Prospectus

May 1, 2024

Redwood Managed Volatility Portfolio

Class I Class N

This Prospectus provides important information about the Redwood Managed Volatility Portfolio that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved of by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Portfolio is closed to new investments effective June 14, 2024, and will liquidate its portfolio by June 21, 2024. Please refer to the "Liquidation of the Portfolio" section of this Prospectus for more details.

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FUND SUMMARY- REDWOOD MANAGED VOLATILITY PORTFOLIO

PURSUANT TO A PLAN OF LIQUIDATION (THE "PLAN") APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TWO ROADS SHARED TRUST (THE "TRUST"), THE PORTFOLIO WILL BE CLOSED TO NEW INVESTMENTS EFFECTIVE JUNE 14, 2024, AND WILL LIQUIDATE ITS PORTFOLIO BY JUNE 21, 2024. SEE THE "LIQUDIATION OF THE PORTFOLIO" SECTION FOR MORE INFORMATION.

Investment Objective: The Redwood Managed Volatility Portfolio (the "Portfolio") seeks a combination of total return and prudent management of portfolio downside volatility and downside loss.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Portfolio. The table below does not reflect expenses and charges that are, or may be, imposed under your variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy. If these expenses and changes were included, the Portfolio's annual operating expenses would be higher. For information on these charges, please refer to the applicable contract or policy prospectus.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	**Class I**	**Class N**
Management Fees	1.25%	1.25%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None	0.50%
Other Expenses		
Interest Expense	0.02%	0.02%
Remaining Other Expenses	1.98%	1.98%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(1)	0.44%	0.44%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	3.69%	4.19%
Expense Waiver	(1.74)%	(1.74)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver(2)	1.95%	2.45%

(1) 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 Portfolio's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Portfolio.

(2) The Portfolio's adviser has contractually agreed to reduce the Portfolio's fees and/or absorb expenses of the Portfolio until at least May 1, 2025 to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and reimbursement (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads, brokerage fees and commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short), taxes, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) will not exceed 1.49% and 1.99% of average daily net assets attributable to Class I and Class N shares, respectively. This agreement may be terminated by the Portfolio's Board of Trustees on 60 days' written notice to the adviser. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Portfolio in future years on a rolling three-year basis (within the three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the foregoing expense limits as well as any expense limitation that was in effect at the time the waiver or reimbursement was made.

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. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same (except that the Example incorporates any applicable fee waiver and/or expense limitation arrangements for only the first year). The Example does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy that may use the Portfolio as its underlying investment medium. If these fees and expenses were included, then the expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Example shows what your costs would be based upon these assumptions.

Keep in mind that this is only an estimate; actual expenses and performance may vary.

	1 Year	**3 Years**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
Class I	$198	$968	$1,759	$3,829
Class N	$248	$1,114	$1,995	$4,259

Portfolio Turnover: The Portfolio 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 Portfolio shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 448% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: To pursue its investment objective the Portfolio uses a trend-following strategy that seeks to identify the critical turning points in the markets for high yield bonds (also known as "junk bonds") and bank loans. The Portfolio's adviser, Redwood Investment Management, LLC ("Redwood" or the "Adviser") uses a quantitative program that seeks to invest in diversified high yield bond, bank loans, and other fixed income exposures with similar characteristics when the high yield bond and bank loan markets are trending upwards, and short-term fixed income securities when the high yield bond and bank loan markets are trending downwards.

Depending on market conditions, the Portfolio may be invested: (i) primarily in high yield bond, bank loan, and other fixed income exposures with similar characteristics; (ii) primarily in short-term fixed income securities; or (iii) a combination of (i) and (ii). By tactically allocating its investments, the Portfolio seeks to reduce its exposure to declines in the high yield bond and bank loan markets, thereby seeking to limit downside volatility and downside loss in down-trending markets. To seek greater investment exposure to the Portfolio's strategies, the Portfolio has the ability under federal law to leverage its portfolio by borrowing money from a bank in an amount of up to one-third of its assets (which includes the borrowed amount).

The Portfolio may gain exposure to high yield bond, and other fixed income markets through a variety of different instruments including individual bonds and investments in investment companies, including open-end mutual funds, ETFs, and closed-end funds, including business development companies; and may gain exposure to bank loans through investments in investment companies. The Portfolio may invest in securities of any maturity or quality, including securities rated below investment grade. The Portfolio may gain exposure to foreign (non-U.S.) securities, including emerging market securities, to the extent the Portfolio invests in other investment companies that hold securities of foreign (non-U.S.) issuers. The short-term fixed-income securities in which the Portfolio invests may include corporate bonds and other corporate debt securities, asset-backed securities, securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, securities issued by non-U.S. governments or their agencies and instrumentalities, money market securities and other interest-bearing instruments and cash. The Portfolio may also invest in money market funds or other investment companies whose assets are comprised primarily of short-term fixed income securities. The Portfolio may invest in short-term fixed income securities of any maturity and credit quality, including securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds).

The Adviser employs a total return and downside volatility management investment approach, which seeks to reduce exposure to losses in the markets while capturing gains during up-trends in these markets. However, the Portfolio's downside volatility may be higher than the general global equity, fixed income, currency and commodity markets over short-term periods.

The Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading.

Principal Investment Risks: As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio 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 Portfolio, 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 Portfolio or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The Portfolio is not intended to be a complete investment program but rather one component of a diversified investment portfolio. Many factors affect the Portfolio's net asset value and performance. Each risk summarized below is a principal risk of investing in the Portfolio and different risks may be more significant at different times depending upon market conditions or other factors.

The Portfolio may invest in securities of other investment companies ("underlying funds"). The Portfolio may be subject to the risks of the securities and other instruments described below through its own direct investments and indirectly through investments in the underlying funds.

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

- *Market Risk.* Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Portfolio invests. The Portfolio 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 Portfolio'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 conflicts, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, lack of liquidity in the bond or other markets, volatility in the equities market or other securities markets or adverse investor sentiment and political events affect the securities markets. 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. Rates of inflation have recently risen. 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 Portfolio's investments goes down, your investment in the Portfolio 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 Portfolio and its investments and could result in decreases to the Portfolio'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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio 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.

- *Fixed Income Securities Risk.* When the Portfolio invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Portfolio. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Portfolio, possibly causing the Portfolio's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity may decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. For example, a general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions for the Portfolio.

- *Management Risk.* The risk that investment strategies employed by the Adviser in selecting investments for the Portfolio 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. Management risk includes the risk that the quantitative model used by the Adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets. In addition, the Portfolio's tactical asset allocation strategy may be unsuccessful and may cause the Portfolio to miss attractive investment opportunities while in a defensive position.

- *Portfolio Turnover Risk.* The Portfolio may experience high portfolio turnover, including investments made on a shorter-term basis, which may lead to increased Portfolio expenses that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.

- *Active Trading Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover due to active and frequent trading will result in higher transaction and brokerage costs that may result in lower investment returns.

- *Model Risk.* The Portfolio will use model-based strategies that, while historically effective, may not be successful on an ongoing basis or could contain unknown errors, which may result in a decline in the value of the Portfolio's shares. Any imperfections or limitations in a model could affect the ability of the manager to implement strategies. By necessity, models make simplifying assumptions that limit their efficacy. Models relying on historical market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate and/or it may not include the most recent information about a company or a security. In addition, the model may not adequately take into account certain factors, the data used in the model may be inaccurate, or the computer programming used to create quantitative models might contain one or more errors. Such errors might never be detected, or might be detected only after the Portfolio has sustained a loss (or reduced performance) related to such errors. Moreover, during periods of increased volatility or changing market conditions, the commonality of portfolio holdings and similarities between strategies of quantitative managers may amplify losses. An increasing number of market participants may rely on models that are similar to those used by the Adviser, which may result in a substantial number of market participants taking the same action with respect to an investment. Should one or more of these other market participants begin to divest themselves of one or more portfolio holdings, the Portfolio could suffer significant losses. In addition, changes in underlying market conditions can adversely affect the performance of a model.

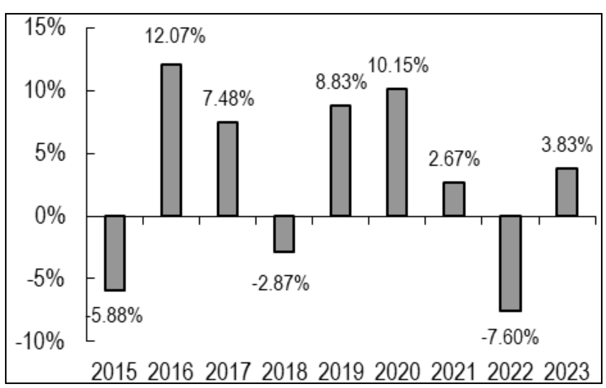
- *Rules-Based Strategy Risk.* A rules-based investment strategy may not be successful on an ongoing basis or could contain unknown errors. In addition, the data used may be inaccurate or the computer programming used to create a rules-based investment strategy might contain one or more errors. Moreover, during periods of increased volatility or changing market conditions the commonality of portfolio holdings and similarities between strategies of rules-based managers may amplify losses.

- *Managed Volatility Strategy Risk.* Securities purchased by the Portfolio may exhibit higher price volatility than anticipated and the Portfolio may not be less volatile than the market as a whole. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Adviser's managed volatility strategy will consistently minimize market impact or limit the Portfolio's downside risk as intended. Further, the Portfolio's managed volatility strategy may expose the Portfolio to losses (some of which may be sudden) that it would not have otherwise been exposed to if the Portfolio's investment program consisted only of holding securities directly. Finally, while the Adviser's managed volatility strategy may limit the Portfolio's downside risk over time, the Portfolio also may experience lesser gains in a rising market. The Portfolio is not required to engage in trades that manage volatility and may not choose to do so. The Portfolio may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Portfolio's net asset value per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.
- *Asset Allocation Risk.* Asset allocation risk is the risk that the selection by a manager of a fund in which the Portfolio invests and the allocation of the Portfolio's assets among the various asset classes and market segments will cause the Portfolio to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives. The Portfolio's investment in any one fund or asset class may exceed 25% of the Portfolio's total assets, which may cause it to be subject to greater risk than a more diversified fund.
- *Bank Loan Risk.* The Portfolio's investments in secured and unsecured participations in bank loans and assignments of such loans may create substantial risk. In making investments in such loans, which are made by banks or other financial intermediaries to borrowers, the Portfolio will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest.
- *Borrowing Risk.* Borrowing for investment purposes creates leverage, which may increase the volatility of the Portfolio. Additionally, money borrowed will be subject to certain costs, such as commitment fees and the cost of maintaining minimum average balances, as well as interest. Unless the income and capital appreciation, if any, on securities acquired with borrowed funds exceed the costs of borrowing, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of the Portfolio.
- *Cash Positions Risk.* The Portfolio may hold a significant position in cash and/or cash equivalent securities. When the Portfolio's investment in cash or cash equivalent securities increases, the Portfolio may not participate in market advances or declines to the same extent that it would if the Portfolio were more fully invested.
- *Credit Risk.* The risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Portfolio could have a similar effect.
- *Cybersecurity Risk.* There is risk to the Portfolio 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 Portfolio, the investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries ("Service Providers") to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Portfolio or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Portfolio or its shareholders.
- *Gap Risk.* The Portfolio is subject to the risk that a stock price will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Portfolio can exit the investment. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.
- *High-Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk.* The fixed income securities held by the Portfolio that are rated below investment grade are subject to additional risk factors such as increased possibility of default, illiquidity of the security, and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer. Such high-yield securities (commonly known as "junk bonds") are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality fixed income securities.
- *Investment Companies Risk.* When a Portfolio invests in other investment companies (including open-end mutual funds, closed-end 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 Portfolio. The risk of owning an investment company generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments held by the investment company. A Portfolio may also incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells shares of investment companies. An exchange-traded closed end fund's or an ETF's shares could trade at a significant premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV)..
- *Liquidity Risk.* Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Portfolio would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Portfolio from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Portfolio to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. Liquidity risk may be magnified in an environment of rising interest rates or widening credit spreads in which investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In the past, in stressed markets, certain types of securities suffered periods of illiquidity if disfavored by the market. These risks may increase during periods of market turmoil, such as that experienced in 2020 with COVID-19 and could have a negative effect on the Portfolio's performance. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for investments as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale and other factors.

- *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 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. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve have recently reduced market support activities, including by increasing interest rates. Such reduction, including interest rate increases, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Portfolio 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. Recently, the SEC proposed money market fund reform 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 Portfolio invests.
- *Underlying Fund Risk.* The risk that the Portfolio'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 Portfolio's investments in underlying funds will achieve their respective investment objectives. The Portfolio is subject to the risks of the underlying funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the underlying funds.
- *U.S. Government Securities Risk.* Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. In addition, the value of U.S. Government securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating of the U.S. Government.
- *Valuation Risk.* The sale price that the Portfolio could receive for a portfolio security may differ from the Portfolio's valuation of the security, particularly for securities that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. In addition, the value of the securities in the Portfolio's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Portfolio's shares.

Performance: The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Portfolio's returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows performance of the Portfolio's Class N shares for each calendar year since the Portfolio's inception. Returns for Class I shares, which are not presented in the bar chart, will vary from the returns of Class N shares. Class I shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns differ only to the extent that the Classes do not have the same expenses. The performance table includes a comparison of the performance of the Portfolio's Class N and Class I shares over time to the performance of a broad-based market index. The performance information below does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy that may use the Portfolio as its underlying investment medium. If such fees and expenses had been reflected, performance would be lower. You should be aware that the Portfolio's past performance may not be an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting www.redwoodmutualfunds.com or by calling 1-855-RED-FUND (733-3863).

Performance Bar Chart For Calendar Years Ended December 31st:
Class N Shares



Highest Quarter:	09/30/2016	4.99%
Lowest Quarter:	06/30/2022	-5.43%

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For the year ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year	Five Year	Since Inception(1)(2)(4)
Class N Return	3.83%	3.38%	2.75%
Class I Return	4.36%	3.89%	3.45%
Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. 3-5 Year Treasury Index(3) (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.37%	1.02%	1.08%

(1) The inception date of the Portfolio's Class N Shares is October 20, 2014.

(2) The inception date of the Portfolio's Class I Shares is January 15, 2015.

(3) The Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. 3-5 Year Treasury Index is an unmanaged index which includes U.S. Treasury securities with maturities of 3 to 4.99 years. The index is produced by Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses of investing.

(4) The inception date used to calculate the "Since Inception" performance for the Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. 3-5 Year Treasury Index is October 20, 2014.

Investment Adviser: Redwood Investment Management, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Portfolio.

Portfolio Managers: The Portfolio is jointly managed by Michael Messinger, Portfolio Manager and Managing Partner of Redwood, and Michael Cheung, Portfolio Manager and Managing Partner of Redwood. Mr. Messinger has managed the Portfolio since its inception in 2014 and Mr. Cheung has managed the Portfolio since 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares: Portfolio shares are only available as underlying investment options for variable life insurance and variable annuity products issued by unaffiliated insurance companies. These insurance companies are the record owners of the separate accounts holding the Portfolio's shares. You do not buy, sell or exchange Portfolio shares directly – you choose investment options through your variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy. The insurance companies then cause the separate accounts to purchase and redeem Portfolio shares according to the investment options you choose. Any minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements, and procedures for purchase or redemption of shares of the Portfolio that apply to your variable product, should be described in the prospectus for the variable product.

Tax Information: Because Portfolio shares are only sold through variable annuity contract or variable life insurance contracts ("variable contracts") and are owned by unaffiliated insurance companies, this Prospectus does not discuss the income tax consequences at the contract owner level. The income tax consequences for the purchase of a variable contract are discussed in the prospectus of the variable contract.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: Shares of the Portfolio are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties related to the Portfolio (such as the Portfolio's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Portfolio as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts that offer Portfolio shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts that offer Portfolio shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments, if any. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

The following provides additional information regarding the Portfolio's investment objective, principal investment strategies and certain related risks of investing in the Portfolio and discussed in the Fund Summary, as well as information about additional investment strategies and techniques that the Portfolio may employ in pursuing its investment objective. The Portfolio may also make other types of investments to the extent permitted by applicable law. Additional information about the Portfolio, its investment strategies and risks also can be found in the Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). This section also provides information regarding the Portfolio's disclosure of portfolio holdings. The investment objective of the Portfolio is non-fundamental, which means that it may be changed without the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio. There are no assurances that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective.

Investment Objective: The Portfolio seeks a combination of total return and prudent management of portfolio downside volatility and downside loss. The Portfolio's investment objective may be changed by the Portfolio's Board of Trustees upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

Principal and Other Investment Strategies: To pursue its investment objective the Portfolio uses a trend-following strategy that seeks to identify the critical turning points in the markets for high yield bonds (junk bonds) and bank loans. The Adviser uses a quantitatively driven process that seeks to invest primarily in diversified high yield bond, bank loan and other fixed income exposures with similar characteristics when the high yield bond and bank loan markets are trending upwards, and short-term fixed income securities when the high yield bond and bank loan markets are trending downwards. Depending on market conditions, the Portfolio may be invested: (i) primarily in high yield bond, bank loan, multi-sector bond and other fixed income exposures with similar characteristics; (ii) primarily in short-term fixed income securities; or (iii) a combination of (i) and (ii). By tactically allocating its investments, the Portfolio seeks to reduce its exposure to declines in the high yield bond and bank loan markets, thereby seeking to limit downside volatility and downside loss in down-trending markets. To seek greater investment exposure to the Portfolio's strategies, the Portfolio has the ability under federal law to leverage its portfolio by borrowing money in an amount of up to one-third of its assets (which includes the borrowed amount). By tactically allocating its investments, the Portfolio seeks to reduce its exposure to declines in the high yield bond and bank loan markets, thereby seeking to limit downside volatility and downside loss in down-trending markets.

The Portfolio may gain exposure to high yield bond, and other fixed income markets through a variety of different instruments including individual bonds and investments in investment companies, including open-end mutual funds, ETFs, and closed-end funds, including business development companies; and may gain exposure to bank loans through investments in investment companies. The Portfolio may invest in securities of any maturity or quality, including securities rated below investment grade. The Portfolio may gain exposure to foreign (non-U.S.) securities, including emerging market securities, to the extent the Portfolio invests in other investment companies that hold securities of foreign (non-U.S.) issuers. The short-term fixed-income securities in which the Portfolio invests may include corporate bonds and other corporate debt securities, asset-backed securities, securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, securities issued by non-U.S. governments or their agencies and instrumentalities, money market securities and other interest-bearing instruments or any derivative instrument meant to track the return of any such instrument, and cash. The Portfolio may also invest in money market funds or other investment companies whose assets are comprised primarily of short-term fixed income securities. The Portfolio may invest in short-term fixed income securities of any maturity and credit quality, including securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds).

The Adviser employs a total return and downside volatility management investment approach, which seeks to reduce exposure to losses in the markets while capturing gains during up-trends in these markets. The total return sought by the Portfolio consists of both income earned on the Portfolio's investments and capital appreciation, if any, arising from increases in the value of the Portfolio's holdings. The Adviser expects that the Portfolio's performance may have lower downside volatility than the general global equity, fixed income, currency and commodity markets over a full market cycle; however, the Portfolio's downside volatility may be higher than any one or more of those markets over short-term periods.

The Portfolio may invest indirectly through underlying funds in which it invests in various types of derivatives, including credit default swaps and total return swap contracts, as a substitute for making direct investments in underlying instruments or to reduce certain investment exposures. A credit default swap is a contract that enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a predetermined issuer credit risk. A total return swap is a contract that exchanges a floating rate for the total return of a security or index. While Federal law limits a fund's bank borrowings to one-third of its assets (which includes the borrowed amount), the use of derivatives is not limited in the same manner. A fund may borrow money to enter into swap contracts that may leverage its portfolio to a significant degree.

The Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading.

PURSUANT TO A PLAN OF LIQUIDATION APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, THE PORTFOLIO WILL BE CLOSED TO ALL NEW INVESTMENTS EFFECTIVE JUNE 14, 2024. THE PORTFOLIO WILL SEEK TO CONTINUE TO PURSUE ITS INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE UNTIL JUNE 14, 2024, BUT MAY, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE ADVISER AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS PROSPECTUS, LIQUIDATE ITS PORTFOLIO PRIOR TO JUNE 21, 2024, AND INVEST IN CASH EQUIVALENTS SUCH AS MONEY MARKET FUNDS UNTIL ALL SHARES HAVE BEEN REDEEMED.

Temporary Defensive Position

In response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Portfolio may invest up to 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality short-term debt securities, money market instruments and cash. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include: shares of money market mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. While the Portfolio is in a defensive position, the opportunity to achieve upside return may be limited; however, the ability to be fully defensive is an integral part of achieving the Portfolio's investment objective.

Principal and Other Risk Factors: As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio 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 Adviser cannot guarantee that the Portfolio will achieve its objective. The value of your investment in the Portfolio, 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 Portfolio or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The Portfolio is not intended to be a complete investment program but rather one component of a diversified investment portfolio. Many factors affect the Portfolio's net asset value and performance. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making investments in the Portfolio. The Portfolio's SAI, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, includes more information about the Portfolio and its investments and risks. The risks described in this Prospectus (and in the SAI) are not intended to include every potential risk of investing in the Portfolio. The Portfolio could be subject to additional risks because the types of investments it makes may change over time. The following section provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under "Principal Risk Factors" in the Portfolio's summary along with additional risk information. The risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of perceived importance or potential exposure, can negatively affect the Portfolio's performance.

The Portfolio may invest in securities of other investment companies ("underlying funds"). The Portfolio may be subject to the risks of the securities and other instruments described below through its own direct investments and indirectly through investments in the underlying funds.

- *Investing in Underlying Funds.* The Portfolio primarily concentrates its investments in underlying funds, and the Portfolio's investment performance is directly related to the investment performance of the underlying funds it holds. The ability of the Portfolio to meet its investment objective is directly related to the ability of the underlying funds to meet their objectives as well as the allocation among those underlying funds. The value of the underlying funds' investments, and the NAVs of the shares of both the Portfolio and the underlying funds, will fluctuate in response to various market and economic factors related to the markets in which they invest, as well as the financial condition and prospects of issuers in which the underlying funds invest. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the underlying funds will be achieved.

- *Investments of the Underlying Funds.* Because the Portfolio invests in the underlying funds, the Portfolio's shareholders will be affected by the investment policies of the underlying funds in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Portfolio allocates to those underlying funds. The Portfolio's investment in underlying funds that invest in fixed-income securities will be subject to, among other things, credit (or default) risk, interest rate/maturity risk, prepayment (or call risk), or prepayment and extension risk, each of which is discussed below. The Portfolio may invest in underlying funds that invest in asset-backed and structured investment securities, which may involve a greater chance of default during periods of economic downturn than other securities, and may be less liquid and more difficult to value and liquidate. Underlying funds may also invest in real estate securities, commodity-related securities and money market investments. The risks of the underlying funds investments and the Portfolio to the extent the Portfolio invested in those investments directly are discussed in more detail below.

- *Active Trading Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover may result in higher transaction and brokerage costs associated with the turnover which may reduce the Portfolio's return, unless the securities traded can be bought and sold without corresponding commission costs. Active trading of securities may also increase the Portfolio's realized capital gains and losses, which may have tax consequences.

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

- *Bank Loan Risk.* The Portfolio's investments in secured and unsecured participations in bank loans and assignments of such loans may create substantial risk. In making investments in such loans, which are made by banks or other financial intermediaries to borrowers, the Portfolio will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest. If the Portfolio does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Portfolio's share price could be adversely affected. The Portfolio may invest in loan participations that are rated by a NRSRO or are unrated, and may invest in loan participations of any credit quality, including "distressed" companies with respect to which there is a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested. In addition, certain bank loans in which the Portfolio may invest may be illiquid and, therefore, difficult to value and/or sell at a price that is beneficial to the Portfolio.

- *Borrowing Risk.* Borrowing for investment purposes creates leverage, which may increase the volatility of the Portfolio. Additionally, money borrowed will be subject to certain costs, such as commitment fees and the cost of maintaining minimum average balances, as well as interest. These costs may exceed the gain on securities purchased with borrowed funds, which will diminish the Portfolio's investment performance. Increased operating costs, including the financing cost associated with any leverage, may also impact the Portfolio's investment performance. The Portfolio may also be required to pay fees in connection with borrowings, including loan syndication fees or commitment and administrative fees in connection with a line of credit. The Portfolio may be required to maintain minimum average balances with a bank lender, either of which would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate. Successful use of borrowing depends on the Adviser's ability to predict interest rates and market movements, and there is no assurance that the use of borrowing will be successful. Under adverse market conditions, the Portfolio might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments.

- *Cash Positions Risk.* The Portfolio may hold a significant position in cash and/or cash equivalent securities. When the Portfolio's investment in cash or cash equivalent securities increases, the Portfolio may not participate in market advances or declines to the same extent that it would if the Portfolio were more fully invested.

- *Credit Default Swaps Risk.* A credit default swap enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a credit event with respect to an issuer. Credit default swaps involve risks because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty). A fund investing in credit default swaps bears the loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. The maximum risk of loss for sell protection on a credit default swap is the notional value of the total underlying amount of the swap.

- *Credit Risk.* The risk that issuers or guarantors of a fixed income security or derivative contract cannot or will not make payments on the securities and other investments held by the Portfolio, may result in losses to the Portfolio. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security or of the issuer of a debt security held by the Portfolio could have a similar effect. In addition, the credit quality of fixed income securities held by the Portfolio may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes, which may lower their value and may affect their liquidity. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer of the security will default on its obligation. High quality securities are generally believed to have relatively low degrees of credit risk. The Portfolio intends to enter into financial transactions with counterparties that are creditworthy at the time of the transactions. There is always the risk that the Adviser's analysis of creditworthiness is incorrect or may change due to market conditions. To the extent that the Portfolio focuses its transactions with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with one or more counterparties.

- *Cybersecurity Risk.* There is risk to the Portfolio 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 Portfolio or its Service Providers to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Portfolio, or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Portfolio or its shareholders. Because information technology ("IT") systems and digital data underlie most of the Portfolio's operations, the Portfolio and its Service Providers are exposed to the risk that their operations and data may be compromised as a result of internal and external cyber-failures, breaches or attacks ("Cyber Risk"). This could occur as a result of malicious or criminal cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include actions taken to: (i) steal or corrupt data maintained online or digitally, (ii) gain unauthorized access to or release confidential information, (iii) shut down the Portfolio or Service Provider website through denial-of-service attacks, or (iv) otherwise disrupt normal business operations. In addition, events arising from human error, faulty or inadequately implemented policies and procedures or other systems failures unrelated to any external cyber-threat may have effects similar to those caused by deliberate cyber-attacks.

  The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Portfolio and its Service Providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Portfolio and its Service Providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. The Portfolio and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach. The Portfolio and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third-party Service Providers.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact the Portfolio's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Portfolio's ability to calculate its net asset value; impediments to trading; the inability of the Portfolio and its Service Providers to transact business; prevention of Portfolio investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which the Portfolio invests; counterparties with which the Portfolio engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for the Portfolio's shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

- *Derivatives Risk.* The Portfolio may invest through an underlying fund in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is typically based on the value of a security, commodity or index. These instruments include options, futures contracts, swap agreements, including total return swap agreements, and similar instruments. An underlying fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments, and certain derivatives may create a risk of loss greater than the amount invested.

  The market value of derivative instruments and securities may be more volatile than that of other instruments, and may be subject to unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited. Each type of derivative instrument may have its own special risks, including the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates, and indices. Certain derivatives require the Portfolio to pledge cash or liquid securities as margin collateral, a form of security deposit intended to protect against nonperformance of the derivative contract. An underlying fund may have to post additional margin or collateral if the value of the derivative position changes in a manner adverse to the fund. Many derivatives, in particular privately negotiated derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a fund. The value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indices they are designed to closely track.

  Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Derivatives are subject to a number of other risks, including liquidity risk (the possibility that the derivative may be difficult to purchase or sell and the Adviser may be unable to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price), leverage risk (the possibility that adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in loss of an amount substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative), interest rate risk (some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations), and counterparty risk (the risk that a counterparty may be unable to perform according to a contract, and that any deterioration in a counterparty's creditworthiness could adversely affect the instrument). In addition, because derivative products are highly specialized, investment techniques and risk analyses employed with respect to investments in derivatives are different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Finally, the underlying fund's use of derivatives may cause the underlying fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the underlying fund had not used such instruments. Derivative instruments are also subject to the risk that the market value of an instrument will change to the detriment of the underlying fund. If the underlying fund adviser inaccurately forecast the values of securities, interest rates or other economic factors in using derivatives, the underlying fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. Some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, but they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other investments held by the underlying fund.

  The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. derivatives markets has undergone substantial change in recent years and such change may continue. In addition, effective August 19, 2022, Rule 18f-4 (the "Derivatives Rule") under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), replaced the asset segregation framework previously used by funds to comply with limitations on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act. Unless a fund is relying on the Limited Derivatives User Exception (as defined below), the Derivatives Rule requires a Fund to implement: (i) limits on leverage calculated based value-at-risk (VAR); (ii) a written derivatives risk management program (DRMP) administered by a derivatives risk manager appointed by the Fund's Board and (iii) new reporting and recordkeeping requirements. These regulations may limit the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategies and may not be effective to mitigate the Fund's risk of loss from derivatives.

Rule 18f-4 provides an exception from the DRMP and certain other requirements of the Derivatives Rule if a fund's "derivatives exposure" (as defined in Rule 18f-4) is limited to 10% of its net assets (as calculated in accordance with Rule 18f-4) and the Fund adopts and implements written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risk (the "Limited Derivatives User Exception").

Investing for hedging purposes or to increase a fund's returns may result in certain additional transaction costs that may reduce the underlying fund's, and the Portfolio's performance. A fund may use a variety of currency hedging techniques to attempt to hedge exchange rate risk or gain exposure to a particular currency. When used for hedging purposes, no assurance can be given that each derivative position will achieve a perfect correlation with the security or currency against which it is being hedged. Because the markets for certain derivative instruments are relatively new, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes and there can be no assurance that a particular derivative position will be available when sought by an adviser or that such techniques will be utilized by an adviser.

The Portfolio's SAI provides a more detailed description of the types of derivative instruments in which the Portfolio may be exposed to through underlying funds and their associated risks.

- *Fixed Income Securities Risk.* Fixed income securities held by the Portfolio are subject to interest rate risk, call risk, prepayment and extension risk, credit risk, duration risk and liquidity risk, which are more fully described below. In addition, current market conditions may pose heightened risks for fixed income securities. After being at or near historic lows in recent years, interest rates have begun to rise. Future increases in interest rates could result in less liquidity and greater volatility of fixed income securities. The Portfolio may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Portfolio management. Moreover, new regulations applicable to and changing business practices of financial intermediaries restricting their market marking activities for certain fixed income securities, which may reduce the liquidity and increase the volatility for such fixed income securities. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity may decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. For example, a general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions for the Portfolio.
    - *Call Risk.* During periods of declining interest rates, a bond issuer may "call," or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. The Portfolio would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in its income.
    - *Credit Risk.* Fixed income securities are generally subject to the risk that the issuer may be unable to make principal and interest payments when they are due. There is also the risk that the securities could lose value because of a loss of confidence in the ability of the borrower to pay back debt. Lower rated fixed income securities involve greater credit risk, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy.
    - *Duration Risk.* Longer-term securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes. A heightened risk is posed by rising interest rates to longer-term fixed income securities. Effective duration estimates price changes for relatively small changes in rates.
    - *Interest Rate Risk.* Fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the securities could lose value because of interest rate changes. For example, bonds tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise. Fixed income securities with longer maturities sometimes offer higher yields, but are subject to greater price shifts as a result of interest rate changes than fixed income securities with shorter maturities.
    - *Liquidity Risk.* Trading opportunities are more limited for fixed income securities that have not received any credit ratings, have received ratings below investment grade or are not widely held. These features make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Portfolio may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on its performance. Infrequent trading of securities may also lead to an increase in their price volatility. Liquidity risk also refers to the possibility that the Portfolio may not be able to sell a security or close out an investment contract when it wants to. If this happens, the Portfolio will be required to hold the security or keep the position open, and it could incur losses.
    - *Prepayment and Extension Risk.* Many types of fixed income securities are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment occurs when the issuer of a fixed income security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. Fixed income securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment and accordingly, a decline in the Portfolio's net asset value. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a fixed income security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility. On the other hand, rising interest rates could cause prepayments of the obligations to decrease, extending the life of mortgage- and asset-backed securities with lower payment rates. This is known as extension risk and may increase the Portfolio's sensitivity to rising rates and its potential for price declines.

- *Variable and Floating Rate Securities:* Variable and floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline.

- *Focus Risk.* To the extent the Portfolio invests in a smaller number of holdings, the Portfolio may be more adversely impacted by changes in the price of individual holdings than funds with a greater number of holdings.

- *Gap Risk.* The Portfolio 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 Portfolio 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. For example, the price of a stock can drop from its closing price one night to its opening price the next morning. The difference between the two prices is the gap. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.

- *High-Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk.* Investment in or exposure to high yield (lower rated or below investment grade) debt instruments (also known as "junk bonds") may involve greater levels of interest rate, credit, liquidity and valuation risk than for higher rated instruments. High yield debt instruments are considered predominantly speculative and are higher risk than investment grade debt instruments with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments and, therefore, such instruments generally involve greater risk of default or price changes than higher rated debt instruments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the liquidity and value of these securities. If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the underlying investment company or ETF could lose its entire investment. Furthermore, the transaction costs associated with the purchase and sale of high yield debt instruments may vary greatly depending on a number of factors and may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance.

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

  In addition to the risks associated with the underlying assets held by an ETF, investments in ETFs are subject to the following additional risks: (1) an ETF's shares may trade above or below its net asset value; (2) an active trading market for the ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; (3) trading an ETF's shares may be halted by the listing exchange; (4) a passively managed ETF may not track the performance of the reference asset; and (5) a passively managed ETF may hold troubled securities.

- *Leveraging Risk.* To the extent the Portfolio uses leveraging techniques, its net asset value may be more volatile because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of changes in interest rates and any increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio's investments. Leverage risk is created when an investment exposes the Portfolio to a level of risk that exceeds the amount invested. 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 Portfolio to be more volatile and small changes in the value of the underlying instrument may produce disproportionate losses to the Portfolio. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Portfolio's other risks. The use of leverage may cause the Portfolio to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations, to meet additional or collateral requirements or regulatory requirements resulting in increased volatility of returns. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause the Portfolio to be more volatile than if the Portfolio had not been leveraged.

- *Libor Risk.* The London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") was a leading floating rate benchmark used in loans, corporate and municipal bonds, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, interest rate swaps, notes, derivatives and other instruments or investments. On July 27, 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulated LIBOR, announced the gradual phase out of the LIBOR rate, with nearly all publications of LIBOR on a representative basis having ceased as of June 30, 2023. Some LIBOR rates continue to be published, but only on a temporary, synthetic, and non-representative basis. These temporary, synthetic LIBOR Rates will be fully discontinued by September of 2024. Public and private sector market participants have worked to establish new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR. The Portfolio may invest in securities and other instruments whose interest payments are determined by references to LIBOR or the relevant benchmark replacement. Alternatives to LIBOR have been established and others may be developed.

The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing a Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), a broad measure of secured overnight U.S. Treasury repo rates, as the preferred alternative rate to LIBOR. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. Markets are developing in response to these new rates, but questions around liquidity in these rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to eliminate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. Uncertainty related to the liquidity impact of the change in rates, negative effects on the valuation of the Portfolio's investments, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, poses risks for the Portfolio. The Portfolio may experience reduced effectiveness of related Portfolio transactions, such as hedging, and the Portfolio may incur costs in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Portfolio will depend on, among other things, (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts. The discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets in general and may also present heightened risk to market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. For example, current information technology systems may be unable to accommodate new instruments and rates with features that differ from LIBOR. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Portfolio until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts are commercially accepted and market practices become settled.

Alteration of the terms of a debt instrument or a modification of the terms of other types of contracts to replace an interbank offered rate with a new reference rate could result in a taxable exchange and the realization of income and gain/loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS has issued final regulations regarding the tax consequences of the transition from interbank offered rates to new reference rates in debt instruments and non-debt contracts. Under the regulations, to avoid such alteration or modification of the terms of a debt instrument being treated as a taxable exchange, the fair market value of the modified instrument or contract must be substantially equivalent to its fair market value before the qualifying change was made.

- *Liquidity Risk.* There is risk that the Portfolio may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time periods described in this Prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, legal restrictions impairing its ability to sell particular securities or close derivative positions at an advantageous market price or other reasons. Certain portfolio securities may be less liquid than others, which may make them difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Portfolio would like or difficult to value. The Portfolio may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forgo an investment opportunity. In addition, less liquid securities may be more difficult to value and markets may become less liquid when there are fewer interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. Recently, dealers have generally been less willing to make markets for fixed income securities. Any of these events could have a negative effect on fund management or performance. A Portfolio with principal investment strategies that involve investments in securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign securities, Rule 144A securities, derivatives (e.g., swap contracts) or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk may be magnified in an environment of rising interest rates or widening credit spreads in which investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In the past, in stressed markets, certain types of securities, suffered periods of illiquidity if disfavored by the market. All of these risks may increase during periods of market turmoil, such as that experienced in 2020 with COVID-19 and could have a negative effect on the Portfolio's performance. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for investments as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale and other factors.

- *Managed Volatility Strategy Risk.* Securities purchased by the Portfolio may exhibit higher price volatility than anticipated and the Portfolio may not be less volatile than the market as a whole. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Adviser's managed volatility strategy will consistently minimize market impact or limit the Portfolio's downside risk as intended. Further, the Portfolio's managed volatility strategy may expose the Portfolio to losses (some of which may be sudden) that it would not have otherwise been exposed to if the Portfolio's investment program consisted only of holding securities directly. Finally, while the Adviser's managed volatility strategy may limit the Portfolio's downside risk over time, the Portfolio also may experience lesser gains in a rising market. The Portfolio is not required to engage in trades that manage volatility and may not choose to do so. The Portfolio may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Portfolio's net asset value per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.

- *Management Risk.* The Portfolio's investment strategies 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. In addition, the Portfolio's tactical asset allocation strategy may be unsuccessful and may cause the Portfolio to miss attractive investment opportunities while in a defensive position. Management risk includes the risk that the quantitative model used by the Adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets.

- The NAV for the Portfolio changes daily based on the performance of the securities and derivatives in which it invests. The Adviser's judgment about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular securities and derivatives in which the Portfolio invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. Additionally, the Adviser may have conflicts of interest that could interfere with its management of the Portfolio's portfolio. For example, the Adviser or its affiliates may manage other investment funds or have other clients that may be similar to, or overlap with, the investment objective and strategy of the Portfolio, creating potential conflicts of interest when making decisions regarding which investments may be appropriate for the Portfolio and other clients. Further information regarding conflicts of interest is available in the SAI.
- *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. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve have recently reduced market support activities, including by increasing interest rates. Such reduction, including interest rate increases, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Portfolio invests. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries may also continue to 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. COVID-19 resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, business and school closings, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems.
- *Market Risk.* Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Portfolio invests. The Portfolio 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 Portfolio'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 conflicts, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recession, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, lack of liquidity in the bond and other markets, volatility in the securities markets, adverse investor sentiment affect the securities markets and political events affect the securities markets. 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. Rates of inflation have recently risen. 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 Portfolio's assets can decline as can the value of the Portfolio's distributions. Rates of inflation have recently risen. The value of assets or income from an investment may be worth less than in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Portfolio's assets can decline as can the value of the Portfolio's distributions. When the value of the Portfolio's investments goes down, your investment in the Portfolio decreases in value and you could lose money.

  Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. Different sectors of the market and different security types may react differently to such developments. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. The Portfolio may experience a substantial or complete loss on any individual security. Even when securities markets perform well, there is no assurance that the investments held by the Portfolio will increase in value along with the broader market. Market factors, such as the demand for particular portfolio securities, may cause the price of certain portfolio securities to fall while the prices of other securities rise or remain unchanged.

  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 Portfolio and its investments and could result in decreases to the Portfolio'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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio 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.

- *Model Risk.* The Portfolio will use model-based strategies that, while historically effective, may not be successful on an ongoing basis or could contain unknown errors, which may result in a decline in the value of the Portfolio's shares. Any imperfections or limitations in a model could affect the ability of the manager to implement strategies. By necessity, models make simplifying assumptions that limit their efficacy. Models relying on historical market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in the models may be inaccurate and/or it may not include the most recent information about a company or a security. In addition, the model may not adequately take into account certain factors, the data used in the model may be inaccurate, or the computer programming used to create quantitative models might contain one or more errors. Such errors might never be detected or might be detected only after the Portfolio has sustained a loss (or reduced performance) related to such errors. Moreover, during periods of increased volatility or changing market conditions, the commonality of portfolio holdings and similarities between strategies of quantitative managers may amplify losses. An increasing number of market participants may rely on models that are similar to those used by the Adviser, which may result in a substantial number of market participants taking the same action with respect to an investment. Should one or more of these other market participants begin to divest themselves of one or more portfolio holdings, the Portfolio could suffer significant losses. In addition, changes in underlying market conditions can adversely affect the performance of a model.

- *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. Recently, the SEC proposed money market fund reform 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 Portfolio invests.

- *Portfolio Turnover Risk.* The Portfolio may experience high portfolio turnover, including investments made on a shorter-term basis, which may lead to increased Portfolio expenses, such as higher transactional and brokerage costs, that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.

- *Rules-Based Strategy Risk.* A rules-based investment strategy may not be successful on an ongoing basis or could contain unknown errors. In addition, the data used may be inaccurate or the computer programming used to create a rules-based investment strategy might contain one or more errors. Moreover, during periods of increased volatility or changing market conditions the commonality of portfolio holdings and similarities between strategies of rules-based managers may amplify losses.

- *Underlying Funds Risk.* The risk that the Portfolio'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 Portfolio's investments in underlying funds will achieve their respective investment objectives. The Portfolio is subject to the risks of the underlying funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the underlying funds.

- *U.S. Government Securities Risk.* Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. In addition, the value of U.S. Government securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating of the U.S. Government.

- *Valuation Risk.* The sale price the Portfolio could receive for a security may differ from the Portfolio's valuation of the security, particularly for securities that trade in low volume or volatile markets, or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Because portfolio securities of the Portfolio may be traded on non-U.S. exchanges, and non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when the Portfolio does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Portfolio's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Portfolio's shares.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure: A description of the Portfolio's policies regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Portfolio's SAI. Shareholders may request portfolio holdings schedules at no charge by calling 1-855-RED-FUND (733-3863).

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Redwood Investment Management, LLC, with principal offices at 4110 N. Scottsdale Rd. Suite 125, Scottsdale, AZ 85251, serves as the investment adviser for the Portfolio. In addition to advising the Portfolio, Redwood provides discretionary investment advice to certain individuals, high net worth individuals, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable operations, corporations, other investment advisory firms, affiliated registered investment companies. Subject to the supervision of the Portfolio's Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for managing the Portfolio's investments, executing transactions and providing related administrative services and facilities under an Investment Advisory Agreement between the Portfolio and the Adviser.

The Adviser has entered into an advisory agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Portfolio, whereby the Adviser is entitled to receive an annual fee equal to 1.25% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the aggregate fee paid to the Adviser was 0.00% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets. In addition to investment advisory fees, the Portfolio pays other expenses including costs incurred in connection with the maintenance of its securities law registration, printing and mailing prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information to shareholders, certain financial accounting services, taxes or governmental fees, custodial, transfer and shareholder servicing agent costs, expenses of outside counsel and independent accountants, preparation of shareholder reports and expenses of trustee and shareholders meetings.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce the Portfolio's fees and/or to make payments to limit Portfolio expenses until at least May 1, 2025, so that the total annual operating expenses (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads, brokerage fees and commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short), taxes, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) of the Portfolio do not exceed 1.49% and 1.99% for Class I and Class N shares, respectively. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Portfolio in future years on a rolling three-year basis (within the three years of when the amount was waived or reimbursed) if such recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits as well as any expense limitation that was in effect at the time the waiver or reimbursement was made. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Portfolio's annual shareholder report dated December 31, 2023.

Although the Portfolio's name or investment strategies may resemble other mutual funds managed by the same Adviser, the Portfolio may not have the same underlying holdings or performance as those other mutual funds.

Portfolio Managers

Michael T. Messinger

Mr. Messinger is a Portfolio Manager and Managing Partner at Redwood with twenty years of experience in financial services. Mr. Messinger is responsible for overseeing the development, implementation, and live risk management of Redwood's investment strategies. Prior to launching Redwood in 2010, he served as a Regional Vice President for RiverSource Investments (now known as Columbia Management) from 2007 to 2010. Mr. Messinger also worked as a marketer with ING's investment management and insurance divisions from 2003 to 2007. Mr. Messinger began his career with UBS Wealth Management in 2000. Mr. Messinger holds a bachelor's degree in Finance from the University of Arizona.

Michael T. Cheung

Mr. Cheung is a Portfolio Manager and Managing Partner at Redwood. He has been with Redwood since 2013, and conducts research and macro analysis on current and prospective investments. His primary focus is on research, development, and testing of systematic investment strategies. He is also responsible for proprietary research software design and development, having experience working with a variety of programming languages and database structures. Mr. Cheung brings several years of quantitative investing experience; he was previously positioned as a head trader at a proprietary equities trading desk, responsible for overseeing both automated and discretionary trading systems. Prior to joining Redwood, Mr. Cheung was a quantitative trader at Coastal Trade Securities, LLC from 2010 to 2012 and at Agoge Capital, LLC from 2012 to 2013. Mr. Cheung studied quantitative economics and mathematics at the University of California, Irvine.

The Portfolio's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities in the Portfolio.

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED

The net asset value ("NAV") and offering price (NAV plus any applicable sales charges) of each class of shares is determined at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business. NAV is computed by determining, on a per class basis, the aggregate market value of all assets of the Portfolio, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding (assets - liabilities)/number of shares = NAV). The NYSE is closed on weekends and New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV takes into account, on a per class basis, the expenses and fees of the Portfolio, including management, administration, and distribution fees, which are accrued daily. The determination of NAV for a share class for a particular day is applicable to all applications for the purchase of shares, as well as all requests for the redemption of shares, received by the Portfolio (or an authorized broker or agent, or its authorized designee) before the close of trading on the NYSE on that day.

Generally, each Fund's securities are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security's primary exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers' Automated Quotation System ("NASDAQ") National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Securities that are not traded or dealt in any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the- counter market. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent(s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity.

If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the "fair value" procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. The Board has appointed the Adviser as its designee (the "Valuation Designee") for all fair value determinations and responsibilities, other than overseeing pricing service providers used by the Trust. This designation is subject to Board oversight and certain reporting and other requirements designed to facilitate the Board's ability effectively to oversee the designee's fair value determinations. The Valuation Designee may also enlist third party consultants such as an audit firm or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board shall be responsible for reviewing and approving fair value methodologies utilized by a Valuation Designee, which approval shall be based upon whether the Valuation Designee followed the valuation procedures approved by the Board.

The Portfolio may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the fair market value of the Portfolio's securities. In addition, market prices for foreign securities are not determined at the same time of day as the NAV for the Portfolio. Because the Portfolio may invest in underlying ETFs which hold portfolio securities primarily listed on foreign exchanges, and these exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when the underlying ETFs do not price their shares, the value of some of the Portfolio's portfolio securities may change on days when you may not be able to buy or sell Portfolio shares. In computing the NAV, the Portfolio values foreign securities held by the Portfolio at the latest closing price on the exchange in which they are traded immediately prior to closing of the NYSE. Prices of foreign securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. If events materially affecting the value of a security in the Portfolio's portfolio, particularly foreign securities, occur after the close of trading on a foreign market but before the Portfolio prices its shares, the security will be valued at fair value. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before the Portfolio calculates its NAV, the Adviser may need to price the security using the Portfolio's fair value pricing guidelines. Without a fair value price, short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of the Portfolio's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the Portfolio's NAV by short term traders. The determination of fair value involves subjective judgments. As a result, using fair value to price a security may result in a price materially different from the prices used by other mutual funds to determine NAV, or from the price that may be realized upon the actual sale of the security.

With respect to any portion of the Portfolio's assets that are invested in one or more open-end (and certain non-exchange traded closed-end) management investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, the Portfolio's NAV is calculated based upon the NAV of those investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which those companies will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

The shares of many exchange-traded funds (such as ETFs and certain closed-end funds), after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price per share which is different than the net asset value per share. The difference represents a market premium or market discount of such shares. There can be no assurances that the market discount or premium on shares of any closed-end investment company purchased by the Portfolio will not change.

LIQUIDATION OF PORTFOLIO

The Trust has approved, based upon the recommendation of Adviser, the Plan for the Portfolio. Pursuant to the Plan, the Portfolio will be liquidated and dissolved on or about June 21, 2024 (the "Liquidation Date").

The Portfolio is closed to all new investments as of June 14, 2024, including new insurance company separate accounts or other qualified investors and additional purchases from existing insurance company separate accounts or other qualified investors. After that date, shares of the Portfolio will not be available for purchase and participating insurance companies may not offer the Portfolio as an investment option. The Plan provides that the Portfolio will begin liquidating its portfolio as soon as is reasonable and practicable. The Portfolio will seek to continue to pursue its investment objective until June 14, 2024 but may, at the discretion of the Adviser and in accordance with its Prospectus, liquidate its portfolio prior to June 21, 2024 and invest in cash equivalents such as money market funds until all shares have been redeemed. On or about the close of business on the Liquidation Date, the Portfolio will distribute pro rata all of its net assets in cash to its shareholders of record and all outstanding shares will be redeemed and cancelled.

Effective on the Liquidation Date, all references to the Portfolio in the Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information are hereby deleted.

Prior to the Liquidation Date, you may transfer your interests in the Portfolio, in accordance with procedures established by the insurance companies in connection with your variable annuity and/or flexible premium variable life insurance contracts. Because Portfolio shares are available as underlying investment options for variable contracts issued by insurance companies, it is anticipated that each contract owner will receive additional information from their insurance company or other financial intermediary about what options the contract owner has for the assets held in the Portfolio. Contract owners should refer to any documents provided by their insurance company or other financial intermediary concerning the effect of the liquidation of the Portfolio and any steps they may need to take as a result thereof. In addition, notwithstanding the closing of the Portfolio to new investments on June 14, 2024, contract owners should understand that their insurance company may have an earlier cut-off date for new investments and should contact their insurance company or other financial intermediary for more information.

Because shares of the Portfolio are only eligible to be held by insurance company separate accounts funding variable contracts, the liquidation is not expected to be considered a taxable event to contract owners. Please refer to the "Tax Status, Dividends, and Distributions" section in the Prospectus for general information. You may wish to consult your tax advisor about your particular situation.

ANY SHAREHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT TRANSFERRED THEIR SHARES OF THE PORTFOLIO PRIOR TO JUNE 21, 2024, WILL HAVE THEIR SHARES AUTOMATICALLY REDEEMED AS OF THAT DATE, AND PROCEEDS WILL BE SENT TO THE INSURANCE COMPANY ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR ACCOUNT. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR NEED ASSISTANCE, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR FINANCIAL ADVISOR DIRECTLY, OR THE PORTFOLIO AT 1-855-RED-FUND (733-3863).

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

Portfolio shares are available as underlying investment options for variable life insurance and variable annuity products issued by unaffiliated insurance companies. These insurance companies are the record owners of the separate accounts holding the Portfolio's shares. You do not buy, sell or exchange Portfolio shares directly – you choose investment options through your variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy. The insurance companies then cause the separate accounts to purchase and redeem Portfolio shares according to the investment options you choose.

The Portfolio sells and redeems its shares, without charge, at their NAV next determined after the Portfolio or its agent receives a purchase or redemption request. The value of Portfolio shares redeemed may be more or less than original cost.

The Portfolio normally pays for shares redeemed within seven days after the Portfolio receives the redemption request. However, the Portfolio may suspend redemptions or postpone payments for any period when (a) the NYSE closes for other than weekends and holidays; (b) the SEC restricts trading on the NYSE; (c) the SEC determines that an emergency exists, so that the Portfolio's disposal of investment securities or determination of NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (d) the SEC permits, by order, for the protection of Portfolio shareholders.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Portfolio discourages and does not accommodate market timing. Frequent trading into and out of the Portfolio can harm all Portfolio shareholders by disrupting the Portfolio's investment strategies, increasing Portfolio expenses, decreasing tax efficiency and diluting the value of shares held by long-term shareholders. The Portfolio is designed for long-term investors and is not intended for market timing or other disruptive trading activities. Accordingly, the Portfolio's Board has approved policies that seek to curb these disruptive activities while recognizing that shareholders may have a legitimate need to adjust their Portfolio investments as their financial needs or circumstances change.

The Portfolio may enter into agreements with each insurance company that holds Portfolio shares to help detect and prevent market timing in the Portfolio's shares. The agreements generally require such insurance company to (i) provide, upon the Portfolio's request, certain identifying and account information regarding contract owners who invest in Portfolio shares through the omnibus account; and (ii) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict further purchases or exchanges of Portfolio shares by a contract owner whom the Portfolio has identified as a market timer.

The Portfolio may rely on frequent trading policies established by insurance companies that hold Portfolio shares in variable accounts to support the insurance contracts. In the event the Portfolio detects potential market timing, the Portfolio will contact the applicable insurance company. In addition to any action taken by the applicable insurance company in response to such market timing activity, the Portfolio may request that the insurance company take additional action, if appropriate, based on the particular circumstances.

Although the Portfolio attempts to limit disruptive trading activities, some investors use a variety of strategies to hide their identities and their trading practices. There can be no guarantee that the Portfolio will be able to identify or limit these activities. Omnibus account arrangements are common forms of holding shares of the Portfolio. While the Portfolio will encourage financial intermediaries to apply the Portfolio's Market Timing Trading Policy to their customers who invest indirectly in the Portfolio, the Portfolio is limited in its ability to monitor the trading activity or enforce the Portfolio's Market Timing Trading Policy with respect to customers of financial intermediaries. For example, should it occur, the Portfolio may not be able to detect market timing that may be facilitated by financial intermediaries or made difficult to identify in the omnibus accounts used by those intermediaries for aggregated purchases, exchanges and redemptions on behalf of all their customers. More specifically, unless the financial intermediaries have the ability to apply the Portfolio's Market Timing Trading Policy to their customers through such methods as implementing short-term trading limitations or restrictions and monitoring trading activity for what might be market timing, the Portfolio may not be able to determine whether trading by customers of financial intermediaries is contrary to the Portfolio's Market Timing Trading Policy. Financial intermediaries maintaining omnibus accounts with the Portfolio have agreed to provide shareholder transaction information to the extent known to the broker to the Portfolio upon request. If the Portfolio or its transfer agent or shareholder servicing agent suspects there is market timing activity in the account, the Portfolio will seek full cooperation from the service provider maintaining the account to identify the underlying participant. At the request of the Adviser, the service providers may take immediate action to stop any further short-term trading by such participants.

TAX STATUS, DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Portfolio intends to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, of 1986, as amended, which requires annual distributions of net investment income and net capital gains to shareholders. Distributions may not be paid in the year the Portfolio earns income or gains. The Portfolio may distribute net realized capital gains only once a year. Dividends and capital gains distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional Portfolio shares of the same class at no charge.

Since all the Portfolio shares sold through variable contracts are owned directly or indirectly by unaffiliated insurance companies, this Prospectus does not discuss the federal income tax consequence at the contract owner level. For information concerning the federal income tax consequences to owners of variable contracts, see the prospectus for the variable contracts.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

Distributor: Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, 4221 North 203rd Street, Ste. 100, Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022, is the distributor for the shares of the Portfolio. Northern Lights Distributors, LLC is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). Shares of the Portfolio are offered on a continuous basis.

Distribution Fees: The Class N share class has adopted a Distribution Plan ("12b-1 Plan" or "Plan"), pursuant to which the Portfolio may pay the Distributor an annual fee for distribution and shareholder servicing expenses of up to 0.50% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to Class N shares.

The Distributor and other entities are paid under the Plan for services provided and the expenses borne by the Distributor and others in the distribution of Portfolio shares, including the payment of commissions for sales of the shares and incentive compensation to and expenses of dealers and others who engage in or support distribution of shares or who service shareholder accounts, including overhead and telephone expenses; printing and distribution of prospectuses and reports used in connection with the offering of the Portfolio's shares to other than current shareholders; and preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials. In addition, the Distributor or other entities may utilize fees paid pursuant to the Plan to compensate dealers or other entities for their opportunity costs in advancing such amounts, which compensation would be in the form of a carrying charge on any un-reimbursed expenses.

You should be aware that if your contract holds Portfolio shares for a substantial period of time, you may indirectly pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charge allowed by FINRA due to the recurring nature of distribution (12b-1) fees.

Additional Compensation to Financial Intermediaries: The Distributor, its affiliates, and the Portfolio's Adviser may each, at its own expense and out of its own legitimate profits, provide additional cash payments to financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Portfolio, including affiliates of the Adviser. Financial intermediaries include brokers, financial planners, banks, insurance companies, retirement or 401(k) plan administrators and others. These payments may be in addition to the Rule 12b-1 fees and any sales charges that are disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus. These payments are generally made to financial intermediaries that provide shareholder or administrative services, or marketing support. Marketing support may include access to sales meetings, sales representatives and financial intermediary management representatives, inclusion of the Portfolio on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, or other sales programs. These payments also may be made as an expense reimbursement in cases where the financial intermediary provides shareholder services to Portfolio shareholders. The Distributor may, from time to time, provide promotional incentives, including reallowance and/or payment of up to the entire sales charge, to certain investment firms. Such incentives may, at the Distributor's discretion, be limited to investment firms who allow their individual selling representatives to participate in such additional commissions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance for the period of the Portfolio's or share class's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Portfolio share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The total return information shown in the financial highlights tables does not reflect the fees and expenses of any separate account that may use the Portfolio as its underlying investment medium or any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy that may be funded in such account. If these fees and expenses were included, the total return figures for all periods shown would be reduced.

The information for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 has been derived from financial statements audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Portfolio's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Portfolio's financial statements and related notes, are included in the Portfolio's December 31, 2023 annual report, which is available upon request and is incorporated by reference in the SAI. The information for the years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019 has been derived from financial statements audited by the Portfolio's prior auditor, whose report, along with the Portfolio's financial statements, is included in the Portfolio's December 31, 2021 annual report, which is available upon request and is incorporate by reference in the SAI.

Per share data and ratios for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year presented.

		Class N			
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	**For the Year Ended December 31, 2022**	**For the Year Ended December 31, 2021**	**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**	**For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	$ 9.08	$ 10.25	$ 10.22	$ 9.65	$ 8.98
Increase (Decrease) From Operations:					
Net investment income[(a)]	0.35	0.06	0.17	0.28	0.30
Net gain (loss) from investments (both realized and unrealized)	(0.00)[(f)]	(0.83)	0.10	0.68	0.49
Total from operations	0.35	(0.77)	0.27	0.96	0.79
Less Distributions:					
From net investment income	(0.06)	(0.40)	(0.24)	(0.39)	(0.12)
Total Distributions	(0.06)	(0.40)	(0.24)	(0.39)	(0.12)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	$ 9.37	$ 9.08	$ 10.25	$ 10.22	$ 9.65
Total Return[(b)]	3.83%	(7.60)%	2.67%	10.15%	8.83%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (in 000's)	$ 1,700	$ 2,093	$ 3,129	$ 3,633	$ 5,731
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets[(c,d)]	3.75%	3.04%	2.67%	2.80%	2.74%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets[(c,d)]	2.01%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets[(c,e)]	3.81%	0.61%	1.64%	2.75%	3.19%
Portfolio turnover rate	448%	678%	9%	189%	35%

(a) Per share amounts are calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the year.

(b) Total returns are historical in nature and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions, if any. Had the Adviser not absorbed a portion of Portfolio expenses, total returns would have been lower. Total returns do not reflect the fees and expenses of any separate account that may use the Portfolio as its underlying investment medium or any variable contract or variable life insurance policy that may be funded in such account. If these fees and expenses were included, the total returns figures for all periods shown would be reduced.

(c) Does not include expenses of other investment companies in which the Portfolio invests.

(d) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the Advisor. Interest expense is not included in the waiver. Excluding interest expense, the following ratios for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Gross expenses	Net expenses
3.73%	1.99%

(e) Recognition of net investment income by the Portfolio is affected by the timing of declaration of dividends by underlying investment companies in which the Portfolio invests.

(f) Represents less than $(0.01) per share.

Per share data and ratios for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year presented.

	Class I For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	$ 9.10	$ 10.28	$ 10.25	$ 9.68	$ 9.03
Increase (Decrease) From Operations:					
Net investment income[(a)]	0.40	0.08	0.30	0.33	0.34
Net gain (loss) from investments (both realized and unrealized)	(0.00)[(f)]	(0.81)	0.02	0.68	0.50
Total from operations	0.40	(0.73)	0.32	1.01	0.84
Less Distributions:					
From net investment income	(0.12)	(0.45)	(0.29)	(0.44)	(0.19)
Total Distributions	(0.12)	(0.45)	(0.29)	(0.44)	(0.19)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	$ 9.38	$ 9.10	$ 10.28	$ 10.25	$ 9.68
Total Return[(b)]	4.47%	(7.15)%	3.18%	10.68%	9.34%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (in 000's)	$ 6,516	$ 7,756	$ 13,785	$ 12,418	$ 13,962
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets[(c,d)]	3.25%	2.54%	2.17%	2.30%	2.24%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets[(c,d)]	1.51%	1.49%	1.49%	1.49%	1.49%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets[(c,e)]	4.31%	0.84%	2.86%	3.24%	3.61%
Portfolio turnover rate	448%	678%	9%	189%	35%

(a) Per share amounts are calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the year.

(b) Total return represents aggregate total return based on Net Asset Value. Total returns are historical in nature and assume changes in share price, re-investment of dividends and capital gains distributions, if any. Had the Advisor not absorbed a portion of Portfolio expenses, total returns would have been lower. Total returns do not reflect the fees and expenses of any separate account that may use the Portfolio as its underlying investment medium or any variable contract or variable life insurance policy that may be funded in such account. If these fees and expenses were included, the total returns figures for all periods shown would be reduced.

(c) Does not include expenses of other investment companies in which the Portfolio invests.

(d) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the Adviser. Interest expense is not included in the waiver. Excluding interest expense, the following ratios for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Gross expenses	Net expenses
3.23%	1.49%

(e) Recognition of net investment income by the Portfolio is affected by the timing of declaration of dividends by underlying investment companies in which the Portfolio invests.

(f) Represents less than $(0.01) per share.

PRIVACY NOTICE

FACTS	**WHAT DOES TWO ROADS SHARED TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION**
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	THE TYPES OF PERSONAL INFORMATION WE COLLECT AND SHARE DEPENDS ON THE PRODUCT OR SERVICE THAT YOU HAVE WITH US. THIS INFORMATION CAN INCLUDE: • Social Security number and income • Account transactions and transaction history • Investment experience and purchase history When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reason Two Roads Shared Trust chooses to share and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	**Does Two Roads Shared Trust share?**	**Can you limit this sharing?**
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	YES	NO
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	NO	We do not share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	NO	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	NO	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	NO	We do not share
For our affiliates to market to you	NO	We do not share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	NO	We do not share

Questions?	Call 631-490-4300

What we do

How does Two Roads Shared Trust protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.
How does Two Roads Shared Trust collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you • open an account or give us contact information • provide account information or give us your income information • make deposits or withdrawals from your account We also collect your personal information from other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness • affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing

Definitions

Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. • *Two Roads Shared Trust has no affiliates.*
Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. • *Two Roads Shared Trust does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.*
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliates financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. • *Two Roads Shared Trust does not jointly market.*

Redwood Managed Volatility Portfolio

Adviser	**Redwood Investment Management, LLC** 4110 N. Scottsdale Rd., Suite 125 Scottsdale, AZ 85251	**Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**	**Cohen & Company, Ltd.** 1835 Market St., Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103
Custodian	**U.S. Bank, N.A.** 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, WI 53212	**Legal Counsel**	**Blank Rome LLP** 1271 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020
Distributor	**Northern Lights Distributors, LLC** 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100 Elkhorn, NE 68022	**Transfer Agent**	**Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC** 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246

Additional information about the Portfolio is included in the Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information dated May 1, 2024 ("SAI"). The SAI and the financial statements included in the Fund's most recent annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, including notes thereto and a report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon are incorporated into this Prospectus by reference (*i.e.*, legally made a part of this Prospectus). The SAI provides more details about the Portfolio's policies and management. Additional information about the Portfolio's investments is also available in the Portfolio's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders. In the Portfolio's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during its last fiscal year.

To obtain a free copy of the SAI and the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, or other information about the Portfolio, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Portfolio, please call 1-855-RED-FUND (733-3863). The SAI, Annual and Semi-Annual Reports and other information relating to the Portfolio are available, free of charge, at www.redwoodmutualfunds.com. You may also write to:

Redwood Managed Volatility Portfolio
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100
Elkhorn, NE 68022

Reports and other information about the Portfolio are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at http://www.sec.gov. Copies of the information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act File # 811-22718