Global Atlantic Wilshire Dynamic Moderate Allocation Portfolio

Class II shares

1-877-881-7735
www.globalatlantic.com

Summary Prospectus April 29, 2016

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 29, 2016, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can obtain these documents and other information about the Portfolio online at www.geminifund.com/GlobalAtlanticDocuments. You can also obtain these documents at no cost by calling 1-877-881-7735 or by sending an email request to orderGlobalAtlantic@thegeminicompanies.com.

Investment Objectives: The Portfolio seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation and current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by your variable annuity contract. If they were included, your costs would be higher. Please refer to your variable annuity prospectus for information on the separate account fees and expenses associated with your contract.

Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*	**Class II shares**
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases *(as a percentage of offering price)*	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) *(as a percentage of redemption proceeds)*	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions	None
Redemption Fee *(as a percentage of amount redeemed)*	None
Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	
Advisory Fees	0.36%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses(1)	0.11%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(1)(2)	0.48%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.20%

(1) Estimated for the current fiscal year.

(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect cost of investing in other investment companies, the costs of which will not be included in the Portfolio's financial statements. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Portfolio's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Portfolio.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. You would pay the same expenses if you did not redeem your shares. However, each variable annuity contract and separate account involves fees and expenses that are not included in the Example. If these fees and expenses were included in the Example, your overall expenses would be higher. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	**3 Years**
$122	$381

Portfolio Turnover: The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities or instruments (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. As the Portfolio is new and has no shares outstanding, it does not have a portfolio turnover rate at this time.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Portfolio is a "fund of funds" that seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in a combination of actively managed unaffiliated equity, fixed income and alternative mutual funds ("Underlying Funds") and unaffiliated passively managed index exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Underlying Funds and ETFs, in turn, invest in a variety of U.S. and foreign equity and fixed-income securities. The Underlying Funds are expected to include funds with both growth and income objectives. The Portfolio will allocate a portion of its assets to Underlying Funds utilizing alternative or nontraditional investment strategies, such as flexible income and credit opportunities strategies that invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of fixed income investments and attempt to exploit pricing anomalies throughout the global fixed income and currency markets. The Portfolio may invest in Underlying Funds and ETFs that invest, without limitation, in securities of issuers located outside the United States, including non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. As a result, the Portfolio may have exposure to foreign markets, including emerging markets.

Through its investment in Underlying Funds and ETFs, the Portfolio may also be exposed to equity securities of companies of all market capitalizations, including small-, mid-, and large-cap companies. The Portfolio may also have exposure to fixed income securities, including short-, intermediate- and long-term U.S. government securities, non-U.S. sovereign debt, agency securities, corporate debt securities, agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, custodial receipts, municipal securities, loan participations and loan assignments and convertible securities. The Portfolio, through its investment in Underlying Funds and ETFs, may gain exposure to additional instruments, including: commodities-related investments, derivatives (such as futures contracts and options), and real estate investments (such as real estate-linked derivatives, real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), and equity and fixed income securities of issuers in real estate-related industries).The Portfolio may also engage in currency hedging strategies through the use of derivatives, including, but not limited to, currency forward contracts. The Portfolio's strategy of investing in a combination of Underlying Funds and ETFs is intended to result in investment diversification that an investor could otherwise achieve only by holding numerous individual investments.

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio generally expects to allocate its assets among equity, fixed income and alternative Underlying Funds and ETFs according to the target allocations set forth in the table below.

Allocations	**Approximate Allocation Range**
Equity Underlying Fund/ETF Allocations	40-70%
Fixed Income Underlying Fund/ETF Allocations	20-50%
Alternative Underlying Fund Allocations	0-20%

The Portfolio's sub-adviser, Wilshire Associates Incorporated ("Wilshire") seeks to develop target allocations that provide long-term capital appreciation and current income through global exposure to a broad array of asset classes and investment strategies. Wilshire utilizes both qualitative and quantitative components to develop the target allocations. The process seeks to generate target allocations that integrate Wilshire's macroeconomic views, strategy insights, and robust analytics to develop a portfolio that is designed to perform in a variety of market environments.

Although Wilshire selects the Portfolio's investments, the Portfolio's investment adviser, Global Atlantic Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), is responsible for all trading and investment execution activities. On at least a quarterly basis, Wilshire will direct the Adviser to trade the Portfolio to align with target Underlying Fund and ETF allocations. The target allocations are subject to change through dynamic tilts (a percentage overweight or underweight relative to long-term strategic asset allocation targets) that emphasize asset classes and strategies that appear attractive and undervalued and de-emphasize asset classes and strategies that appear less attractive. Under normal conditions, dynamic tilts are reflected in Wilshire's quarterly target allocations, but Wilshire will make ad-hoc changes intra-quarter if its dynamic views deem them appropriate. The basis for such dynamic tilts is developed in Wilshire's Investment Strategy Committee, which is comprised of senior investment professionals across Wilshire's portfolio management and manager research groups. The Adviser is responsible for rebalancing the Portfolio as frequently as daily based on, among other things, Wilshire's investment selections and target allocations and market price movements of individual investments, cash flows into and out of the Portfolio and transaction costs.

The Portfolio is non-diversified, which allows it to invest a greater percentage of its assets in any one issuer than would otherwise be the case. However, through the Underlying Funds, the Portfolio owns a diversified mix of equity and fixed-income securities.

Principal Investment Risks: ***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Portfolio. Many factors affect the Portfolio's net asset value and performance. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.***

- *Asset Allocation Risk*: The Portfolio's percentage allocations among its investments could cause the Portfolio to underperform relative to relevant benchmarks and other mutual funds with similar investment objectives.
- *Commodities Related Investments Risks*: Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an Underlying Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of futures and other commodity-linked derivative investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity.

- *Convertible Securities Risk:* The market value of a convertible security is usually inversely related to the market interest rate. In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. A convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer risks that apply to the underlying common stock into which it may be converted.

- *Corporate Loans Risk:* The value of corporate loan investments is generally less exposed to the adverse effects of shifts in market interest rates than investments that pay a fixed rate of interest. The market for corporate loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods.

- *Currency Management Strategies Risk*: Currency management strategies may substantially change the Portfolio's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Portfolio if currencies do not perform as the Adviser expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Portfolio's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Portfolio's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, and can reduce returns.

- *Derivatives Risk*: The Underlying Funds' use of derivatives may reduce the Portfolio's returns and/or increase volatility. The use of derivatives may also result in leverage, which can magnify the effects of changes in the value of an Underlying Fund's investments and make it more volatile. Many types of derivatives are also subject to the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. In addition, the fluctuations in the values of derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of an Underlying Fund to sell or otherwise close-out a derivatives position could expose the Portfolio to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Underlying Funds to value accurately.

- *Emerging Markets Risk*: Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.

- *ETF Risk*: ETFs are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Portfolio. As a result, your cost of investing in the Portfolio will be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange. ETF shares may trade at a discount to or a premium above net asset value if there is a limited market in such shares. ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Portfolio. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Portfolio may not be able to liquidate its holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting performance.

  Because the Portfolio's investments include shares of the ETFs, the Portfolio's risks include the risks of each ETF. For this reason, the risks associated with investing in the Portfolio include the risks of investing in each ETF. The ETFs in which the Portfolio invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track.

- *Equity Risk*: Common and preferred stock prices can fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions.

- *Fixed Income Risk*: The value of bonds and other fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in periods of volatility and rising interest rates may lead to increased redemptions and volatility and decreased liquidity in the fixed income markets, making it more difficult to sell fixed income holdings. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Securities issued by U.S. government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises may not be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligations early, reducing the amount of interest payments), extension risk (repayments may occur more slowly if interest rates rise) and income risk (distributions to shareholders may decline where interest rates fall or defaults occur). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Underlying Fund's possibly causing an Underlying Fund share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

- *Foreign Currency Risk*: Exposure to foreign equity securities denominated in non-US dollar currencies will subject the Portfolio to currency trading risks that include market risk and country risk. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates. Country risk arises because a government may interfere with transactions in its currency.

- *Foreign Investment Risk*: Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, restrictions on capital movements, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards.

- *Growth Stock Risk*: Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investors' perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential. In addition, growth stocks typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns. The growth investing style can also fall out of favor, which may lead the Portfolio to underperform other funds that use different investing styles.
- *High-Yield Debt Securities Risk*: Lower-quality bonds (including loans), known as "high-yield" or "junk" bonds, and unrated securities of similar credit quality involve greater risk of a complete loss of an investment, or delays of interest and principal payments, than higher-quality debt securities. Issuers of high-yield debt securities are typically not as strong financially as those issuing securities of higher credit quality. These issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. The prices of high-yield debt securities generally fluctuate more than higher quality securities. High-yield debt securities are generally less liquid than higher quality securities, making them harder to sell and harder to value.
- *Investment Style Risk*: Different investment styles may fall out of favor from time to time, which may cause the Portfolio to outperform or underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles.
- *Issuer Risk*: The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance or the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer.
- *Large Cap Risk*: Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- *Limited History of Operations Risk*: The Portfolio has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.
- *Management Risk*: The Portfolio's strategies may not produce the desired results, and may result in losses to the Portfolio.
- *Market Risk*: Overall securities market risks may affect the value of individual securities. Factors such as foreign and domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events may adversely affect the securities markets.
- *Mid Cap Risk*: The securities of mid cap companies generally trade in lower volumes and are generally subject to greater and less predictable price changes than the securities of larger capitalization companies. Medium capitalization companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations to adverse business or economic developments.
- *Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risks:* Mortgage- and asset-backed securities differ from conventional debt securities because principal is paid back periodically over the life of the security rather than at maturity. An Underlying Fund may receive unscheduled payments of principal due to voluntary prepayments, refinancings or foreclosures on the underlying loans. To the Underlying Fund this means a loss of anticipated interest, and a portion of its principal investment represented by any premium the Underlying Fund may have paid. Mortgage prepayments generally increase when interest rates fall. Mortgage-backed securities also are subject to extension risk. An unexpected rise in interest rates could reduce the rate of prepayments on mortgage-backed securities and extend their life. This could cause the price of the mortgage-backed securities and the Underlying Fund's share price to fall and would make the mortgage-backed securities more sensitive to interest rate changes. Issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default. Like mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment and extension risks.
- *Non-Diversification Risk:* The Portfolio has a greater potential to realize losses upon the occurrence of adverse events affecting a particular issuer.
- *Portfolio Structure Risk*: The Portfolio invests in Underlying Funds and incurs expenses related to each Underlying Fund. In addition, investors in the Portfolio will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the Portfolio.
- *Real Estate Related Securities Risk*: The main risk of real estate related securities is that the value of the underlying real estate may go down. Many factors may affect real estate values. These factors include both the general and local economies, the amount of new construction in a particular area, the laws and regulations (including zoning, and tax laws) affecting real estate and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values.
- *REIT Investment Risk*: Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be more volatile than other securities.
- *Small Capitalization Securities Risk*: Small capitalization companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations to adverse business or economic developments. In particular, small capitalization securities issuers may have more limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend on a relatively small management group.
- *Sovereign Debt Risk:* Sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt.

- *Underlying Fund Risk*: Because the Portfolio's investments include shares of the Underlying Funds, the Portfolio's risks include the risks of each Underlying Fund.
- *U.S. Government Securities Risk*: The U.S. government may not provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. It is possible that issuers of U.S. government securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

Performance: Because the Portfolio has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no bar chart or Average Annual Total Returns table is presented for the Portfolio at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to contract holders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling the Portfolio toll-free at 1-877-881-7735.

Management: The Portfolio's investment adviser is Global Atlantic Investment Advisors, LLC. The Portfolio's sub-adviser is Wilshire Associates Incorporated.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Portfolio Since
Nathan Palmer, CFA	Managing Director of Wilshire	April 29, 2016
Anthony Wicklund, CFA, CAIA	Vice President of Wilshire	April 29, 2016

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares: Shares of the Portfolio are intended to be sold to certain separate accounts of Forethought Life Insurance Company. You and other purchasers of variable annuity contracts will not own shares of the Portfolio directly. Rather, all shares will be held by a separate account for your benefit and the benefit of other purchasers. You may purchase and redeem shares of the Portfolio on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open, or as permitted under your variable annuity contract.

Tax Information: It is the Portfolio's intention to distribute income and gains to the separate accounts. Generally, owners of variable annuity contracts are not taxed currently on income or gains realized by the separate accounts with respect to such contracts. However, some distributions from such contracts may be taxable at ordinary income tax rates. In addition, distributions made to a contract owner who is younger than 59 1/2 may be subject to a 10% penalty tax. Investors should ask their own tax advisors for more information on their own tax situation, including possible state or local taxes. Please refer to your variable annuity contract prospectus for additional information on taxes.

Payments to Other Financial Intermediaries: The Portfolio or the Adviser may pay Forethought Life Insurance Company ("FLIC") for the sale of Portfolio shares and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing FLIC and your salesperson to recommend a variable contract and the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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