CWP Premium Growth ETF

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

November 10, 2026

a series of Two Roads Shared Trust

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated November 10, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can obtain these documents and other information about the Fund online at https://www.cwpfunds.com. You can also obtain these documents at no cost by calling 1-877-345-8646 or by sending an email request to Fulfillment@ultimusfundsolutions.com.

Investment Objective: The CWP Premium Growth ETF (the "Premium Growth ETF" or the "Fund") seeks to provide current income through covered call premiums. A secondary investment objective of the Fund is to provide the opportunity for long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This 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 table and Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees[(1)(2)]	0.06%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses[(2)]	0.30%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[(2)(3)]	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.54%

(1) The management fee is paid in its entirety to the Sub-Adviser by the Adviser. The current sub-advisory fee, which the Adviser pays out of the management fee received from the Fund under the Investment Advisory Agreement, is computed daily at an annual rate based on the greater of (1) a $50,000 minimum fee or (2) the daily net assets of the Fund in accordance with the following fee schedule: the $50,000 minimum fee or 0.060% on the first $250 million in assets, 0.050% on the second $250 million, and 0.040% for assets above $500 million. The management fee under the Investment Advisory Agreement has the same fee rate schedule. Investors may pay other fees, including fees paid in connection with participation in investment advisory programs (some of which are payable to the Adviser), which are not reflected in the table or in the Example below.

(2) Estimated for the current fiscal year.

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

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

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$55	$173

***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 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.

Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that invests primarily in passively managed ETFs. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in growth-oriented U.S. equity index ETFs ("Underlying Funds") that focus on U.S. large- and mega-capitalization companies. The Fund will opportunistically utilize an "option strategy" consisting of writing U.S. exchange-traded covered call option contracts on the Underlying Funds held in its portfolio. The Fund is not managed relative to an index and has broad flexibility to allocate its assets across different sectors of the U.S. large cap equity markets.

For purposes of the Fund's 80% investment policy, the Adviser defines "growth-oriented" ETFs as ETFs that track specific growth stock indices or other indices that are considered by the Adviser to be comprised primarily of companies that have a history of, or the potential for, growing revenues and earnings at a higher rate than the overall market. Large- and mega-capitalization companies are companies with market capitalizations generally comparable to those within the universe of the Russell 1000 Growth Index at the time of purchase. As of June 30, 2026, the market capitalizations of the companies in the Index ranged from $5.7 billion to $4.9 trillion. The Adviser actively determines the Fund's allocation to Underlying Funds, which are passively managed and track indices that the Adviser considers to be growth-oriented, including the Nasdaq-100 Index and the Russell 1000 Growth Index, based on its assessment of the respective index's investment characteristics, prevailing market conditions and internal research. In making these allocation decisions, the Adviser considers factors such as the market capitalizations of index constituents, index-level price-to-earnings ratios and dividend yields, constituent earnings growth, and historical index volatility, as measured by the standard deviation of returns. The Adviser implements these allocation decisions through investments in one or more Underlying Funds tracking the selected index or indices.

The options contracts that the Fund utilizes in implementing its investment strategy will be traditional exchange-traded options contracts. The Fund will only invest in options contracts that are listed for trading on regulated U.S. exchanges. Traditional exchange-traded options have standardized terms, such as the type (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. Exchange-listed options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC").

The Fund currently expects to write call options for the purpose of generating realized gains and distributable cash flow to investors. The Fund will only write call options on Underlying Funds that the Fund holds in its portfolio (i.e., covered calls). A call option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of such call option the right to buy the security underlying the call option from the writer of such call option at a specified price (the "strike price") at any time during the term of the option. At the time the call option is sold, the writer of a call option receives a premium (or call premium) from the buyer of such call option. When the Fund writes a call option, an amount equal to the premium received by the Fund will be recorded as a liability and will be subsequently adjusted to the current fair value of the option written. Premiums received from writing options that expire unexercised are treated by the Fund as realized gains from investments on the expiration date. If the Fund repurchases a written call option prior to its exercise, the difference between the premium received and the amount paid to repurchase the option is treated as a realized gain or realized loss. If a call option written by the Fund is exercised, the proceeds of the sale will be increased by the net premium originally received and the Fund will realize a gain or loss. For physically settled options, the writer of an option has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price (call) or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security (put). For cash settled options, the writer of an option has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver cash equivalent to the difference between the strike price and the price of the underlying security.

The Fund, as the writer of a call option, bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the Underlying Fund on which the option is written. The Fund's covered call writing strategy is expected to perform differently across various market environments (i.e., in rising markets, flat or range-bound markets, and declining markets). The price of the Underlying Fund on which a call option is written may increase in a rising market. If the price of an Underlying Fund held by the Fund rises above the call option's strike price, the option may be exercised and the Fund may be required to sell ("have called away") the Underlying Fund shares at the strike price. If a call option is exercised, the premium is added to the proceeds from the sale of the Underlying Fund shares in determining whether the Fund has realized a gain or loss. In these instances, the Fund forgoes any appreciation in the price of the Underlying Fund shares to the extent that price exceeds the strike price. In flat or range-bound markets with limited direction, covered call premiums can provide a meaningful portion of the Fund's total return. All else being equal, in flat or range-bound markets, the Fund is generally expected to outperform a similar investment portfolio that does not sell written call options, as premium income enhances returns without requiring the Underlying Funds' prices to appreciate. In declining markets, the premium received from selling call options should provide a partial buffer against declines in the Underlying Funds' price. However, the strategy does not eliminate downside risk, and the Fund will experience losses if the Underlying Funds fall in value.

The Adviser employs a tactical approach and will not continuously write covered call option contracts on all the Underlying Funds held in the Fund's portfolio. Rather, the Adviser decides when and on which Underlying Funds to write covered call option contracts based on market conditions and other investment considerations.

Although the Fund normally does not engage in any direct borrowing, leverage is inherent in the derivatives it trades. Leverage magnifies exposure to the swings in prices of the reference asset underlying a derivative and results in increased volatility, which means the Fund will generally have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than a fund that does not use derivatives.

In addition to the options contracts, the Fund may also invest in money market funds.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act").

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will generally be invested in approximately one (1) to three (3) Underlying Funds at any time. The composition of Underlying Funds will be reviewed quarterly and modified if market conditions warrant a change. The Fund will also invest 25% or more of its total assets in the semi-conductor industry.

The Sub-Adviser will purchase or sell securities to implement the Adviser's investment selections at a time determined appropriate by the Sub-Adviser and in accordance with, but not necessarily in the identical amounts as provided with the Adviser's investment selections.

Principal Investment Risks:

As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed to achieve its investment objective; is not a deposit with a bank; is not insured, endorsed or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency; and is subject to investment risks. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program but rather one component of a diversified investment portfolio. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance. Each risk summarized below is a principal risk of investing in the Fund and different risks may be more significant at different times depending upon market conditions or other factors.

The Fund may be subject to the risks described below through its own direct investments and indirectly through its investments in other investment companies, including Underlying Funds.

As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

Covered Call Strategy Risk. Covered call risk is the risk that the issuer of the call option will forgo any profit from increases in the market value of the underlying security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call but retain the risk of loss if the underlying security declines in value. Decreases in the value of the underlying security may be partially offset by the option premiums received. The call options strategy will create a ceiling on investment gains. The Fund will have no control over the exercise of the option by the option holder and may lose the benefit from any capital appreciation on the underlying security. A number of factors may influence the option holder's decision to exercise the option, including, but not exclusive to, the value of the underlying security, price volatility, dividend yield and interest rates. To the extent that these factors increase the value of the call option, the option holder is more likely to exercise the option, which may negatively affect the Fund.

Growth Investing Risk. Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential. Growth investing entails the risk that if growth companies do not increase their earnings at a rate expected by investors, the market price of their stock may decline significantly, even if earnings show an absolute increase. Growth company stocks also typically lack the dividend yield that can lessen price declines in market downturns. Growth-oriented funds will typically underperform when value investing is in favor.

Derivatives Risk. The derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest may be more volatile than other instruments and may be subject to unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited. The risks associated with investments in derivatives also include leverage, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Certain derivatives require the Fund to pledge cash or liquid securities as margin or collateral, a form of security deposit intended to protect against nonperformance of the derivative contract. The Fund may have to post additional margin or collateral if the value of the derivative position changes in a manner adverse to the Fund. Changes in the market value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. Changes in regulations relating to a fund's use of derivatives and related instruments may make derivatives more costly, limit the availability of derivatives, or otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the Fund. In addition, if a derivative is being used for hedging purposes there can be no assurance given that each derivative position will achieve a perfect correlation with the security against which it is being hedged, or that a particular derivative position will be available when sought by the portfolio manager.

Options Risk. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of the Fund's portfolio managers to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. The effective use of options also depends on the Fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options.

Underlying Fund Risk. The Fund's investment performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective are directly related to the performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investments in the Underlying Funds will achieve their respective investment objectives. The Fund is subject to the risks of Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the Underlying Funds.

Technology Securities Risk. An Underlying Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets directly or indirectly in securities issued by technology companies. Companies in the rapidly changing field of information technology face special risks. Additionally, companies in this field are dependent upon consumer and business acceptance as new technologies evolve (including with respect to artificial intelligence and machine learning). Securities of technology companies may be subject to greater price volatility than securities

of companies in other sectors. These securities may fall in and out of favor with investors rapidly, which may cause sudden selling and dramatically lower market prices. Technology securities also may be affected adversely by changes in technology, consumer and business purchasing patterns, government regulation and/or obsolete products or services. In addition, a rising interest rate environment tends to negatively affect technology companies.

Investment Companies Risk. When the Fund invests in other investment companies, (including open-end mutual funds or ETFs), it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the other investment company's operating expenses, including the management fees of unaffiliated funds in addition to those paid by the Fund. The risk of owning an investment company generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments held by the investment company. The Fund may also incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells shares of investment companies. An ETF's shares could trade at a significant premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV).

Large Capitalization Companies Risk. Large capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Counterparty Risk. The stability and liquidity of many derivative transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. If a counterparty to such a transaction defaults, exercising contractual rights may involve delays or costs for the Fund. Furthermore, there is a risk that a counterparty could become the subject of insolvency proceedings, and that the recovery of securities and other assets from such counterparty will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such counterparty.

Market Risk. Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. 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 such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, military conflict, acts of terrorism, social or political unrest, geopolitical disputes, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, tariffs and other trade restrictions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, volatility in the securities markets or adverse investor sentiment and political events affect the securities markets. Rapid technological developments or widespread adoption of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, have the potential to result in significant and disruptive changes in companies, sectors or industries, and any such changes could create new and unpredictable operational, legal and/or regulatory risks. U.S. and foreign stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility in the past and may do so again in the future. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact securities markets as a whole. The value of assets or income from an investment may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund's assets can decline as can the value of the Fund's distributions. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

Local, state, regional, national or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the Fund's net asset value. Political, geopolitical, natural and other events, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, government shutdowns, market closures, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises and related events and governments' reactions to such events have led, and in the future may lead, to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, increased market volatility and other disruptive effects on U.S. and global economies and markets. Such events may have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the Fund and its investments. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and affect Fund performance. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.

Asset Allocation Risk. Asset allocation risk is the risk that the selection by a manager of a fund in which the Fund invests and the allocation of the Fund's assets among the various asset classes and market segments will cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives. The Fund's investment in any one fund or asset class may exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets, which may cause it to be subject to greater risk than a more diversified fund.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. To the extent that authorized participants are unable or otherwise unavailable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders and no other authorized participant is able to create or redeem in their place, shares may trade at a discount to net asset value ("NAV") and may face delisting.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund may effect all or a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. ETFs are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. If the Fund effects redemptions for cash, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Any recognized gain on these sales by the Fund will generally cause the Fund to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities only in-kind. The Fund intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares principally in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund's use of cash for creations and redemptions could also result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Cybersecurity Risk. There is risk to the Fund of an unauthorized breach and access to fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries (collectively "Service Providers") to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders. Similar incidents affecting issuers of the Fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes. Because technology is frequently changing (including the development of artificial intelligence and machine learning), new ways to carry out cyber-attacks continue to develop. There is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the Fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber-attack. The rapid development and increasingly widespread use of artificial intelligence technologies could increase the effectiveness of cyber-attacks and exacerbate the risks.

ETF Structure Risks. The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to special risks. Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at net asset value only in large blocks known as "Creation Units." An investor may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit. Trading in shares on the exchange on which the Fund is listed may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange. An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Fund's shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund's shares. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in net asset value and supply and demand for shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. Shares may trade at a discount or premium to net asset value. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the net asset value or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to net asset value, the shareholder may sustain losses if the shares are sold at a price that is less than the price paid by the shareholder for the shares. There may be times when the market price and the net asset value vary significantly. For example, in times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value. When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund's shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value.

Equity Risk. Equity securities are susceptible to general market fluctuations, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change and unexpected trading activity among retail investors. Factors that may influence the price of equity securities include developments affecting a specific company or industry, or the changing economic, political or market conditions.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk. Unlike conventional ETFs, the Fund is not an index fund. The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. The NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. Actively managed ETFs have a limited trading history and, therefore, there can be no assurance as to whether and/or the extent to which the shares will trade at premiums or discounts to NAV.

Gap Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that a stock price or derivative value will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit from the investment. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price or derivative value to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.

Investment Style Risk. Different investment styles such as growth tend to shift in and out of favor, depending on market and economic conditions as well as investor sentiment. The Fund or an Underlying Fund may outperform or underperform other funds that employ a different investment style.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform worse than the market as a whole.

Leveraging Risk. The use of certain derivatives may increase leveraging risk and adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount paid for the derivative. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Fund to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Fund's other risks and small changes in the value of the underlying instrument may produce disproportionate losses to the Fund. Certain derivatives require the Fund to make margin payments, a form of security deposit intended to protect against nonperformance of the derivative contract. The Fund may have to post additional margin if the value of the derivative position changes in a manner adverse to the Fund. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations to meet additional margin requirements or regulatory requirements resulting in increased volatility of returns. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged.

Management Risk. The risk that investment strategies employed by the Adviser in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies.

Market Capitalization Risk. The Fund's anticipated weighting towards larger-sized companies subjects the Fund to the risk that larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and that they may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes. Because the Fund may invest in companies of any size, its share price could be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large companies. Small and medium-sized companies typically have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies.

Market Events Risk. There has been increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty in the financial markets during the past several years, including what was experienced in 2020. These conditions are an inevitable part of investing in capital markets and may continue, recur, worsen or spread. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took steps to support financial markets, including by lowering interest rates to historically low levels. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. When the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve reduce market support activities, including by increasing interest rates, such reductions could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invests. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries may also contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these influences on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund. Although money market mutual funds that invest in U.S. government securities seek to preserve the value of the Fund's investment at $1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a stable NAV money market mutual fund. Moreover, SEC rules require prime money market mutual funds to use floating NAVs that do not preserve the value of the Fund's investment at $1.00 per share. The SEC's amendments to money market fund rules intended to address potential systemic risks associated with money market funds and to improve transparency for money market fund investors. The money market fund reforms may impact the structure, operations and return potential of the money market funds in which the Fund invests.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is recently formed. Investors bear the risk that the Fund may not grow to or maintain economically viable size, may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and may not employ a successful investment strategy, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is non-diversified, and thus may invest its assets in a smaller number of companies or instruments than many other funds. As a result, an investment in the Fund has the risk that changes in the value of a single security may have a significant effect on the Fund's value. The Fund may be more susceptible than a diversified fund to being adversely affected by any single corporate, economic, political or regulatory occurrence.

Sector Risk. The risk that if the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same economic sector, an economic, business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crisis, adversely affecting that sector or region may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund's investments were not so concentrated. The Fund may invest without limitation in a particular sector. Economic, legislative, or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect an entire sector. This may cause the Fund's NAV to fluctuate more than that of a fund that does not focus in a particular sector.

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in Fund shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small, the Fund does not have enough shareholders, or if the Fund is unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders.

Volatility Risk. The Fund's investments may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. The value of an investment in the Fund's portfolio may fluctuate due to factors that affect markets generally or that affect a particular industry or sector. The value of an investment in the Fund's portfolio may also be more volatile than the market as a whole. This volatility may affect the Fund's net asset value per share, including by causing it to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time. Events or financial circumstances affecting individual investments, industries or sectors may increase the volatility of the Fund.

Performance: Because the Fund has not commenced investment operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. In addition, shareholder reports and financial statements and other information will be available to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting www.cwpfunds.com or by calling 1-855-340-1507.

Investment Adviser: Capital Wealth Planning, LLC ("CWP" or the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Sub-Adviser: Vident Advisory, LLC (d/b/a Vident Asset Management**)** ("Vident" or the "Sub-adviser") serves as trading sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers: The Fund is jointly managed by Kevin Simpson, Founder and Chief Executive Officer at Capital Wealth Planning, LLC, Josh Smith, CFA, Chief Investment Officer at Capital Wealth Planning, LLC and Ryland Mathews, CFA.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of 10,000 shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through a broker or dealer at market price. Because shares trade at market prices, rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than NAV (*i.e.*, a premium), or less than NAV (*i.e.*, a discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread").

Recent information, including information about the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website at www.cwpfunds.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions generally will be taxable as ordinary income, long-term capital gains or qualified dividend income, or a combination of the three. A sale of shares may result in capital gain or loss.

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, including the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.