not carry dividend or voting rights with respect to the underlying securities or any rights in the assets of the issuer, and a right or a warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date;

- Foreign securities risks, which are potential risks not associated with U.S. investments, include, but are not limited to: (1) currency exchange rate fluctuations; (2) political and financial instability; (3) less liquidity; (4) lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; (5) increased volatility; (6) less government regulation and supervision of foreign stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies; (7) significant limitations on investor rights and recourse; (8) use of unfamiliar corporate organizational structures; (9) unavailable or unreliable public information regarding issuers; and (10) delays in transaction settlement in some foreign markets. The unavailability and/or unreliability of public information available may impede the fund’s ability to accurately evaluate foreign securities. Moreover, it 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. The risks associated with investments in governmental or quasi-governmental entities of a foreign country are heightened by the potential for unexpected governmental change and inadequate government oversight. Foreign security risk may also apply to ADRs, GDRs and EDRs;

- Market risk is the risk that markets may at times be volatile, and the values of the fund’s holdings may decline, sometimes significantly and/or rapidly, because of adverse issuer-specific conditions or general market conditions, including a broad stock market decline, which are not specifically related to a particular issuer. These conditions may include real or perceived adverse political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments, such as natural disasters, public health crises, pandemics, changes in federal, state or foreign government policies, regional or global economic instability (including terrorism and geopolitical risks) and interest and currency rate fluctuations. These and other conditions may cause broad changes in market value, the general outlook for corporate earnings, public perceptions concerning these developments

or adverse investment sentiment generally. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer, industry or market segment also can impact the market as a whole. In addition, adverse market events may lead to increased redemptions, which could cause the fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. Conversely, it is also possible that, during a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. The financial markets generally move in cycles, with periods of rising prices followed by periods of declining prices. The value of your investment may reflect these fluctuations.

Recent market events risk includes risks arising from current and recent circumstances impacting markets. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been rapidly evolving, and it has resulted, and may continue to result, in significant disruptions to business operations, travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruptions of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines and stay-at-home orders, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, widespread business closures and layoffs, service and event cancellations, reductions and other changes, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the global economy. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (also known as “the Fed”) has taken and may continue to take numerous measures to address the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the reduction of the federal funds target rate and the introduction of several credit and liquidity facilities, and the U.S. federal government has taken and may continue to take steps to stimulate the U.S. economy, including adopting stimulus packages targeted at large parts of the economy. The effect of these and other efforts may not be known for some time, and it is not known whether and to what extent they will be successful.

Decisions by the Fed regarding interest rate and monetary policy continue to have a significant impact on securities prices as well as the overall strength of the U.S. economy. Future legislative, regulatory and policy changes may impact current international trade deals, result in changes to prudential regulation of certain players in the financial market, and provide significant new investments in infrastructure, the environment, or other areas. A rise in protectionist trade policies, slowing global economic growth, risks associated with ongoing trade negotiations with China, risks associated with the United Kingdom’s departure from the European Union on December 31, 2020, and a trade agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union, and the possibility of changes to some international trade agreements, could affect the economies of many nations, including the United States, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad and are currently at historic lows. Economists and others have expressed increasing concern about the potential effects of global climate change on property and security values. Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain land and the viability of industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change;

- Currency risk is the risk related to the fund’s exposure to foreign currencies through its investments. Foreign currencies may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, may be affected unpredictably by intervention, or the failure to intervene, of the U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, and may be affected by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Foreign currencies may also decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and other currencies and thereby affect the fund’s investments;
- Growth stock risk is the risk of a growth company not providing an expected earnings increase or dividend yield. When these expectations are not met, the prices of these stocks may decline, even if earnings showed an absolute increase. If a growth investment style shifts out of favor based on market conditions and investor sentiment, the fund could underperform funds that use a value or other non-growth approach to investing

or have a broader investment style;

- Investing in other investment companies, including ETFs, carries with it the risk that, by investing in another investment company, the fund will be exposed to the risks of the types of investments in which the investment company invests. The fund and its shareholders will indirectly bear the fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the fund's own operations. ETF shares may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value. An ETF that tracks an index may not precisely replicate the returns of its benchmark index;

- Japan investment risk is the risk that Japan, which like many Asian countries is still heavily dependent upon international trade, may be adversely affected by protectionist trade policies, competition from Asia's other low-cost emerging economies, the economic conditions of its trading partners, the strength of the yen, and regional and global conflicts. The domestic Japanese economy faces several concerns, including large government deficits, a shrinking workforce, and, in some cases, companies with poor corporate governance. Japan is also heavily dependent on oil and other commodity imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the Japanese economy. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the fund's performance and increase the volatility of an investment in the fund;

- Liquidity risk is the possibility that, during times of widespread market turbulence, trading activity in certain securities may be significantly hampered. The fund could lose money if it cannot sell a security at the time and price that would be most beneficial to the fund. The fund may be required to dispose of investments at unfavorable times or prices to satisfy obligations, which may result in losses or may be costly to the fund. Market prices for such securities may be volatile;

- Market timing risk arises because certain types of securities in which the fund invests, including foreign securities, could cause the fund to be at greater risk of market timing activities by fund shareholders. Such activities can dilute the fund's NAV, increase the fund's expenses and interfere with the fund's ability to execute efficient investment strategies;

- Quantitative strategy risk is the risk that the success of the fund's investment strategy may depend in part on the effectiveness of the sub-adviser's quantitative tools for screening securities. These strategies may incorporate factors that may not be predictive of a security's value. The sub-adviser's stock selection can be adversely affected if it relies on insufficient, erroneous or outdated data or flawed models or computer systems; and

- Securities lending risk is the risk that, if the fund lends its portfolio securities and receives collateral in the form of cash that is reinvested in securities, those securities may not perform sufficiently to cover the return collateral payments owed to borrowers. In addition, delays may occur in the recovery of securities from borrowers, which could interfere with the fund's ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions and there may be a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

- f. The “**Summary of Carillon ClariVest International Fund – Sub-adviser**” section of the Summary Prospectus is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

**Sub-adviser** | ClariVest Asset Management LLC (“ClariVest”) serves as the sub-adviser to the fund.

- g. The “**Summary of Carillon ClariVest International Fund - Portfolio Managers**” section of the Summary Prospectus is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

**Portfolio Managers** | David R. Vaughn, CFA<sup>®</sup>, Alex Turner, CFA<sup>®</sup>, and Gashi Zengeni, CFA<sup>®</sup>, are Portfolio Managers of the fund and have been jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day

management of the fund since March 2022.

\* \* \* \* \*

INVESTORS SHOULD RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT WITH  
THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

# Carillon Scout International Fund

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Class A CSIGX	Class C CSIHX	Class I UMBWX	Class Y CSIZX	Class R-3 CSIQX	Class R-5 CSIUXX	Class R-6 CSIWXX
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Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), shareholder reports and other information about the fund online at <http://www.carillontower.com/prospectus.htm>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800.421.4184 or by sending an email to [CarillonFundServices@carillontower.com](mailto:CarillonFundServices@carillontower.com). The fund's Prospectus and SAI, both dated March 1, 2021 as each may be supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

As of January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the funds' shareholder reports are no longer sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from a fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports are 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 a fund or your financial intermediary electronically by going to [carillontower.com/eDelivery](http://carillontower.com/eDelivery).

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. You can inform a fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling 800.421.4184, or you may directly inform your financial intermediary of your wish. A notice that will be mailed to you each time a report is posted will also include instructions for informing a fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper from a fund will apply to all funds held with the Carillon Mutual Funds or your financial intermediary, as applicable.

**Investment objective** | The Carillon Scout International Fund ("International Fund" or the "fund") seeks long-term growth of capital and income.

**Fees and expenses of the fund** | The tables that follow describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the International 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.** You may qualify for sales discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in the Class A shares of the Carillon Family of Funds. More information about these and other discounts, including through specific financial intermediaries, is available from your financial professional, on page 97 of the fund's Prospectus and on page 52 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Although the fund does not impose any sales charge on Class I shares, you may pay a commission to your broker on your purchases and sales of those shares, which is not reflected in the tables or Example below.

**Shareholder fees** (fees paid directly from your investment):

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class Y	Class R-3	Class R-5	Class R-6
Maximum Sales Charge Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	4.75%	None	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (as a % of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None (a)	1.00% (a)	None	None	None	None	None
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

**Annual fund operating expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class Y	Class R-3	Class R-5	Class R-6
Management Fees (b)	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.41%	0.45%	0.34%	1.14%	0.91%	0.89%	0.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.36%	2.15%	1.04%	2.09%	2.11%	1.59%	0.94%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (c)	(0.11)%	(0.15)%	(0.09)%	(0.84)%	(0.61)%	(0.64)%	(0.09)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (d)	1.25%	2.00%	0.95%	1.25%	1.50%	0.95%	0.85%

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(a) If you purchased \$1,000,000 or more of Class A shares of a Carillon mutual fund that were not otherwise eligible for a sales charge waiver and sell the shares within 18 months from the date of purchase, you may pay up to a 1% contingent deferred sales charge at the time of sale. If you sell Class C shares less than one year after purchase, you will pay a 1% CDSC at the time of sale.

(b) Management Fees have been restated to reflect a reduction in the contractual investment advisory fee rate and subadvisory fee rate that became effective on March 1, 2021.

(c) Carillon Tower Advisers, Inc. ("Carillon") has contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the fund to the extent that annual operating expenses of each class exceed a percentage of that class' average daily net assets through February 28, 2022 as follows: Class A – 1.25%, Class C – 2.00%, Class I – 0.95%, Class Y – 1.25%, Class R-3 – 1.50%, Class R-5 – 0.95%, and Class R-6 – 0.85%. This expense limitation excludes interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, costs relating to investments in other investment companies (acquired fund fees and expenses), dividends, and extraordinary expenses. The contractual fee waiver can be changed only with the approval of a majority of the fund's Board of Trustees. Any reimbursement of fund expenses or reduction in Carillon's investment advisory fees is subject to reimbursement by the fund within the following two fiscal years, if overall expenses fall below the lesser of its then-current expense cap or the expense cap in effect at the time of the fee reimbursement.

(d) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement for each share class do not correlate to the ratios to average net assets, with expenses waived/recovered, provided in the fund's financial highlights table, which reflects the fund's expenses, including its fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement agreement in effect through February 28, 2021. The Annual Fund Operating Expenses table reflects the new fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement agreement that was approved by the fund's Board of Trustees effective through February 28, 2022, which differs from the prior agreement.

**Expense example** | This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund 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 for each share class through February 28, 2022. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share Class	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
Class A	\$596	\$875	\$1,174	\$2,023
Class C	\$303	\$659	\$1,141	\$2,471
Class I	\$97	\$322	\$565	\$1,263
Class Y	\$127	\$574	\$1,046	\$2,354
Class R-3	\$153	\$602	\$1,078	\$2,393
Class R-5	\$97	\$439	\$805	\$1,835
Class R-6	\$87	\$291	\$511	\$1,146

**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 normally pursues its objectives by investing in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of equity securities of established companies either located outside the United States or whose primary business is carried on outside the United States. The equity securities in which the fund invests include common stocks, depositary receipts (such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), and European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs")), preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants and other rights. The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities as described above.

In selecting securities for the fund, the portfolio management team primarily performs fundamental "bottom-up" analysis to uncover companies that best fit its investment criteria. This includes evaluation of a company's cash flow, financial strength, profitability, and potential or actual catalysts that could positively impact share prices. The fund primarily seeks to invest in securities of seasoned companies that are known for the quality and acceptance of their products or services. From time to time, the fund's portfolio may include the stocks of fewer companies than other diversified funds.

The portfolio management team also considers geopolitical and macroeconomic issues. In addition, the fund may invest in a company domiciled in the United States if more than 50% of the company's assets, personnel, sales or earnings are located outside the United States and therefore the company's primary business is carried on outside the United States.

The portfolio management team believes that the intrinsic worth and consequent value of the stock of most well-managed and successful companies does not usually change rapidly, even though wide variations in the price may occur. Accordingly, long-term positions in stocks will normally be taken and maintained while the companies' record and prospects continue to meet with the portfolio management team's approval.

The fund intends to diversify investments among industries and among a number of countries throughout the world. In addition, the fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets (more than 25%) in one or more countries if economic and business conditions warrant such investment. The fund will invest no more than 20% of its net assets in investments in developing countries or emerging markets. The fund may have significant exposure to the United

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Kingdom. However, as the composition of the fund's portfolio changes over time, the fund's exposure to this country may be lower at a future date, and the fund's exposure to other countries may be higher. Although the portfolio managers generally do not emphasize investment in any particular investment sector or industry, the fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in the financials sector at any given time.

The fund may also invest a portion of its net assets (up to 20%) in high-grade fixed income securities or other investments that may provide income, including cash and money market securities. In such cases, the fund will resume investing primarily in equity securities when conditions warrant.

The fund intends to hold some cash, short-term debt obligations, government securities or other high-quality investments for reserves to cover redemptions and unanticipated expenses. There may be times, however, when the fund attempts to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions by investing a higher percentage of its assets in cash or in those types of money market investments for temporary defensive purposes. During those times, the fund may not be able to pursue its investment objective or follow its principal investment strategies and, instead, will focus on preserving your investment.

The fund may lend its securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions to earn additional income.

**Principal risks** | The greatest risk of investing in the fund is that you could lose money. The fund invests primarily in common stocks whose values may increase and decrease in response to the activities of the companies that issued such stocks, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. As a result, the fund's net asset value ("NAV") may also increase and decrease. 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. Investments in the fund are subject to the following primary risks. The most significant risks of investing in the fund as of the date of this Prospectus are listed first below, followed by the remaining risks in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions or other factors.

- Issuer risk is the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services;
- Equity securities are subject to market risk. The fund may invest in the following equity securities, which may expose the fund to the following additional risks:
  - Common stocks.* The value of a company's common stock may fall as a result of factors affecting the company, 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 subject to issuer-specific risks and are sensitive to movements 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. Preferred stocks may also be subject to credit risk;
  - Convertible securities.* Convertible securities are subject to the risk that the credit standing of the issuer may have an effect on the convertible securities' investment value. Convertible securities also are sensitive to movements in interest rates. Generally, a convertible security is subject to the market risks of stocks when the price of the underlying stock is high relative to the conversion price, and is subject to the market risks of debt securities when the underlying stock's price is low relative to the conversion price;
  - Depository receipts.* Investing in depository receipts entails many of the same risks as direct investment in foreign securities, including, but not limited to, currency exchange rate fluctuations, political and financial instability in the home country of a particular depository receipt, less liquidity and more volatility;
  - Rights and warrants.* Rights and warrants do not carry dividend or voting rights with respect to the underlying securities or any rights in the assets of the issuer, and a right or a warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date;
- Foreign securities risks, which are potential risks not associated with U.S. investments, include, but are not limited to: (1) currency exchange rate fluctuations; (2) political and financial instability; (3) less liquidity; (4) lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; (5) increased volatility; (6) less government regulation and supervision of foreign stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies; (7) significant limitations on investor rights and recourse; (8) use of unfamiliar corporate organizational structures; (9) unavailable or unreliable public information regarding issuers; and (10) delays in transaction settlement in some foreign markets. The unavailability and/or unreliability of public information available may impede the fund's ability to accurately evaluate foreign securities. Moreover, it 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. The risks associated with investments in governmental or quasi-governmental entities of a foreign country are heightened by the potential for unexpected governmental change and inadequate government oversight. Foreign security risk may also apply to ADRs, GDRs and EDRs;
- Credit risk arises if an issuer is unable or unwilling, or is perceived as unable or unwilling, to meet its financial obligations, or goes bankrupt;
- Credit ratings risk is the risk associated with the fact that ratings by nationally recognized rating agencies generally represent the agencies' opinion of the credit quality of an issuer and may prove to be inaccurate;
- Currency risk is the risk related to the fund's exposure to foreign currencies through its investments. Foreign currencies may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, may be affected unpredictably by intervention, or the failure to intervene, of the U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, and may be affected by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Foreign currencies may also decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and other currencies and thereby affect the fund's investments;

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- Emerging markets are generally smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of the U.S. and other foreign developed markets. 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; delays and disruptions in securities settlement procedures; less stringent, or a lack of accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements or standards; and significant limitations on investor rights and recourse. The governments of emerging market countries may also be more unstable. There may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets. When investing in emerging markets, the risks of investing in foreign securities are heightened;
- Focused holdings risk is the risk of the fund holding a core portfolio of securities of fewer companies than other funds, which means that the increase or decrease of the value of a single investment may have a greater impact on the fund's NAV and total return when compared to other diversified funds;
- Growth stock risk is the risk of a growth company not providing an expected earnings increase or dividend yield. When these expectations are not met, the prices of these stocks may decline, even if earnings showed an absolute increase. If a growth investment style shifts out of favor based on market conditions and investor sentiment, the fund could underperform funds that use a value or other non-growth approach to investing or have a broader investment style;
- Liquidity risk is the possibility that, during times of widespread market turbulence, trading activity in certain securities may be significantly hampered. The fund could lose money if it cannot sell a security at the time and price that would be most beneficial to the fund. The fund may be required to dispose of investments at unfavorable times or prices to satisfy obligations, which may result in losses or may be costly to the fund. Market prices for such securities may be volatile;
- Market risk is the risk that markets may at times be volatile, and the values of the fund's holdings may decline, sometimes significantly and/or rapidly, because of adverse issuer-specific conditions or general market conditions, including a broad stock market decline, which are not specifically related to a particular issuer. These conditions may include real or perceived adverse political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments, such as natural disasters, public health crises, pandemics, changes in federal, state or foreign government policies, regional or global economic instability (including terrorism and geopolitical risks) and interest and currency rate fluctuations. These and other conditions may cause broad changes in market value, the general outlook for corporate earnings, public perceptions concerning these developments or adverse investment sentiment generally. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer, industry or market segment also can impact the market as a whole. In addition, adverse market events may lead to increased redemptions, which could cause the fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. Conversely, it is also possible that, during a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. The financial markets generally move in cycles, with periods of rising prices followed by periods of declining prices. The value of your investment may reflect these fluctuations.

**Recent market events risk** includes risks arising from current and recent circumstances impacting markets. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been rapidly evolving, and it has resulted, and may continue to result, in significant disruptions to business operations, travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruptions of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines and stay-at-home orders, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, widespread business closures and layoffs, service and event cancellations, reductions and other changes, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the global economy. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (also known as "the Fed") has taken and may continue to take numerous measures to address the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the reduction of the federal funds target rate and the introduction of several credit and liquidity facilities, and the U.S. federal government has taken and may continue to take steps to stimulate the U.S. economy, including adopting stimulus packages targeted at large parts of the economy. The effect of these and other efforts may not be known for some time, and it is not known whether and to what extent they will be successful.

Decisions by the Fed regarding interest rate and monetary policy continue to have a significant impact on securities prices as well as the overall strength of the U.S. economy. Future legislative, regulatory and policy changes may impact current international trade deals, result in changes to prudential regulation of certain players in the financial market, and provide significant new investments in infrastructure, the environment, or other areas. A rise in protectionist trade policies, slowing global economic growth, risks associated with ongoing trade negotiations with China, risks associated with the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union on December 31, 2020, and a trade agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union, and the possibility of changes to some international trade agreements, could affect the economies of many nations, including the United States, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad and are currently at historic lows. Economists and others have expressed increasing concern about the potential effects of global climate change on property and security values. Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain land and the viability of industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change;

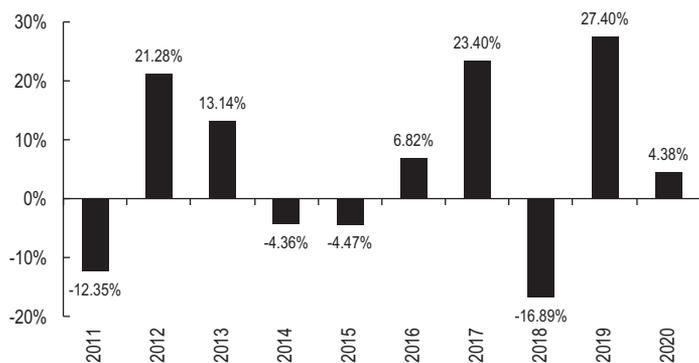
- Market timing risk arises because certain types of securities in which the fund invests, including foreign securities, could cause the fund to be at greater risk of market timing activities by fund shareholders. Such activities can dilute the fund's NAV, increase the fund's expenses and interfere with the fund's ability to execute efficient investment strategies;
- Redemption risk is the risk that, due to a rise in interest rates or other changing government policies that may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, the fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value;

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- Sector risk is the risk associated with the fund holding a core portfolio of stocks invested in similar businesses, all of which could be affected by similar economic or market conditions. As the fund's portfolio changes over time, the fund's exposure to a particular sector may become higher or lower. Financial sector risk is that risk that financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations;
- Securities lending risk is the risk that, if the fund lends its portfolio securities and receives collateral in the form of cash that is reinvested in securities, those securities may not perform sufficiently to cover the return collateral payments owed to borrowers. In addition, delays may occur in the recovery of securities from borrowers, which could interfere with the fund's ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions and there may be a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially;
- United Kingdom securities risk is the risk that the fund's exposure to issuers located in, or with economic ties to, the United Kingdom (the "UK"), could expose the fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks associated with investments in the UK. The full impact of the UK's departure from the European Union, commonly referred to as "Brexit," which occurred on December 31, 2020, and the nature of the future relationship between the UK and the European Union remains uncertain. The period following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union is expected to be one of significant political and economic uncertainty. Brexit may create additional economic stresses for the UK, including causing a contraction of the UK economy and price volatility in UK stocks, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of pounds sterling, and wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment;
- Valuation risk arises because the securities held by the fund may be priced by an independent pricing service and may also be priced using dealer quotes or fair valuation methodologies in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the fund's Board. The prices provided by the independent pricing service or dealers or the fair valuations may be different from the prices used by other mutual funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold; and
- Value stock risk arises from the possibility that a stock's intrinsic value may not be fully realized by the market or that its price may decline. If a value investment style shifts out of favor based on market conditions and investor sentiment, the fund could underperform funds that use a non-value approach to investing or have a broader investment style.

**Performance** | The bar chart that follows illustrates annual fund returns for the periods ended December 31. The table that follows compares the fund's returns for various periods with benchmark returns. This information is intended to give you some indication of the risk of investing in the fund by demonstrating how its returns have varied over time. The bar chart shows the fund's Class I share performance from one year to another. The Class I shares of the fund have adopted the performance history and financial statements of the Institutional Class shares of the fund's predecessor. Each of the fund's share classes is invested in the same portfolio of securities, and the annual returns would have differed only to the extent that the classes do not have the same sales charges and expenses. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. To obtain more current performance data as of the most recent month-end, please visit our website at [carillontower.com](http://carillontower.com).



**During 10 year period** (Class I shares):

	Return	Quarter ended
Best Quarter	19.92%	December 31, 2020
Worst Quarter	(28.32)%	March 31, 2020

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**Average annual total returns** (for the periods ended December 31, 2020):

**Fund return** (after deduction of sales charges and expenses)

Share Class	Inception Date	1-yr	5-yr	10-yr	Lifetime (if less than 10 yrs)
Class I – Before Taxes	9/14/1993	4.38%	7.81%	4.82%	
After Taxes on Distributions		2.32%	4.82%	2.52%	
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		4.05%	5.83%	3.58%	
Class A – Before Taxes	11/20/17	(0.91)%			1.90%
Class C – Before Taxes	11/20/17	3.27%			2.71%
Class Y – Before Taxes	11/20/17	4.00%			3.46%
Class R-3 – Before Taxes	11/20/17	3.74%			3.21%
Class R-5 – Before Taxes	11/20/17	4.37%			3.78%
Class R-6 – Before Taxes	11/20/17	4.45%			3.91%

**Index** (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)

	1-yr	5-yr	10-yr	Lifetime (From Inception Date of Class A, Class C, Class Y, Class R-3, Class R-5 and Class R-6 Shares)
MSCI EAFE Index	7.82%	7.45%	5.51%	5.21%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historically 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account ("IRA"). After-tax returns are shown for Class I only and after-tax returns for Class A, Class C, Class Y, Class R-3, Class R-5, and Class R-6 will vary. 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.

**Investment Adviser** | Carillon Tower Advisers, Inc. is the fund's investment adviser.

**Sub-adviser** | Scout Investments, Inc. serves as the sub-adviser to the fund.

**Portfolio Managers** | Michael D. Stack, CFA®, has served as the Lead Portfolio Manager of the fund and Angel M. Lupercio has served as Portfolio Co-Manager of the fund since its inception in 2017. Messrs. Stack and Lupercio are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund. Mr. Stack was Assistant Portfolio Manager of the fund's predecessor from February 2006 through December 2007; Portfolio Co-Manager of the fund's predecessor from April 2012 through March 2014; Co-Lead Portfolio Manager of the fund's predecessor from March 2014 through December 2014; and Lead Portfolio Manager of the fund's predecessor from 2015 to 2017. Mr. Lupercio served as Portfolio Co-Manager of the fund's predecessor from 2015 to 2017.

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**Purchase and sale of fund shares** | You may purchase, redeem, or exchange Class A, C, I and Y shares of the fund on any business day through your financial intermediary, by mail at Carillon Family of Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701 (for regular mail) or 615 East Michigan Street, Third Floor, Milwaukee, WI, 53202 (for overnight service), or by telephone (800.421.4184). In Class A and Class C shares, the minimum purchase amount is \$1,000 for regular accounts, \$500 for retirement accounts and \$50 through a periodic investment program, with a minimum subsequent investment plan of \$50 per month. In Class Y shares, the minimum purchase amount is \$1,000 for regular accounts, \$100 for retirement accounts and \$100 through a periodic investment program, with a minimum subsequent investment plan of \$50 per month. The minimum initial purchase for Class I shares is \$10,000, while fee-based plan sponsors set their own minimum requirements. Class R-3, Class R-5 and Class R-6 shares can only be purchased through a participating retirement plan and the minimum initial purchase for Class R-3, Class R-5 and Class R-6 shares is set by the plan administrator.

**Tax information** | The dividends you receive from the fund will be taxed as ordinary income or net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case you may be subject to federal income tax on withdrawals from the arrangement.

**Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries** | If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.