



CONDUCTOR FUNDS BY IRONHORSE

PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2022

CONDUCTOR GLOBAL EQUITY VALUE FUND

Class A	RAALX
Class C	RACLX
Class I	RAILX
Class Y	RAYLX

CONDUCTOR INTERNATIONAL EQUITY VALUE FUND

Class A	RIALX
Class I	RIYLX

www.conductorfunds.com

1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459)

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

These securities have not been approved or disapproved 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.

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CONDUCTOR GLOBAL EQUITY VALUE FUND – FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective : The Conductor Global Equity Value Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide long-term risk-adjusted total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary and the section entitled How to Purchase Shares on page 25 of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class Y
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	5.75%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of original purchase price)	None	None	None	None
Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed within 30 days of purchase)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)				
Management Fees	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	None
Other Expenses	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Recapture of Prior Fees Waived	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.18%	2.93%	1.93%	1.80%
Expense Waiver ⁽²⁾	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(0.52)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver	2.18%	2.93%	1.93%	1.28%

- (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 Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.
- (2) The Fund’s adviser has contractually agreed to reduce the Fund’s fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund until at least March 1, 2023 to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads; brokerage fees and commissions; expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund may invest (“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) do not exceed 2.15%, 2.90%, 1.90% and 1.25% of average daily net assets attributable to Class A, Class C, Class I and Class Y shares, respectively. This agreement may be terminated by the Fund’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 Fund 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 reimbursement was made.

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the Example incorporates any applicable fee waiver and/or expense limitation arrangements for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$783	\$1,192	\$1,626	\$2,827
Class C	\$296	\$880	\$1,490	\$3,137
Class I	\$196	\$579	\$987	\$2,127
Class Y	\$130	\$516	\$926	\$2,073

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 85% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities or investments that are economically tied to equity securities. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances in a portfolio of equity securities of companies that are believed to exhibit strong fundamental attributes. The Fund's investment adviser, IronHorse Capital LLC ("IronHorse" or the "Adviser"), develops the composition of the Fund's portfolio using technical, fundamental and quantitative analysis to select equity securities that meet specific value-oriented criteria. The Fund's investment in shares of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and derivative instruments will be counted toward the 80% policy discussed above to the extent such investments have economic characteristics similar to equity securities.

The Adviser employs a fundamentals-based quantitative factor model to attempt to identify investments that are undervalued by the market in comparison to the Adviser's assessment of the investments' intrinsic value. The model relies upon fundamental metrics which include, but are not limited to: cash flow generation, profitability and balance sheet metrics. Once investment opportunities meeting these fundamental criteria are identified, the Adviser employs a technical model to measure relative price trends. The technical model evaluates the momentum, pricing behavior and chart patterns of each security to trigger buy and sell decisions. No individual securities will be purchased unless all specific fundamental and technical criteria are satisfied. The Adviser will generally sell an investment whose price the Adviser believes is no longer undervalued by the market in comparison to the Adviser's assessment of the investments' intrinsic value, as a result of a material change in the business of the issuer or a material appreciation in the price of the security, or if the Adviser believes that a more attractive investment opportunity becomes available.

The Fund seeks to invest under normal circumstances in equity securities that are economically tied to at least three countries (one of which may be the United States). Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 40% of its assets in issuers located outside the United States, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the Adviser, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30% of its assets in issuers located outside the United States. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks and equity-equivalent securities or derivatives whose values are based on common stocks, such as options (stock or stock index), futures contracts (stock or stock index) and index swaps. The Fund may invest without limit in U.S. and non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities of U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) issuers. The Fund may invest in common stocks of large-cap companies, as well as small and mid-cap companies. The Adviser typically purchases stocks on host exchanges of a company's respective country of domicile, allowing the Fund to benefit from pure currency diversification.

The Fund prioritizes managing risk exposures. When the Adviser's macro analysis indicates that market risks have risen, the Fund may employ hedges such as cash, ETFs, or simple index options to preserve portfolio returns. If employed, index derivatives will represent only a portion of the Fund's expected investments. The Fund may also engage in short sales of equity index ETFs and similar instruments to manage risk. The Fund's typical net exposure as a percentage of the Fund's assets will range from 50% net long to 100% net long. The Fund may engage in active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment goal.

The Fund may also engage in securities lending to generate income.

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

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

The Fund may be subject to the risks described below through its own direct investments and indirectly through its investments in underlying funds, including ETFs.

- **Market Risk.** Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, lack of liquidity in the bond or other markets, volatility in the equities markets or 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. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

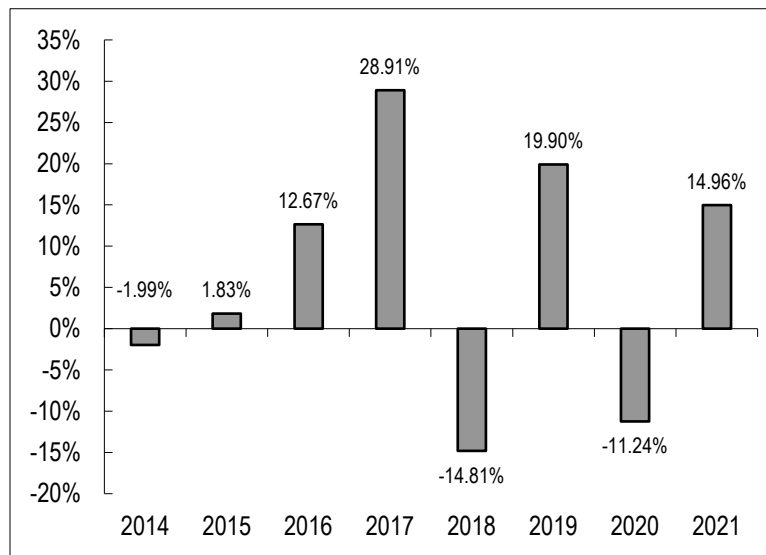
- Local, state, regional, national or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the Fund's net asset value. Political, geopolitical, natural and other events, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, government shutdowns, market closures, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises and related events and governments' reactions to such events have led, and in the future may lead, to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, increased market volatility and other disruptive effects on U.S. and global economies and markets. Such events may have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the Fund and its investments. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and affect Fund performance. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.
- *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, have taken steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at 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 may reduce market support activities. 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 Fund 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 changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.
- *Management Risk.* The risk that investment strategies employed by the Adviser in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies. Management risk includes the risk that the quantitative model used by the Fund's investment adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets.
- *Cash Positions Risk.* The Fund may hold a significant position in cash, cash equivalent securities or U.S. Treasury investments. When the Fund's investment in cash, cash equivalent securities or U.S. Treasury investment increases, the Fund may not participate in market advances or declines to the same extent that it would if the Fund were more fully invested.
- *Model Risk.* The Fund will use model-based strategies that, while historically effective, may not be successful on an ongoing basis or could contain unknown errors. 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, computer programming used to create quantitative models, or the data on which such models operate, might contain one or more errors. Such errors might never be detected, or might be detected only after the Fund has sustained a loss (or reduced performance) related to such errors. Moreover, 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 Fund could suffer significant losses. In addition, changes in underlying market conditions can adversely affect the performance of a model.
- *Value Investing Risk.* Value investing attempts to identify securities selling at a discount in comparison to the Adviser's assessments of their intrinsic value. Such securities may not increase in price as anticipated by the Adviser, and may even decline further in value if other investors fail to recognize the issuer's value or if the events or factors that the Adviser believes will increase a security's market value do not occur.
- *Volatility Risk.* The investments held by the Fund or an underlying fund may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. The value of an investment in the Fund's or an underlying fund's portfolio may fluctuate due to factors that affect markets generally or that affect a particular industry or sector. The value of an investment in the Fund's or an underlying fund's portfolio may also be more volatile than the market as a whole. This volatility may affect the Fund's or an underlying fund's net asset value per share, including by causing it to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time. Events or financial circumstances affecting individual investments, industries or sectors may increase the volatility of the Fund or an underlying fund.
- *Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment Risk.* Foreign (non-U.S.) securities present greater investment risks than investing in the securities of U.S. issuers and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than the securities of U.S. companies, due to less information about foreign (non-U.S.) companies in the form of reports and ratings than about U.S. issuers; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements; smaller markets; nationalization; expropriation or confiscatory taxation; currency blockage; or political changes or diplomatic developments. Foreign (non-U.S.) securities may also be less liquid and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers.

- *Large-Cap Securities Risk.* The securities of large capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Large market capitalization companies may be unable to attain or maintain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- *Active Trading Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover due to active and frequent trading may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs that may result in lower investment returns.
- *Credit Risk.* The risk that the Fund 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 on investments held by the Fund. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.
- *Currency Risk.* The risk that foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies.
- *Cybersecurity Risk.* There is risk to the Fund of an unauthorized breach and access to fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the 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 Fund or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders.
- *Emerging Market Risk.* Investing in emerging markets involves not only the risks described herein with respect to investing in foreign securities, but also other risks, including exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature, and to political systems that can be expected to have less stability than those of developed countries. The typically small size of the markets may also result in a lack of liquidity and in price volatility of these securities. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative and share the risks of foreign developed markets but to a greater extent. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging financial markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets which may result in increased price volatility of emerging market investments. The legal remedies for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited.
- *Equity Risk.* Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change and unexpected trading activity among retail investors. Factors that may influence the price of equity securities include developments affecting a specific company or industry, or the changing economic, political or market conditions. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- *Gap Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that a stock price or derivative value will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit the investment. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price or derivative value to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.
- *Geographic and Sector Risk.* The risk that if the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same geographic region or economic sector, an adverse economic, business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises, affecting that region or sector may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund's investments were not so focused. While the Fund may not concentrate in any one industry, the Fund may invest without limitation in a particular country or sector.
- *Hedging Transactions Risk.* The Adviser from time to time employs various hedging techniques. The success of the Fund's hedging strategy will be subject to the Adviser's ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Because the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Fund's hedging strategy will also be subject to the Adviser's ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. For a variety of reasons, the Adviser may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging entails its own costs.
- *Index Risk.* If a derivative or ETF is linked to the performance of an index, it will be subject to the risks associated with changes in that index.
- *Investment Companies and Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs") Risk.* When the Fund invests in other investment companies, including ETFs, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the other investment company's or ETF's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an investment company or ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments held by the investment company or ETF holds. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells ETFs.

- **Issuer-Specific Risk.** The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform worse than the market as a whole.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may experience high portfolio turnover, including investments made on a shorter-term basis, which may lead to increased Fund expenses that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** The risks associated with lending portfolio securities to institutions, such as banks and certain broker-dealers, as with other extensions of secured credit, include, but are not limited to, possible delays in receiving additional collateral or in the recovery of the securities loaned, possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially, as well as risk of loss in the value of the collateral or the value of the investments made with the collateral.
- **Short Selling Risk.** The risk on a short sale is the risk of loss if the value of a security sold short increases prior to the delivery date, since the Fund must pay more for the security than it received from the purchaser in the short sale. Therefore, the risk of loss may be unlimited, whereas the potential loss on long positions is limited to the original purchase price. You should be aware that any strategy that includes selling securities short could suffer significant losses. Shorting will also result in higher transaction costs (such as interest and dividends), which reduce the Fund's return, and may result in higher taxes.
- **Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk.** The risk that the value of securities issued by small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile than those of larger, more established companies due to, among other things, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers. Stocks of small- and medium-capitalization companies may also have a more limited trading market than stocks of larger companies.
- **Valuation Risk.** The sale price that the Fund could receive for a portfolio security may differ from the Fund'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 Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares.

Performance: The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund's returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows performance of the Fund's Class I shares for each calendar year since the Fund's inception. Sales loads or account fees are not reflected in the bar chart. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. The performance table compares the performance of the Fund over time to the performance of a broad-based market index. Returns for Class A, Class C and Class Y shares, which are not presented, will vary from the returns of Class I shares. Class A, Class C and Class Y 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. You should be aware that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting conductorfunds.com or by calling 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459).

Performance Bar Chart for the Calendar Years Ended December 31st:



Highest Quarter:	12/31/2019	12.84%
Lowest Quarter:	03/31/2020	-29.56%

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For the year ended December 31, 2021)

Class I Shares	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception⁽¹⁾
Return before taxes	14.96%	6.09%	5.34%
Return after taxes on Distributions	14.60%	5.35%	4.88%
Return after taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	9.10%	4.72%	4.21%
Class A Shares			
Return before taxes	8.07%	4.55%	4.84%
Class C Shares			
Return before taxes	12.77%	5.02%	5.88%
Class Y Shares			
Return before taxes	15.73%	6.71%	7.68%
MSCI All Country World Value Index⁽²⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	19.62%	8.69%	6.47%

- (1) The Fund's Class I shares commenced operations on December 27, 2013. The Fund's Class A shares commenced operations on April 15, 2014. The Fund's Class C shares commenced operations on September 17, 2015. The Fund's Class Y shares commenced operations on April 19, 2016. Since Inception returns for the MSCI World Total Return Index are for the period beginning December 27, 2013.
- (2) The MSCI All Country World (MSCI ACWI) Value Index captures large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across 23 developed markets countries and 24 emerging markets countries. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions or other expense of investing.

After-tax returns are shown for Class I shares only, and after-tax returns for other classes will vary. After-tax returns were calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Adviser: IronHorse Capital LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager: The Fund is managed by Charles Albert Cunningham, III, CFA, Chief Investment Officer of IronHorse. Mr. Cunningham has managed the Fund since its inception in 2013.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading by written request, by telephone at 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459), or through your broker. Redemptions will be paid by automated clearing house funds ("ACH"), check or wire transfer. The Fund or its Adviser may waive any of the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts.

Class	Minimum Investment	
	Initial	Subsequent
A	\$2,500	\$500
C	\$2,500	\$500
I	\$100,000	\$1,000
Y	\$10,000,000	\$1,000

Tax Information: Dividends (including qualified dividend income) and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are generally taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies, including the Adviser, may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

CONDUCTOR INTERNATIONAL EQUITY VALUE FUND – FUND SUMMARY

The Fund is closed to new investment (except through reinvested dividends and capital gain distributions) and the sale of Fund shares is suspended. For more information see “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares” below.

Investment Objective: The Conductor International Equity Value Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide long-term risk-adjusted total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and the section entitled **How to Purchase Shares** on page 25 of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	5.75%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of original purchase price)	None	None
Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed within 30 days of purchase)	1.00%	1.00%
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fees	1.15%	1.15%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	4.42%	4.42%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.04%	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	5.86%	5.61%
Expense Waiver ⁽²⁾	(4.37)%	(4.37)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver	1.49%	1.24%

- (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 Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.
- (2) The Fund’s adviser has contractually agreed to reduce the Fund’s fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund until at least March 1, 2023, to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses after expense 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) do not exceed 1.45% and 1.20% of average daily net assets attributable to Class A and Class I shares, respectively. This agreement may be terminated by the Fund’s Board of Trustees on 60 days’ written notice to the adviser. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements under are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund 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 reimbursement was made.

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. (except that the Example incorporates any applicable fee waiver and/or expense limitation arrangements for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
Class A	\$718	\$1,851	\$2,966	\$5,668
Class I	\$126	\$1,283	\$2,426	\$5,224

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 91% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of issuers located outside of the United States or in investments that are economically tied to such equity securities. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances in a portfolio of equity securities of international companies that are believed to exhibit strong fundamental attributes. The Fund's investment adviser, IronHorse Capital LLC ("IronHorse" or the "Adviser"), develops the composition of the Fund's portfolio using technical, fundamental and quantitative analysis to select equity securities that meet specific value-oriented criteria. The Fund's investment in shares of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and derivative instruments (marked-to-market) will be counted toward the 80% policy discussed above to the extent such investments have economic characteristics similar to equity securities. The Fund will consider the investments of underlying funds of such investment companies, including ETFs, when determining compliance with its 80% policy.

The Adviser employs a fundamentals-based quantitative factor model to attempt to identify investments that are undervalued by the market in comparison to the Adviser's assessment of the investments' intrinsic value. The model relies upon fundamental metrics which include, but are not limited to: cash flow generation, undervaluation relative to peers and the overall market across a range of fundamental ratios, and balance sheet metrics. The Fund incorporates macro-economic and macro-market analysis into the analytical process to complement the Fund's fundamental analytical framework. Once investment opportunities meeting these fundamental criteria are identified, the Adviser employs a proprietary relative performance-based technical analysis model. The technical model evaluates the momentum, pricing behavior and chart patterns of each security to trigger buy and sell decisions. No individual securities will be purchased unless all specific fundamental and technical criteria are satisfied. Once in the portfolio, the Adviser regularly evaluates each portfolio investment against the relative performance-based technical analysis model used during the evaluation period. The Adviser will generally sell an investment whose price the Adviser believes is no longer undervalued by the market in comparison to the Adviser's assessment of the investments' intrinsic value, as a result of a material change in the business of the issuer or a material appreciation in the price of the security, or if the Adviser believes that a more attractive investment opportunity becomes available.

The Fund will be invested in a diversified portfolio of common stocks of issuers based in developed international markets and in emerging market countries, or equity-equivalent securities or derivatives whose values are based on common stocks, such as options (stock or stock index), futures contracts (stock or stock index) and index swaps. The Fund may invest in emerging market securities without limit. The Fund may invest in common stocks of large-cap companies, as well as small and mid-cap companies with market capitalization of at least \$500 million. The Adviser typically purchases stocks on host exchanges of a company's respective country of domicile, allowing the Fund to benefit from pure currency diversification.

The Fund prioritizes managing risk exposures. When the Adviser's macro analysis indicates that market risks have risen, the Fund may employ hedges such as cash or simple index options to preserve portfolio returns. If employed, index derivatives will represent only a portion of the Fund's expected investments. The Fund may also engage in short sales of equity index ETFs and similar instruments to manage risk. The Fund's typical net exposure as a percentage of the Fund's assets will range from 50% net long to 100% net long. The Fund may engage in active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment goal.

The Fund may also engage in securities lending to generate income.

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

The Fund may be subject to the risks described below through its own investments and indirectly through investments in underlying funds, including ETFs.

- **Market Risk.** Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, lack of liquidity in the bond or other markets, volatility in the equities markets or 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. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

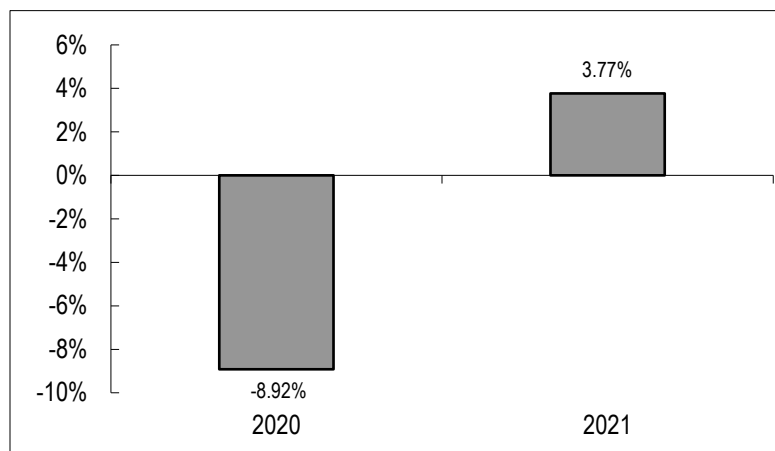
- Local, state, regional, national or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the Fund's net asset value. Political, geopolitical, natural and other events, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, government shutdowns, market closures, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises and related events and governments' reactions to such events have led, and in the future may lead, to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, increased market volatility and other disruptive effects on U.S. and global economies and markets. Such events may have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the Fund and its investments. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and affect Fund performance. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.
- *Market Events Risk.* There has been increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty in the financial markets during the past several year, 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, have taken steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at 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 may reduce market support activities. 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 Fund 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 changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.
- *Management Risk.* The risk that investment strategies employed by the Adviser in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies. Management risk includes the risk that the quantitative model used by the Fund's investment adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets.
- *Cash Positions Risk.* The Fund may hold a significant position in cash, cash equivalent securities or U.S. Treasury investments. When the Fund's investment in cash, cash equivalent securities or U.S. Treasury investment increases, the Fund may not participate in market advances or declines to the same extent that it would if the Fund were more fully invested.
- *Model Risk.* The Fund 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 Fund'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 Fund 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 Fund could suffer significant losses. In addition, changes in underlying market conditions can adversely affect the performance of a model.
- *Value Investing Risk.* Value investing attempts to identify securities selling at a discount in comparison to the Adviser's assessments of their intrinsic value. Such securities may not increase in price as anticipated by the Adviser, and may even decline further in value if other investors fail to recognize the issuer's value or if the events or factors that the Adviser believes will increase a security's market value do not occur.
- *Volatility Risk.* The investments held by the Fund or an underlying fund may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. The value of an investment in the Fund's or an underlying fund's portfolio may fluctuate due to factors that affect markets generally or that affect a particular industry or sector. The value of an investment in the Fund's or an underlying fund's portfolio may also be more volatile than the market as a whole. This volatility may affect the Fund's or an underlying fund's net asset value per share, including by causing it to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time. Events or financial circumstances affecting individual investments, industries or sectors may increase the volatility of the Fund or an underlying fund.
- *Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment Risk.* Foreign (non-U.S.) securities present greater investment risks than investing in the securities of U.S. issuers and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than the securities of U.S. companies, due to less information about foreign (non-U.S.) companies in the form of reports and ratings than about U.S. issuers; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements; smaller markets; nationalization; expropriation or confiscatory taxation; currency blockage; or political changes or diplomatic developments. Foreign (non-U.S.) securities may also be less liquid and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers.

- *Emerging Market Risk.* Investing in emerging markets involves not only the risks described herein with respect to investing in foreign securities, but also other risks, including exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature, and to political systems that can be expected to have less stability than those of developed countries. The typically small size of the markets may also result in a lack of liquidity and in price volatility of these securities. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging financial markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets which may result in increased price volatility of emerging market investments. The legal remedies for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited.
- *Large-Cap Securities Risk.* The securities of large capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Large market capitalization companies may be unable to attain or maintain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- *Active Trading Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover due to active and frequent trading may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs that may result in lower investment returns.
- *Commodities Risk.* Exposure to commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture, and livestock sector commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies. The commodity-linked securities in which the Fund invests may be issued by companies in the financial services sector, and events affecting the financial services sector may cause the Fund's share value to fluctuate.
- *Credit Risk.* The risk that the Fund 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 on investments held by the Fund. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.
- *Currency Risk.* The risk that foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies.
- *Cybersecurity Risk.* There is risk to the Fund of an unauthorized breach and access to fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the 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 Fund or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders.
- *Equity Risk.* Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change and unexpected trading activity among retail investors. Factors that may influence the price of equity securities include developments affecting a specific company or industry, or the changing economic, political or market conditions. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- *Gap Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that a stock price or derivative value will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit the investment. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price or derivative value to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.
- *Geographic and Sector Risk.* The risk that if the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same geographic region or economic sector, an adverse economic, business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises, affecting that region or sector may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund's investments were not so focused. While the Fund may not concentrate in any one industry, the Fund may invest without limitation in a particular country or sector.
- *Index Risk.* If a derivative or ETF is linked to the performance of an index, it will be subject to the risks associated with changes in that index.
- *Investment Companies and Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs") Risk.* When the Fund invests in other investment companies, including ETFs, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the other investment company's or ETF's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an investment company or ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments held by the investment company or ETF. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells ETFs.

- **Issuer-Specific Risk.** The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform worse than the market as a whole.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is recently formed. Investors bear the risk that the Fund may not grow to or maintain an economically viable size, not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and may not employ a successful investment strategy, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may experience high portfolio turnover, including investments made on a shorter-term basis, which may lead to increased Fund expenses that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** The risks associated with lending portfolio securities to institutions, such as banks and certain broker-dealers, as with other extensions of secured credit, include, but are not limited to, possible delays in receiving additional collateral or in the recovery of the securities loaned, possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially, as well as risk of loss in the value of the collateral or the value of the investments made with the collateral.
- **Short Selling Risk.** The risk on a short sale is the risk of loss if the value of a security sold short increases prior to the delivery date, since the Fund must pay more for the security than it received from the purchaser in the short sale. Therefore, the risk of loss may be unlimited, whereas the potential loss on long positions is limited to the original purchase price. You should be aware that any strategy that includes selling securities short could suffer significant losses. Shorting will also result in higher transaction costs (such as interest and dividends), which reduce the Fund's return, and may result in higher taxes.
- **Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk.** The risk that the value of securities issued by small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile than those of larger, more established companies due to, among other things, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers. Stocks of small- and medium-capitalization companies may also have a more limited trading market than stocks of larger companies.
- **Valuation Risk.** The sale price that the Fund could receive for a portfolio security may differ from the Fund'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 Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares.

Performance: The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund's returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows performance of the Fund's Class I shares for each calendar year since the Fund's inception. Sales loads or account fees are not reflected in the bar chart. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. The performance table compares the performance of the Fund over time to the performance of a broad-based market index. Returns for Class A shares, which are not presented, will vary from the returns of Class I shares. Class A 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. You should be aware that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting conductorfunds.com or by calling 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459).

Performance Bar Chart for the Calendar Years Ended December 31st:



Highest Quarter:	12/31/2020	11.54%
Lowest Quarter:	03/31/2020	-28.34%

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For the year ended December 31, 2021)

Class I Shares	One Year	Since Inception⁽¹⁾
Return before taxes	3.77%	-0.36%
Return after taxes on Distributions	3.26%	-0.84%
Return after taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.53%	-0.37%
Class A Shares		
Return before taxes	-2.17%	-3.16%
MSCI All Country World ex-USA IMI Net Index⁽²⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.53%	12.08%

- (1) The Fund's Class I and Class A shares commenced operations on December 03, 2019.
- (2) The MSCI All Country World ex-USA IMI Net Index captures large, mid and small cap representation across 22 or 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries (excluding the United States) and 26 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. You cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions or other expense of investing.

After-tax returns are shown for Class I shares only, and after-tax returns for other classes will vary. After-tax returns were calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Adviser: IronHorse Capital LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager: The Fund is managed by Charles Albert Cunningham, III, CFA, Chief Investment Officer of IronHorse. Mr. Cunningham has managed the Fund since its inception in 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is closed to new investment (except through reinvested dividends and capital gain distributions) and the sale of Fund shares is suspended. You may redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading by written request, by telephone at 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459), or through your broker. Redemptions will be paid by automated clearing house funds ("ACH"), check or wire transfer. The Fund or its Adviser may waive any of the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts.

Class	Minimum Investment	
	Initial	Subsequent
A	\$2,500	\$500
I	\$100,000	\$1,000

Tax Information: Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are generally taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies, including the Adviser, may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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

Investment Objective: Each Fund seeks to provide long-term risk-adjusted total return. Each Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Fund's Board of Trustees upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies:

Conductor Global Equity Value Fund - The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities or investments that are economically tied to equity securities. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances in a portfolio of equity securities exhibiting superior fundamental attributes. The Fund's Adviser develops the composition of the Fund's portfolio using technical, fundamental and quantitative analysis to select equity securities that meet specific value-oriented criteria. The Fund's investment in shares of other investment companies, including ETFs, and derivative instruments will be counted toward the 80% policy discussed above to the extent such investments have economic characteristics similar to equity securities.

The Adviser employs a fundamentals-based quantitative factor model to attempt to identify investments that are undervalued by the market in comparison to the Adviser's assessment of the investments' intrinsic value. The model relies upon fundamental metrics which include, but are not limited to: cash flow generation, profitability and balance sheet metrics. Once investment opportunities meeting these fundamental criteria are identified, the Adviser employs a technical model to measure relative price trends. The technical model evaluates the momentum, pricing behavior and chart patterns of each security to trigger buy and sell decisions. No individual securities will be purchased unless all specific fundamental and technical criteria are satisfied. The Adviser will generally sell an investment whose price the Adviser believes is no longer undervalued by the market in comparison to the Adviser's assessment of the investments' intrinsic value, as a result of a material change in the business of the issuer or a material appreciation in the price of the security, or if the Adviser believes that a more attractive investment opportunity becomes available.

The Fund seeks to invest under normal circumstances in equity securities that are economically tied to at least three countries (one of which may be the United States). Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 40% of its assets in issuers located outside the United States, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the Fund's Adviser, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30% of its assets in issuers located outside the United States. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks and equity-equivalent securities or derivatives whose values are based on common stocks, such as options (stock or stock index), futures contracts (stock or stock index) and index swaps. The Fund may invest without limit in U.S. and non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities of U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) issuers. The Fund may invest in common stocks of large-cap companies, as well as small and mid-cap companies. The Adviser typically purchases stocks on host exchanges of a company's respective country of domicile, allowing the Fund to benefit from pure currency diversification.

The Fund prioritizes managing risk exposures. When the Adviser's macro analysis indicates that market risks have risen, the Fund may employ hedges such as investing in cash, ETFs, or simple index options to preserve portfolio returns. If employed, index derivatives will represent only a portion of the Fund's expected investments. The Fund may also engage in short sales of equity index ETFs and similar instruments to manage risk. The Fund's typical net exposure as a percentage of the Fund's assets will range from 50% net long to 100% net long. The Fund may engage in active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment goal.

In response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund 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 Fund 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 Fund's investment objective.

The Fund may also engage in securities lending to generate income.

Conductor International Equity Value Fund - The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of issuers located outside of the United States or in investments that are economically tied to such equity securities. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances in a portfolio of equity securities of international companies that are believed to exhibit strong fundamental attributes. The Adviser develops the composition of the Fund's portfolio using technical, fundamental and quantitative analysis to select equity securities that meet specific value-oriented criteria. The Fund's investment in shares of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and derivative instruments (marked-to-market) will be counted toward the 80% policy discussed above to the extent such investments have economic characteristics similar to equity securities. The Fund will consider the investments of underlying funds of such investment companies, including ETFs, when determining compliance with its 80% policy.

The Adviser employs a fundamentals-based quantitative factor model to attempt to identify investments that are undervalued by the market in comparison to the Adviser's assessment of the investments' intrinsic value. The model relies upon fundamental metrics which include, but are not limited to: cash flow generation, undervaluation relative to peers and the overall market across a range of fundamental ratios, and balance sheet metrics. The Fund incorporates macro-economic and macro-market analysis into the analytical process to complement the Fund's fundamental analytical framework. Once investment opportunities meeting these fundamental criteria are identified, the Adviser employs a proprietary relative performance-based technical analysis model. The technical model evaluates the momentum, pricing behavior and chart patterns of each security to trigger buy and sell decisions. No individual securities will be purchased unless all specific fundamental and technical criteria are satisfied. Once in the portfolio, the Adviser regularly evaluates each portfolio investment against the relative performance-based technical analysis model used during the evaluation period. The Adviser will generally sell an investment whose price the Adviser believes is no longer undervalued by the market in comparison to the Adviser's assessment of the investments' intrinsic value, as a result of a material change in the business of the issuer or a material appreciation in the price of the security, or if the Adviser believes that a more attractive investment opportunity becomes available.

The Fund will be invested in a diversified portfolio of common stocks of issuers based in developed international markets and in emerging market countries, or equity-equivalent securities or derivatives whose values are based on common stocks, such as options (stock or stock index), futures contracts (stock or stock index) and index swaps. The Fund may invest in emerging market securities without limit. The Fund may invest in common stocks of large-cap companies, as well as small and mid-cap companies with market capitalization of at least \$500 million. The Adviser typically purchases stocks on host exchanges of a company's respective country of domicile, allowing the Fund to benefit from pure currency diversification.

The Fund prioritizes managing risk exposures. When the Adviser's macro analysis indicates that market risks have risen, the Fund may employ hedges such as cash or simple index options to preserve portfolio returns. If employed, index derivatives will represent only a portion of the Fund's expected investments. The Fund may also engage in short sales of equity index ETFs and similar instruments to manage risk. The Fund's typical net exposure as a percentage of the Fund's assets will range from 50% net long to 100% net long. The Fund may engage in active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment goal.

In response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund 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 Fund 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 Fund's investment objective.

The Fund may also engage in securities lending to generate income.

Although not part of its principal investment strategy, the Adviser may employ hedging transactions, including currency hedging, when the Adviser deems market conditions to be favorable and doing so is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Principal and Other Investment Risks: As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Funds. An investment in the Funds 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 Funds will achieve their objectives. The value of your investment in the Funds, 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 Funds or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The Funds are not intended to be a complete investment program but rather one component of a diversified investment portfolio. Many factors affect each Fund's net asset value and performance. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment in the Funds. Additional information regarding the principal and certain other risks of investing in the Funds is provided below. The Funds' SAI, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, includes more information about the Funds and their 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 Funds. The Funds could be subject to additional risks because the types of investments it makes may change over time.

The Funds may be subject to the risks described below through their own direct investments and indirectly through investments in underlying funds, including ETFs.

- *Active Trading Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs associated with the turnover which may reduce a Fund's return, unless the instruments traded can be bought and sold without corresponding commission costs. Active trading of instruments may also increase a Fund's realized capital gains or losses, which may affect the taxes you pay as a Fund shareholder.
- *Cash Positions Risk.* The Funds may hold a significant position in cash, cash equivalent securities or U.S. Treasury investments. When a Fund's investment in cash, cash equivalent securities or U.S. Treasury investment increases, such Fund may not participate in market advances or declines to the same extent that it would if a Fund were more fully invested.

- *Commodities Risk.* Exposure to commodities markets may subject a Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture and livestock sector commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies. The energy sector can be significantly affected by changes in the prices and supplies of oil and other energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other government regulations, policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”) and relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil importing nations. OPEC and other oil-producing countries may agree to reduce production as they did in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. An extended period of reduced production and continued price volatility may significantly lengthen the time the energy sector would need to recover after a stabilization of prices. The metals sector can be affected by sharp price volatility over short periods caused by global economic, financial and political factors, resource availability, government regulation, economic cycles, changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries, interest rates, currency fluctuations, metal sales by governments, central banks or international agencies, investment speculation and fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand. The commodity-linked securities in which a Fund invests may be issued by companies in the financial services sector, including the banking, brokerage and insurance sectors. As a result, events affecting issuers in the financial services sector may cause the Fund’s share value to fluctuate.
- *Credit Risk.* The risk that issuers or guarantors of a fixed income security cannot or will not make payments on the securities and other investments held by a Fund may result in losses to a Fund. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security or of the issuer of a debt security held by a Fund could have a similar effect. The credit quality of securities held by the Fund 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. Each Fund intends to enter into financial transactions with counterparties that are creditworthy at the time of the transactions. There is always the risk that the Investment Adviser’s analysis of creditworthiness is incorrect or may change due to market conditions. To the extent that a Fund focuses its transactions with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with one or more counterparties.
- *Currency Risk.* The risk that foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and adversely affect the value of a Fund’s investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies. Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that a Fund invests in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or engages in foreign (non-U.S.) currency transactions that are economically tied to emerging market countries.
- *Cybersecurity Risk.* There is risk to the Fund of an unauthorized breach and access to fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund 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 Fund, or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders. Because information technology (“IT”) systems and digital data underlie most of each Fund’s operations, each Fund 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 a Fund or Service Provider website through denial-of-service attacks, or (iv) otherwise disrupt normal business operations. 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 a Fund 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 a Fund and its Service Providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. A Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach. A Fund 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 Fund’s business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its net asset value; impediments to trading; the inability of a Fund and its Service Providers to transact business; prevention of Fund 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 a Fund invests; counterparties with which a Fund 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 Fund'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.* A Fund may invest, either directly or 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, forward currency contracts, swap agreements, including total return swap agreements, and similar instruments. Derivatives may also include customized baskets or options (which may incorporate other securities directly and also various derivatives including common stock, options, and futures) structured as agreed upon by a counterparty, as well as specially structured types of mortgage- and asset-backed securities whose value is often linked to commercial and residential mortgage portfolios. A 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.

Investing for hedging purposes or to increase a Fund's return may result in certain additional transaction costs that may reduce the Fund'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 the Adviser or that such techniques will be utilized by the Adviser.

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. 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.

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, a Fund's use of derivatives may cause a Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if a 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 a Fund. If the Adviser inaccurately forecast the values of securities, currencies or interest rates or other economic factors in using derivatives, a 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 a Fund. Each Fund may also have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price because regulations require funds to maintain offsetting positions or asset coverage in connection with certain derivatives transactions.

The Funds' SAI provides a more detailed description of the types of derivative instruments in which each Fund may invest and their associated risks.

- *Emerging Market Risk.* A Fund's investments in emerging market countries are subject to all of the risks of foreign investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets. These risks include less social, political and economic stability; smaller securities markets with low or nonexistent trading volume and greater illiquidity and price volatility; more restrictive national policies on foreign investment, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests; less transparent and established taxation policies; less developed regulatory or legal structures governing private and foreign investment; more pervasiveness of corruption and crime; less financial sophistication, creditworthiness and/or resources possessed by, and less government regulation of, the financial institutions and issuers with which a Fund transacts; less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S.; greater concentration in a few industries resulting in greater vulnerability to regional and global trade conditions; higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; increased volatility in currency exchange rates and potential for currency devaluations and/or currency controls; greater debt burdens

relative to the size of the economy; more delays in settling portfolio transactions and heightened risk of loss from share registration and custody practices; and less assurance that recent favorable economic developments will not be slowed or reversed by unanticipated economic, political or social events in such countries. Because of these risk factors, the Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than investments in developed markets. Governments of emerging market countries may own or control parts of the private sector. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant impact on economic conditions. Certain emerging market countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular sector and/or company, limit the investment by foreign persons to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than a domestically available class, require foreign investors to maintain a trading account with only one licensed securities company in the relevant market and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. These may contribute to the illiquidity of the relevant securities market, as well as create inflexibility and uncertainty as to the trading environment. The legal remedies for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited.

- *Equity Risk.* Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change and unexpected trading activity among retail investors. Factors that may influence the price of equity securities include developments affecting a specific company or industry, or the changing economic, political or market conditions. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- *Foreign Custody Risk.* A Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian (each a "Foreign Custodian"). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on a Fund's ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often undeveloped and may be considerably less well-regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.
- *Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment Risk.* Foreign securities include direct investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities traded primarily outside of the United States and dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. Foreign securities also include indirect investments such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). ADRs are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts representing shares of foreign-based corporations. ADRs are receipts that are traded in the United States, and entitle the holder to all dividend and capital gain distributions that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. EDRs and GDRs are receipts that often trade on foreign exchanges. They represent ownership in an underlying foreign or U.S. security and generally are denominated in a foreign currency. Foreign government obligations may include debt obligations of supranational entities, including international organizations (such as The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, also known as the World Bank) and international banking institutions and related government agencies.

Foreign (non-U.S.) securities present greater investment risks than investing in the securities of U.S. issuers and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than the securities of U.S. companies. Foreign securities involve risks related to less stringent foreign securities regulations and less information about foreign (non-U.S.) companies in the form of reports and ratings than about U.S. issuers; less stringent investor protections and corporate governance; more or less foreign government regulation different accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements; smaller markets; nationalization; expropriation or confiscatory taxation; currency blockage; or political, financial, social and economic events (including, for example, military confrontations, war and terrorism) or diplomatic developments. To the extent that a Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, a Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks associated with foreign investments. Foreign (non-U.S.) securities may also be less liquid and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. In addition, foreign markets may have greater volatility than domestic markets and foreign securities may be less liquid and harder to value than domestic securities. Certain foreign markets may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. International trade barriers or economic sanctions against foreign countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals may adversely affect the Fund's foreign holdings or exposures.

Foreign securities involve special risks and costs, which are considered by the investment adviser in evaluating the creditworthiness of issuers and making investment decisions for the Fund. Foreign securities fluctuate in price because of political, financial, social and economic events in foreign countries (including, for example, military confrontations, war and terrorism). A foreign security could also lose value because of more or less stringent foreign securities regulations and less stringent accounting and disclosure standards. In addition, foreign markets may have greater volatility than domestic markets and foreign securities may be less liquid and harder to value than domestic securities.

Foreign securities, and in particular foreign debt securities, are sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, investment in the securities of foreign governments involves the risk that foreign governments may default on their obligations or may otherwise not respect the integrity of their obligations. The performance of investments in securities denominated in a foreign currency also will depend, in part, on the strength of the foreign currency against the U.S. dollar and the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. Absent other events which otherwise could affect the value of a foreign security (such as a change in the political climate or an issuer's credit quality), appreciation in the value of the foreign currency generally results in an increase in value of a foreign currency-denominated security in terms of U.S. dollars. A decline in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar generally results in a decrease in value of a foreign currency-denominated security. Additionally, many countries throughout the world are dependent on a healthy U.S. economy and are adversely affected when the U.S. economy weakens or its markets decline.

Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Foreign investments also may involve risks associated with the level of currency exchange rates, less complete financial information about the issuers, less market liquidity, more market volatility and political instability. Future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on dividend income, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign holdings, the possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, trade restrictions (including tariffs) or the adoption of other governmental restrictions might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Additionally, foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements and to different accounting, auditing and recordkeeping requirements.

While a Fund's investments may, if permitted, be denominated in foreign currencies, the portfolio securities and other assets held by a Fund are valued in U.S. dollars. Price fluctuations may occur in the dollar value of foreign securities because of changing currency exchange rates or, in the case of hedged positions, because the U.S. dollar declines in value relative to the currency hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time causing a Fund's or underlying fund's NAV to fluctuate as well. Currency exchange rates can be affected unpredictably by the intervention or the failure to intervene by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. To the extent that a Fund or underlying fund is invested in foreign securities while also maintaining currency positions, it may be exposed to greater combined risk. The net currency positions of the Funds or underlying funds may expose them to risks independent of their securities positions.

Each Fund may operate in euros and/or may hold euros and/or euro-denominated bonds and other obligations. The euro requires participation of multiple sovereign states forming the Euro zone and is therefore sensitive to the credit and general economic and political positions of each such state, including, each state's actual and intended ongoing engagement with and/or support for the other sovereign states then forming the European Union ("EU"), in particular those within the Euro zone. Changes in these factors might materially and adversely impact the value of securities in which a Fund or underlying fund has invested.

On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom ("UK") left the EU (commonly referred to as "Brexit"). The UK and the EU signed the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement ("TCA"), which is an agreement on the terms governing certain aspects of the EU's and UK's relationship post Brexit. However, under the TCA, many aspects of the EU-UK relationship remain subject to further negotiation. The full effects of Brexit are unknown at this time and could negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments. Securities issued by companies domiciled in the UK could be subject to changing regulatory and tax regimes. Banking and financial services companies that operate in the UK or EU could be disproportionately impacted by those actions. Other countries may seek to withdraw from the EU and/or abandon the euro, the common currency of the EU, which could exacerbate market and currency volatility and negatively impact a Fund's investments in securities issued by companies located in EU countries. A number of countries in Europe have suffered terror attacks, and additional attacks may occur in the future. Ukraine has experienced ongoing military conflict; this conflict may expand and military attacks could occur in Europe. Europe has also been struggling with mass migration from the Middle East and Africa. Recent and upcoming European elections could, depending on the outcomes, further call into question the future direction of the EU. The ultimate effects of these events and other socio-political or geopolitical issues are not known but could profoundly affect global economies and markets. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear, but could be significant and far-reaching. Whether or not a Fund invests in securities of issuers located in Europe or with significant exposure to European issuers or countries, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments.

Investment exposure to China subjects a Fund to specific risks. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. It is a developing market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information, and/or political and social instability. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on its economy.

In addition, there has been enhanced regulatory focus in the U.S. on access to audit and other information regarding Chinese companies. In November 2020, an executive order was issued prohibiting investments in certain Chinese companies that might be owned or controlled by the military, resulting in NASDAQ removing shares of certain companies from its indexes and the NYSE delisting certain companies. In December 2020, the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (“HFCAA”) was signed into law, requiring the SEC to ban trading on all U.S. exchanges of any foreign company for which the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) is unable to inspect audit workpapers for three consecutive years, which is a particular threat to Chinese companies as PCAOB inspection of the audit work of foreign accounting firms conflicts with Chinese law and policy. The enactment of the HFCAA and other efforts to increase U.S. regulatory access to audit workpapers could cause investor uncertainty, and the market price of any Chinese securities held by a Fund could be adversely affected. In addition, PCAOB’s inability to evaluate the audits and quality control procedures of auditors deprive investors of the transparency and protections provided by such evaluations and may subject such investors to a heightened risk of fraud. The composition of an emerging market index generally will not weigh individual securities by investor protection considerations. Therefore, to the extent a Fund tracks an emerging market index, it could invest in companies that lack transparency and other investor protections.

- *Gap Risk.* Each Fund is subject to the risk that a stock price or derivative value will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before a Fund can exit 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.
- *Geographic and Sector Risk.* The risk that if a Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same geographic region or economic sector, an adverse economic, business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises, affecting that region or sector may affect the value of a Fund’s investments more than if a Fund’s investments were not so focused. While a Fund may not concentrate in any one industry, a Fund may invest without limitation in a particular country or sector.
- *Hedging Transactions Risk.* The Adviser may employ various hedging techniques. The success of a Fund’s hedging strategy will be subject to the Adviser’s ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of a Fund’s hedging strategy will also be subject to the Adviser’s ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. Investing for hedging purposes or to increase the Fund’s return may result in certain additional transaction costs.

Investing for hedging purposes or to increase a Fund’s return may result in certain additional transaction costs that may reduce the Fund’s performance. The 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 the Adviser or that such techniques will be utilized by the Adviser.

Hedging against a decline in the value of a portfolio position does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of those portfolio positions or prevent losses if the values of those positions decline. Rather, it establishes other positions designed to gain from those same declines, thus seeking to moderate the decline in the portfolio position’s value. Such hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio position should increase. For a variety of reasons, the Adviser may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent a Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose a Fund to risk of loss. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging entails its own costs. The Adviser may determine, in its sole discretion, not to hedge against certain risks and certain risks may exist that cannot be hedged. Furthermore, the Adviser may not anticipate a particular risk so as to hedge against it effectively. Hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of a hedged portfolio position should increase.

- *Index Risk.* If a derivative or ETF is linked to the performance of an index, it will be subject to the risks associated with changes in that index. If the index changes, a Fund could receive lower interest payments or experience a reduction in the value of the derivative or ETF to below what a Fund paid. Certain indexed securities, including inverse securities (which move in an opposite direction to the index), may create leverage, to the extent that they increase or decrease in value at a rate that is a multiple of the changes in the applicable index.
- *Investment Companies and Exchange-Traded Funds (“ETFs”) Risk.* When a Fund invests in other investment companies, including ETFs, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the other investment company’s or ETF’s operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. In addition, the risk of owning shares of another investment company or an ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments such investment company or ETF holds. A Fund will also incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells ETFs. In addition, the market value of ETF shares may differ from their net asset value. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for fund shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when ETF shares trade at a premium or discount to net asset value.

- 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.
- *Inverse, Leveraged and Inverse-Leveraged ETFs Risk.* A Fund may invest in inverse, leveraged and inverse leveraged ETFs. Inverse ETFs generally use derivatives that are designed to produce returns that move in the opposite direction of the indexes they track, meaning that when the value of the index rises, the inverse ETF suffers a loss. Leveraged ETFs attempt to provide a multiple of the performance of an index. An ETF that utilizes leverage may be more volatile than an ETF that does not because leverage tends to exaggerate any effect on the value of the portfolio securities. Inverse-leveraged ETFs seek returns that correspond to a multiple of the inverse of the performance of an index. Because inverse, leveraged or inverse-leveraged ETFs typically seek to obtain their objective on a daily basis, holding such ETFs for longer than a day will produce the result of the ETF's return for each day compounded over the period, which usually will differ from the actual multiple (or inverse) of the return of the ETF's index for the period, particularly when the index experiences large ups and downs. During periods of market volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform as expected.
- *Issuer-Specific Risk.* The value of a specific security or option can be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of large cap securities, as represented by the S&P 500 Index, can be more volatile than smaller cap securities due to differing market reactions to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.
- *Large-Cap Securities Risk.* The securities of large capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Large market capitalization companies may be unable to attain or maintain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- *Management Risk.* A Fund's investment strategies may not result in an increase in the value of your investment in a Fund or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies to those of the Fund. The net asset value of each of the Funds changes daily based on the performance of the securities and derivatives in which it invests. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular securities and derivatives in which a Fund 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 Fund'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 Fund, creating potential conflicts of interest when making decisions regarding which investments may be appropriate for a Fund and other clients. Management risk includes the risk that the quantitative model used by the Funds' investment adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets.
- *Market Risk.* Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which a Funds invests. A Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, lack of liquidity in the bond or 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. When the value of a Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund 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. A Fund 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 a Fund 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 a Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the Fund's net asset value. Political, geopolitical, natural and other events, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, government shutdowns, market closures, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises and related events and governments' reactions to such events have led, and in the future may lead, to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, increased market volatility and other disruptive effects on U.S. and global economies and markets. Such events may have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on a Fund and its investments. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and affect Fund performance. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.

- *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, have taken steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at 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 may reduce market support activities. 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 a Fund 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 changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

COVID-19 has 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.

- *Model Risk.* Each Fund 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 Fund'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 a Fund 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, a Fund could suffer significant losses. In addition, changes in underlying market conditions can adversely affect the performance of a model.
- *New Fund Risk.* The Conductor International Equity Value Fund is recently formed. Investors bear the risk that the Fund may not grow to or maintain an economically viable size, not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and may not employ a successful investment strategy, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders.
- *Portfolio Turnover Risk.* A Fund may experience high portfolio turnover, including investments made on a shorter-term basis, which may lead to increased Fund expenses that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.
- *Retail Sector Risk.* Retail and related industries can be significantly affected by the performance of the domestic and international economy, consumer confidence and spending, intense competition, changes in demographics, and changing consumer tastes and preferences. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy and, in turn, negatively affect companies in the retail sector. A recent example is the negative impact on the retail sector of the aggressive measures taken worldwide by governments in response to COVID-19, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff.
- *Securities Lending Risk.* To realize additional income, each Fund may lend portfolio securities with a value of up to 33 1/3% of the total assets, including any collateral received from the loans. A Fund receives collateral equal to at least 102% of the market value for loans secured by government securities or cash in the same currency as the loaned shares and 105% for all other loaned securities at each loan's inception. The collateral a Fund receives will generally take the form of cash, U.S. Government securities, letters of credit, or other collateral as deemed appropriate by the Adviser. A Fund may use any cash collateral it receives to invest in short-term investments, including money market funds. It is the Trust's policy to obtain additional collateral from or return excess collateral to the borrower by the end of the next business day. Therefore, from time to time the value of the collateral received by a Fund may be less than the value of the securities on loan. A Fund will receive income earned on the securities loaned during the lending period and a portion of the interest or rebate earned on the collateral received. The risks associated with lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of secured credit, include, but are not limited to, possible delays in receiving additional collateral or in the recovery of the securities loaned, possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially, as well as risk of loss in the value of the collateral or the value of the investments made with the collateral.

- *Short Selling Risk.* The Funds will engage in short selling and short position derivative activities using options, which are significantly different from the investment activities commonly associated with conservative stock funds. A Fund may attempt to limit its exposure to a possible market decline in the value of its portfolio securities through short sales of securities that its portfolio manager believes possess volatility characteristics similar to those being hedged. A Fund may also use short sales for non-hedging purposes to pursue its investment objectives if, in the portfolio manager's view, the security is over-valued. Short selling is speculative in nature and, in certain circumstances, can substantially increase the effect of adverse price movements on the Fund's portfolio. A short sale of a security involves the risk of an unlimited increase in the market price of the security that can in turn result in an inability to cover the short position and a theoretically unlimited loss. No assurance can be given that securities necessary to cover the Fund's short position will be available for purchase. Positions in shorted equity securities and derivatives are speculative and more risky than "long" positions (purchases) because the cost of the replacement equity security or derivative is unknown. Therefore, the potential loss on an uncovered short is unlimited, whereas the potential loss on long positions is limited to the original purchase price. You should be aware that any strategy that includes selling equity securities short could suffer significant losses. If the Fund is required to cover its short positions in securities at the same time other short-sellers are trying to borrow or buy such securities, a "short squeeze" could occur, causing the stock price to rise and making it more likely that the Fund will have to cover its short positions at an unfavorable price. In addition, if the Fund's securities short positions or its strategy become generally known as a result of required disclosure obligations or otherwise, it could have a significant effect on the Adviser's ability to implement its investment strategy. In particular, it would make it more likely that other investors could cause a "short squeeze" in the securities held short by the Fund forcing the Fund to cover its positions at a loss. Shorting will also result in higher transaction costs (such as interest and dividends), which reduce a Fund's return, and may result in higher taxes. The SEC and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulatory authorities have imposed, and may impose in the future, restrictions on short selling, either on a temporary or permanent basis. Such restrictions may include placing limitations on specific companies and/or industries with respect to which a Fund may enter into short positions, and may hinder a Fund in, or prevent it from, implementing its investment strategies, and may negatively affect performance.
- *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk.* The risk that the value of securities issued by small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations to adverse business or economic developments. The securities issued by small- and mid-capitalization companies may go up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, due to narrow markets and limited product lines, managerial experience and financial resources.
- *Technology Securities Risk.* Securities of technology companies may be subject to greater price volatility than securities of companies in other sectors. These securities may fall in and out of favor with investors rapidly, which may cause sudden selling and dramatically lower market prices. Technology securities also may be affected adversely by changes in technology, consumer and business purchasing patterns, government regulation and/or obsolete products or services. In addition, a rising interest rate environment tends to negatively affect technology companies.
- *Value Investing Risk.* Value investing attempts to identify securities selling at a discount in comparison to the Adviser's assessments of their intrinsic value. Such securities may not increase in price as anticipated by the Adviser, and may even decline further in value if other investors fail to recognize the issuer's value or if the events or factors that the Adviser believes will increase a security's market value do not occur. Value investing is subject to the risk that an issuer's intrinsic value may never be fully realized by the market or that an issuer judged by the Adviser to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Additionally, such securities may decline in value in the short- or long-term even though they are deemed by a Fund to be undervalued. Over time, a value investing style may go in and out of favor, causing a Fund to sometimes underperform other equity funds that use different investing styles.
- *Valuation Risk.* The sale price a Fund could receive for a security may differ from such Fund'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 Funds may be traded on non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in a Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell a Fund's shares.
- *Volatility Risk.* The investments held by a Fund or an underlying fund may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. The value of an investment in the Fund's or an underlying fund's portfolio may fluctuate due to factors that affect markets generally or that affect a particular industry or sector. The value of an investment in the Fund's or an underlying fund's portfolio may also be more volatile than the market as a whole. This volatility may affect the Fund's or an underlying fund's net asset value per share, including by causing it to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time. Events or financial circumstances affecting individual investments, industries or sectors may increase the volatility of the Fund or an underlying fund.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure: A description of the Funds' policies regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Funds' SAI. Shareholders may request portfolio holdings schedules at no charge by calling 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459).

Changes of Investment Policies

In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, each Fund has adopted an investment policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in the type of investments suggested by each Fund's name. This requirement is applied at the time of investment. This investment policy may be changed at any time by the Funds' Board of Trustees on 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

IronHorse Capital LLC (“IronHorse” or the “Adviser”), with principal offices at 3102 West End Avenue, Suite 400 Nashville, TN 37203, serves as the investment adviser for each Fund. IronHorse has been in business since 2009 and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IronHorse Holdings LLC, which is directly owned by Harrison Kerr Tigrett and Charles Albert Cunningham III. In addition to advising the Funds, IronHorse provides investment advisory services to separately managed accounts which consist of global mid to large cap equities, primarily focusing on investments in developed regions and markets. Subject to the supervision of the Funds’ Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for managing each Fund’s investments, executing transactions and providing related administrative services and facilities under an Investment Advisory Agreement between each Fund and the Adviser. As of October 30, 2021, the Adviser had approximately \$73 million in assets under management.

The Adviser has entered into an advisory agreement with the Funds, whereby the Adviser is entitled to receive an annual fee equal to 1.25% and 1.15% of the average daily net assets of the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund and Conductor International Equity Value Fund, respectively. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, the aggregate fee paid to the Adviser was 1.22% and 0% of the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund and Conductor International Equity Fund’s average daily net assets, respectively, including expenses reimbursed and advisory fees waived by the Adviser and recoupment of advisory fees and expenses that had been waived or reimbursed in previous years. In addition to investment advisory fees, each Fund 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 each Fund’s fees and/or absorb expenses of each Fund until at least March 1, 2023 to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads; brokerage fees and commissions; expenses of other investment companies in which a Fund may invest (“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) do not exceed 2.15%, 2.90%, 1.90%, and 1.25% for Conductor Global Equity Value Fund Class A, Class C, Class I and Class Y shares, respectively and do not exceed 1.45% and 1.20% for Conductor International Equity Value Fund Class A and Class I Shares, respectively.

This agreement may be terminated by a Fund’s Board of Trustees on 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser. These expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from a Fund in future years on a rolling three-year basis (within three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) if such recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund’s and the Conductor International Equity Value Fund’s Investment Advisory Agreement is available in such Fund’s annual shareholder report dated October 31, 2021.

Portfolio Manager

Charles Albert Cunningham, III, CFA

Mr. Cunningham is the Portfolio Manager for the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund and the Conductor International Equity Value Fund. He has served as Chief Investment Officer of IronHorse since November 2009 and is a member of IronHorse’s investment committee. Prior to joining IronHorse, he served as Senior Research Associate for Dunavant Capital Management from June 2007 to November 2009. Mr. Cunningham holds an M.B.A. in Finance from Vanderbilt University and a B.A. in Political Science from University of the South. He is a CFA Charterholder.

The Funds’ SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager’s compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, and the Portfolio Manager’s ownership of securities in each Fund.

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 a Fund, 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, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV takes into account, on a per class basis, the expenses and fees of a Fund, 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 a Fund (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 domestic securities (including underlying ETFs which hold portfolio securities primarily listed on foreign (non-U.S.) exchanges) 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 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 in good faith by a Fund's Fair Valuation Committee in accordance with procedures approved by the Board and as further described below. 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.

Each Fund will use an independent pricing service ("Pricing Service") to calculate the fair market value of such Fund's foreign equity securities on a daily basis by applying valuation factors to the last sale price or the mean price as noted above. The fair market values supplied by the Pricing Service will generally reflect market trading that occurs after the close of the applicable foreign markets of comparable securities or the value of other instruments that have a strong correlation to the fair-valued securities. The Pricing Service will also take into account the current relevant currency exchange rate. A security that is fair valued may be valued at a price higher or lower than actual market quotations or the value determined by other funds using their own fair valuation procedures. Because foreign securities may trade on days when Fund shares are not priced, the value of securities held by a Fund can change on days when Fund shares cannot be redeemed or purchased. In the event that a foreign security's market quotations are not readily available or are deemed unreliable (for reasons other than because the foreign exchange on which it trades closed before a Fund's calculation of NAV), the security will be valued at its fair market value as determined in good faith by such Fund's Fair Valuation Committee in accordance with procedures approved by the Board as discussed below. Without fair valuation, it is possible that short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of a Fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that it will prevent dilution of such Fund's NAV by short-term traders. In addition, because the Fund may invest in underlying ETFs which hold portfolio securities primarily listed on foreign (non-U.S.) exchanges, and these exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when the underlying ETFs do not price their shares, the value of these portfolio securities may change on days when you may not be able to buy or sell such Fund's shares.

In accordance with procedures approved by the Board ("Valuation Procedures"), if market quotations are not readily available or if, in the opinion of a Fund's Adviser, the market quotation that is used to value a security does not represent a readily available market quotation or does not reflect the fair value of the security, the security will be valued at its fair market value ("Fair Valuation") as determined in good faith by a fair valuation pricing committee. The Board has delegated certain valuation responsibilities to the committee in accordance with the Valuation Procedures. The Valuation Procedures also require Fair Valuation of certain other types of securities, such as illiquid securities. In all of these cases, a Fund's NAV will reflect certain portfolio securities' fair value rather than their market price. Because Fair Valuation involves subjective judgments, Fair Valuation 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. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. The Board has delegated execution of these procedures to a fair value committee composed of one or more officers from each of the (i) Fund's management, (ii) administrator, and (iii) Adviser. The team 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 reviews and considers the determinations reached by the fair value committee in ratifying the fair value committee's application of the fair valuation methodologies employed. Prices of foreign (non-U.S.) securities quoted in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will be translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. With respect to any portion of a Fund's assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, such Fund's NAV is generally calculated based upon the NAVs of those open-end management 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.

HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES

The Conductor International Equity Value Fund is closed to new investment (except through reinvested dividends and capital gain distributions) and the sale of Fund shares is suspended.

Share Classes: This Prospectus describes four classes of shares: Class A, Class C and Class I and Class Y. Each class of shares in the each of the Funds represents an interest in the same portfolio of investments within such Fund. Refer to the information below to help you make your investment decision. The main differences between each class are sales charges, ongoing fees and minimum investment requirements. In choosing which class of shares to purchase, you should consider which will be most beneficial to you, given the amount of your purchase and the length of time you expect to hold the shares. For information on ongoing distribution fees, see the section entitled Distribution Fees in this Prospectus. Each class of shares in each Fund represents an interest in the same portfolio of investments within such Fund. There is no investment minimum on reinvested distributions, and each Fund may change investment minimums at any time. A Fund reserves the right to waive sales charges, as described below. Each Fund and the Adviser may each waive investment minimums at their individual discretion. All share classes may not be available for purchase in all states.

Class A

Class A shares are offered at their public offering price, which is NAV plus the applicable sales charge and is subject to 12b-1 distribution fees of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of Class A shares. The minimum initial investment in Class A shares of each Fund is \$2,500 for all accounts. The minimum subsequent investment in Class A shares of each Fund is \$500 for all accounts. The sales charge varies, depending on how much you invest. There are no sales charges on reinvested distributions. The following sales charges, which may be waived in the Adviser's discretion, apply to your purchases of Class A shares of each Fund:

Amount Invested	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price ⁽¹⁾	Sales Charge as a % of Amount Invested	Dealer Reallowance
Under \$25,000	5.75%	6.10%	5.00%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5.00%	5.26%	4.25%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4.75%	4.99%	4.00%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.75%	3.83%	3.25%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.75%
\$1,000,000 and above	1.00%	1.01%	1.00%

(1) Offering price includes the front-end sales load. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amount set forth above because of rounding that occurs in the calculation used to determine your sales charge.

How to Reduce Your Sales Charge

You may be eligible to purchase Class A shares at a reduced sales charge. To qualify for these reductions, you must notify the Funds' distributor, Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), in writing and supply your account number at the time of purchase. You may combine your purchase with those of your "immediate family" (your spouse and your children under the age of 21) for purposes of determining eligibility. If applicable, you will need to provide the account numbers of your spouse and your minor children as well as the ages of your minor children.

Rights of Accumulation: To qualify for the lower sales charge rates that apply to larger purchases of Class A shares, you may combine your new purchases of Class A shares with Class A shares of a Fund that you already own. The applicable initial sales charge for the new purchase is based on the total of your current purchase and the current value of all other Class A shares that you own. The reduced sales charge will apply only to current purchases and must be requested in writing when you buy your shares.

Shares of each Fund are held as follows and cannot be combined with your current purchase for purposes of reduced sales charges:

- Shares held indirectly through financial intermediaries other than your current purchase broker-dealer (for example, a different broker-dealer, a bank, a separate insurance company account or an investment advisor);
- Shares held through an administrator or trustee/custodian of an Employer Sponsored Retirement Plan (for example, a 401(k) plan) other than employer-sponsored IRAs;
- Shares held directly in a Fund account on which the broker-dealer (financial advisor) of record is different than your current purchase broker-dealer.

Letter of Intent: Under a Letter of Intent (“LOI”), you commit to purchase a specified dollar amount of Class A shares of a Fund, with a minimum of \$25,000, during a 13-month period. At your written request, Class A shares purchases made during the previous 90 days may be included. The amount you agree to purchase determines the initial sales charge you pay. If the full-face amount of the LOI is not invested by the end of the 13-month period, your account will be adjusted to the higher initial sales charge level for the amount actually invested. You are not legally bound by the terms of your LOI to purchase the amount of your shares stated in the LOI. The LOI does, however, authorize each Fund to hold in escrow 5% of the total amount you intend to purchase. If you do not complete the total intended purchase at the end of the 13-month period, each Fund’s transfer agent will redeem the necessary portion of the escrowed shares to make up the difference between the reduced rate sales charge (based on the amount you intended to purchase) and the sales charge that would normally apply (based on the actual amount you purchased).

Repurchase of Class A Shares: If you have redeemed Class A shares of a Fund within the past 120 days, you may repurchase an equivalent amount of Class A shares of such Fund at NAV, without the normal front-end sales charge. In effect, this allows you to reacquire shares that you may have had to redeem, without repaying the front-end sales charge. You may exercise this privilege only once and must notify a Fund that you intend to do so in writing. A Fund must receive your purchase order within 120 days of your redemption. Note that if you reacquire shares through separate installments (e.g., through monthly or quarterly repurchases), the sales charge waiver will only apply to those portions of your repurchase order received within 120 days of your redemption.

Sales Charge Waivers

The sales charge on purchases of Class A shares is waived for certain types of investors, including:

- Current and retired directors and officers of any Fund sponsored by the Adviser or any of its subsidiaries, and their families (e.g., spouse, children, mother or father).
- Employees of the Adviser and their families, or any full-time employee or registered representative of the Distributor or of broker-dealers having dealer agreements with the Distributor (a “Selling Broker”) and their immediate families (or any trust, pension, profit sharing or other benefit plan for the benefit of such persons).
- Any full-time employee of a bank, savings and loan, credit union or other financial institution that utilizes a Selling Broker to clear purchases of a Fund’s shares and their immediate families.
- Participants in certain “wrap-fee” or asset allocation programs or other fee-based arrangements sponsored by broker-dealers and other financial institutions that have entered into agreements with the Distributor.
- Clients of financial intermediaries that have entered into arrangements with the Distributor providing for the shares to be used in particular investment products made available to such clients and for which such registered investment advisers may charge a separate fee.
- Institutional investors (which may include bank trust departments and registered investment advisers).
- Any accounts established on behalf of registered investment advisers or their clients by broker-dealers that charge a transaction fee and that have entered into agreements with the Distributor.
- Separate accounts used to fund certain unregistered variable annuity contracts or Section 403(b) or 401(a) or (k) accounts.
- Employer-sponsored retirement or benefit plans with total plan assets in excess of \$5 million where the plan’s investments in a Fund are part of an omnibus account. A minimum initial investment of \$1 million in a Fund is required. The Distributor in its sole discretion may waive these minimum dollar requirements.
- Any government entity that is prohibited from paying a sales charge or commission to purchase mutual fund shares.
- Any purchases by clients of the Adviser or purchases referred through the Adviser.

The Funds do not waive sales charges for the reinvestment of proceeds from the sale of shares of a different fund where those shares were subject to a front-end sales charge (sometimes called an “NAV transfer”). Whether a sales charge waiver is available for your retirement plan or charitable account depends upon the policies and procedures of your intermediary. Please consult your financial adviser for further information.

Class C(Conductor Global Equity Value Fund Only)

Class C shares of the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund are sold at NAV without an initial sales charge. This means that 100% of your initial investment is placed into shares of such Fund. Under the Fund’s distribution and services plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, Class C shares pay up to 1.00% on an annualized basis of the average daily net assets as reimbursement or compensation for service and distribution-related activities with respect to such Fund and/or shareholder services. Over time, fees paid under this distribution and service plan will increase the cost of a Class C shareholder’s investment and may cost more than other types of sales charges. The minimum initial investment in Class C shares of the Fund is \$2,500. The minimum subsequent investment in Class C shares of the Fund is \$500.

Class I

Class I Shares: Class I shares of each Fund are sold at NAV without an initial sales charge and are not subject to 12b-1 distribution fees. This means that 100% of your initial investment is placed into shares of a Fund. Class I shares require a minimum initial investment of \$100,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$1,000.

Class I shares are available to certain institutional investors, and directly to certain individual investors as set forth below:

- Institutional Investors may include, but are not limited to, corporations, retirement plans, foundations/endowments and investors who purchase through a wrap account offered through a selling group member that enters into a wrap fee program agreement with the Distributor.
- Individual Investors include trustees, officers and employees of the Trust and its affiliates, and immediate family members of all such persons.
- Clients of Adviser or purchases referred through the Adviser.
- To investors on certain brokerage platforms.

For accounts sold through financial intermediaries, it is the primary responsibility of the financial intermediary to ensure compliance with eligibility requirements such as investor type and investment minimums. An investor transacting through a broker acting as an agent for the investor may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the broker. There is no investment minimum on reinvested distributions, and each Fund may change investment minimums at any time. Each Fund and the Adviser may each waive investment minimums at their individual discretion. Class I shares may not be available for purchase in all states.

Class Y(Conductor Global Equity Value Fund Only)

Class Y shares of the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund are sold at NAV without an initial sales charge and are not subject to 12b-1 distribution fees. This means that 100% of your initial investment is placed into shares of the Fund. Class Y shares require a minimum initial investment of \$10,000,000, and the minimum subsequent investment is \$1,000.

Class Y shares are available to certain institutional investors, and directly to certain individual investors as set forth below:

- Institutional Investors may include, but are not limited to, corporations, retirement plans, foundations/endowments and investors who purchase through a wrap account offered through a selling group member that enters into a wrap fee program agreement with the Distributor.
- Individual Investors include trustees, officers and employees of the Trust and its affiliates, and immediate family members of all such persons.
- Clients of Adviser or purchases referred through the Adviser.
- To investors on certain brokerage platforms.

For accounts sold through financial intermediaries, it is the primary responsibility of the financial intermediary to ensure compliance with eligibility requirements such as investor type and investment minimums. An investor transacting through a broker acting as an agent for the investor may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the broker. There is no investment minimum on reinvested distributions, and the Fund may change investment minimums at any time. A Fund and the Adviser may each waive investment minimums at their individual discretion. Class I shares may not be available for purchase in all states.

Factors to Consider When Choosing a Share Class: When deciding which class of shares to purchase, you should consider your investment goals, present and future amounts you may invest in a Fund, and the length of time you intend to hold your shares. To help you make a determination as to which class of shares to buy, please refer back to the examples of each Fund's expenses over time in the

Fees and Expenses of the Fund section for such Fund in this Prospectus. You also may wish to consult with your financial Adviser for advice with regard to which share class would be most appropriate for you.

Purchasing Shares: You may purchase shares of a Fund by sending a completed application form (the “Application”) to the following address:

Via Regular Mail

[Fund Name]

c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC

P.O. Box 541150

Omaha, Nebraska 68154

Via Overnight Mail

[Fund Name]

c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC

4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100

Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022-3474

The USA PATRIOT Act requires financial institutions, including the Funds, to adopt certain policies and programs to prevent money-laundering activities, including procedures to verify the identity of customers opening new accounts. As requested on the Application, you should supply your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. Mailing addresses containing a P.O. Box will not be accepted. This information will assist a Fund in verifying your identity. Until such verification is made, a Fund may temporarily limit additional share purchases. In addition, a Fund may limit additional share purchases or close an account if it is unable to verify a shareholder’s identity. As required by law, each Fund may employ various procedures, such as comparing the information to fraud databases or requesting additional information or documentation from you, to ensure that the information supplied by you is correct.

Purchase through Brokers: You may invest in either Fund through brokers or agents who have entered into selling agreements with such Fund’s distributor. The brokers and agents are authorized to receive purchase and redemption orders on behalf of a Fund. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on a Fund’s behalf. A Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or its designee receives the order. The broker or agent may set their own initial and subsequent investment minimums. If you use a broker or agent to buy or redeem shares of a Fund, you may be charged transaction fees or other fees that are in addition to any fees described in this Prospectus. Contact your broker or agent for more information. Finally, various servicing agents use procedures and impose restrictions that may be in addition to, or different from those applicable to investors purchasing shares directly from a Fund. You should carefully read the program materials provided to you by your servicing agent.

Purchase by Wire: If you wish to wire money to make an investment in a Fund, please call the Fund at 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459) for wiring instructions and to notify the Fund that a wire transfer is coming. Any commercial bank can transfer same-day funds via wire. Each Fund will normally accept wired funds for investment on the day received if they are received by respective Fund’s designated bank before the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Your bank may charge you a fee for wiring same-day funds.

Automated Clearing House (ACH) Purchase

Current shareholders may purchase additional shares via Automated Clearing House (“ACH”). To have this option added to your account, please send a letter to the Fund requesting this option and supply a voided check for the bank account. Only bank accounts held at domestic institutions that are ACH members may be used for these transactions.

You may not use ACH transactions for your initial purchase of Fund shares. ACH purchases will be effective at the closing price per share on the business day after the order is placed. The Fund may alter, modify or terminate this purchase option at any time.

Shares purchased by ACH will not be available for redemption until the transactions have cleared. Shares purchased via ACH transfer may take up to 15 days to clear.

Internet Transactions: To establish internet transaction privileges, you must enroll through the website. You automatically have the ability to establish internet transaction privileges unless you decline the privileges on your New Account Application or IRA Application. You will be required to enter into a user’s agreement through the website in order to enroll in these privileges. To purchase shares through the website, you must also have ACH instructions on your account. Redemption proceeds may be sent to you by check to the address on record, or if your account has existing bank information, by wire or ACH. Only bank accounts held at domestic financial institutions that are ACH members can be used for transactions through the Fund’s website. Transactions through the website are subject to the same minimums and maximums as other transaction methods.

You should be aware that the internet is an unsecured, unstable, unregulated and unpredictable environment. Your ability to use the website for transactions is dependent upon the internet and equipment, software, systems, data and services provided by various vendors and third parties. While the Fund and its service providers have established certain security procedures, the Fund, their distributor and their transfer agent cannot assure you that trading information will be completely secure.

There may also be delays, malfunctions, or other inconveniences generally associated with this medium. There also may be times when the website is unavailable for Fund transactions or other purposes. Should this happen, you should consider purchasing or redeeming shares by another method. Neither the Fund nor their transfer agent, distributor nor Advisor will be liable for any such delays or malfunctions or unauthorized interception or access to communications or account information.

Automatic Investment Plan: You may participate in either Fund's Automatic Investment Plan, an investment plan that automatically moves money from your bank account and invests it in a Fund through the use of electronic funds transfers or automatic bank drafts. You may elect to make subsequent investments by transfers of a minimum of \$100 on specified days of each month into your established Fund account. Please contact the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund or the Conductor International Equity Value Fund at 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459) for more information about the respective Fund's Automatic Investment Plan.

Conversion Privilege: Upon request, eligible beneficial holders of the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund's Class I Shares may convert their shares into Class Y Shares of such Fund. The Fund will determine the eligibility of an investor to exercise the conversion privilege based on the current NAV of Class Y Shares held by the investor. Such a conversion will be effected at the NAVs of the Class I Shares and Class Y Shares next calculated after the conversion request is received by the Fund's transfer agent in good order. Shares of each class of the Fund represent equal pro rata interests in the Fund and accrue dividends and calculate NAV and performance quotations in the same manner. The performance of each class is quoted separately due to different actual expenses. The total return on Class Y Shares can be expected to differ from the total return on Class I Shares. The Fund reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to change or discontinue the conversion privilege, or temporarily suspend the privilege during unusual market conditions when, in the judgment of management, such change or discontinuance is in the best interests of the Fund. Shareholders who exercise the conversion privilege will generally not recognize a taxable gain or loss for federal income tax purposes on a conversion of Class I Shares into Class Y Shares. The conversion privilege is not currently available to beneficial holders of Class A or Class C shares of the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund. The conversion privilege is not applicable to exchanges of one Fund for another. Investors who hold Fund shares through a financial intermediary that does not have an agreement to make certain share classes of the Funds available or that cannot systematically support the conversion may not be eligible to convert their shares. If you are a holder of Class I Shares of the Fund, you may make a conversion request by sending a written request to the Fund's transfer agent on behalf of the Fund at Conductor Global Equity Value Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 541150 Omaha, Nebraska, 68154, or by contacting your broker or financial intermediary. There are no conversion privileges available for holders of Conductor International Equity Value Fund Class A or Class I Shares.

Minimum and Additional Investment Amounts: The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C shares is \$2,500 and \$100,000 for Class I shares. The minimum additional investment for Class A and Class C shares is \$500 and \$1,000 for Class I shares. The minimum initial investment for Class Y shares is \$10,000,000. The minimum additional investment for Class Y shares is \$1,000. There is no minimum investment requirement when you are buying shares by reinvesting dividends and distributions from a Fund. Each Fund reserves the right to waive any investment minimum requirement. These minimum investment requirements do not apply to investors who purchase shares through certain advisory programs offered by financial intermediaries. Investors purchasing shares through these programs should consult their financial intermediary for information about any minimum investment requirements.

Each Fund, however, reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to reject any application to purchase shares. Applications will not be accepted unless they are accompanied by a check drawn on a U.S. bank, thrift institutions, or credit union in U.S. funds for the full amount of the shares to be purchased. After you open an account, you may purchase additional shares by sending a check together with written instructions stating the name(s) on the account and the account number, to the above address. Make all checks payable to either the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund or the Conductor International Equity Value Fund. The Funds will not accept payment in cash, including cashier's checks or money orders. Also, to prevent check fraud, the Funds will not accept third party checks, U.S. Treasury checks, credit card checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares. Redemptions of Shares of each Fund purchased by check may be subject to a hold period until the check has been cleared by the issuing bank. To avoid such holding periods, Shares may be purchased through a broker or by wire, as described in this section.

Note: Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, each Fund's transfer agent, will charge a \$25 fee against a shareholder's account, in addition to any loss sustained by a Fund, for any check or electronic payment returned to the transfer agent for insufficient funds.

When Order is Processed: All shares will be purchased at the NAV per share (plus applicable sales charges, if any) next determined after the Fund receives your application or request in good order. All requests received in good order by each Fund before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be processed on that same day. Requests received after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be processed on the next business day.

Good Order: When making a purchase request, make sure your request is in good order. "Good order" means your purchase request includes:

- the name of a Fund;
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- a completed purchase application or investment stub; and
- check payable to the "Conductor Global Equity Value Fund" or the "Conductor International Equity Value Fund."

Retirement Plans: You may purchase shares of a Fund for your individual retirement plans. Please visit www.conductorfunds.com or call the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund or the Conductor International Equity Value Fund at 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459) for the most current listing and appropriate disclosure documentation on how to open a retirement account.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

Redeeming Shares: If you hold shares directly through an account with a Fund, you may redeem all or any portion of the shares credited to your account by submitting a written request for redemption to:

Via Regular Mail
[Fund Name]
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 541150
Omaha, Nebraska 68154

Via Overnight Mail
[Fund Name]
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100
Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022-3474

Redemptions by Telephone: The telephone redemption privilege is automatically available to all new accounts. If you do not want the telephone redemption privilege, you must indicate this in the appropriate area on your account application or you must write to the applicable Fund and instruct it to remove this privilege from your account. If you own an IRA, you will be asked whether the Fund(s) should withhold federal income tax. The proceeds, which are equal to number of shares times NAV less any applicable deferred sales charges or redemption fees, will be sent by mail to the address designated on your account or sent electronically, via ACH or wire, directly to your existing account in a bank or brokerage firm in the United States as designated on your application. To redeem by telephone, call 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459). The redemption proceeds normally will be sent by mail or electronically within three business days after receipt of your telephone instructions.

During periods of high market activity, you may encounter higher than usual wait times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to market close. Neither the Fund nor its transfer agent will be held liable if you are unable to place your trade due to high call volume.

Each Fund reserves the right to suspend the telephone redemption privileges with respect to your account if the name(s) or the address on the account has been changed within the previous 30 days. Neither a Fund, the transfer agent, nor their respective affiliates will be liable for complying with telephone instructions they reasonably believe to be genuine or for any loss, damage, cost or expenses in acting on such telephone instructions and you will be required to bear the risk of any such loss. Each Fund or the transfer agent, or both, will employ reasonable procedures to determine that telephone instructions are genuine. If a Fund and/or the transfer agent do not employ these procedures, they may be liable to you for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. These procedures may include, among others, requiring forms of personal identification prior to acting upon telephone instructions, providing written confirmation of the transactions and/or tape recording telephone instructions.

Redemptions through Broker: If shares of a Fund are held by a broker-dealer, financial institution or other servicing agent, you must contact that servicing agent to redeem shares of the applicable Fund. The servicing agent may charge a fee for this service.

Redemptions by Wire: You may request that your redemption proceeds be wired directly to your bank account. Each Fund's transfer agent imposes a \$15 fee for each wire redemption and deducts the fee directly from your account. Your bank may also impose a fee for the incoming wire.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan: If your individual account, IRA or other qualified plan account has a current account value of at least \$10,000, you may participate in either Fund's Systematic Withdrawal Plan, an investment plan that automatically moves money to your bank account from the respective Fund through the use of electronic funds transfers. You may elect to make subsequent withdrawals by transfers of a minimum of \$100 on specified days of each month into your established bank account. Please contact the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund or the Conductor International Equity Value Fund at 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459) for more information about the respective Fund's Systematic Withdrawal Plan.

Redemptions in Kind: It is expected that payment of redemption proceeds will normally be made from uninvested cash or short-term investments, or proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities. It is possible that stressed market conditions or large shareholder redemptions may result in the need for utilization of a Fund's ability to redeem in kind in order to meet shareholder redemption requests. Each Fund reserves the right to honor requests for redemption or repurchase orders made by a shareholder during any 90-day period by making payment in whole or in part in portfolio securities ("redemption in kind") if the amount of such a request is large enough to affect operations (if the request is greater than the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's net assets at the beginning of the 90-day period). The securities will be chosen by the Fund and valued using the same procedures as used in calculating such Fund's NAV. A shareholder may incur transaction expenses in converting these securities to cash.

When Redemptions are Sent: Once a Fund receives your redemption request in "good order" as described below, it will issue a check based on the next determined NAV following your redemption request. The redemption proceeds normally will be sent by mail or by wire within three business days after receipt of a request in "good order." If you purchase shares using a check and soon after request a redemption, your redemption proceeds will not be sent until the check used for your purchase has cleared your bank, which are payable at the next determined NAV following the receipt your redemption request in "good order", as described below:

Good Order: Your redemption request will be processed if it is in “good order.” To be in good order, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The request should be in writing, unless redeeming by telephone, indicating the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed;
- The request must identify your account number;
- The request should be signed by you and any other person listed on the account, exactly as the shares are registered; and
- If you request that the redemption proceeds be sent to a person, bank or an address other than that of record or paid to someone other than the record owner(s), or if the address was changed within the last 30 days, or if the proceeds of a requested redemption exceed \$50,000, the signature(s) on the request must be medallion signature guaranteed by an eligible signature guarantor.

When You Need Medallion Signature Guarantees: If you wish to change the bank or brokerage account that you have designated on your account, you may do so at any time by writing to the respective Fund with your signature guaranteed. A medallion signature guarantee assures that a signature is genuine and protects you from unauthorized account transfers. You will need your signature guaranteed if:

- you request a redemption to be made payable to a person not on record with the applicable Fund;
- you request that a redemption be mailed to an address other than that on record with the applicable Fund;
- the proceeds of a requested redemption exceed \$50,000;
- any redemption is transmitted by federal wire transfer to a bank other than the bank of record; or
- your address was changed within 30 days of your redemption request.

Signatures may be guaranteed by any eligible guarantor institution (including banks, brokers and dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations). Further documentation will be required to change the designated account if shares are held by a corporation, fiduciary or other organization. *A notary public cannot guarantee signatures.*

Retirement Plans: If you own an IRA or other retirement plan, you must indicate on your redemption request whether a Fund should withhold federal income tax. Unless you elect in your redemption request that you do not want to have federal tax withheld, the redemption will be subject to withholding.

Low Balances: If at any time your account balance falls below \$2,000 (\$1,000 for retirement accounts), a Fund may notify you that, unless the account is brought up to at least \$2,000 (\$1,000 for retirement accounts) within 30 days of the notice, your account could be closed. After the notice period, a Fund may redeem all of your shares and close your account by sending you a check to the address of record. Your account will not be closed if the account balance drops below \$2,000 (\$1,000 for retirement accounts) due to a decline in NAV.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

The Funds discourage and do not accommodate market timing. Frequent trading into and out of a Fund can harm the respective Fund's shareholders by disrupting that Fund's investment strategies, increasing Fund expenses, decreasing tax efficiency and diluting the value of shares held by long-term shareholders. Each Fund is designed for long-term investors and is not intended for market timing or other disruptive trading activities. Accordingly, the Funds' Board has approved policies that seek to curb these disruptive activities while recognizing that shareholders may have a legitimate need to adjust their Fund investments as their financial needs or circumstances change. Each Fund currently uses several methods to reduce the risk of market timing. These methods include:

- Committing staff to review, on a continuing basis, recent trading activity in order to identify trading activity that may be contrary to a Fund's "Market Timing Trading Policy;"
- Rejecting or limiting specific purchase requests; and
- Rejecting purchase requests from certain investors.

Waivers of Redemption Fees: The Funds have elected not to impose the redemption fee under certain circumstances, limited to:

- redemptions and exchanges of Fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of dividends and distributions;
- certain types of redemptions and exchanges of Fund shares owned through participant-directed retirement plans;
- redemptions or exchanges in discretionary asset allocation, fee based or wrap programs ("wrap programs") that are initiated by the sponsor/financial adviser as part of a periodic rebalancing;
- redemptions or exchanges in a fee based or wrap program that are made as a result of a full withdrawal from the wrap program or as part of a systematic withdrawal plan including the Fund's systematic withdrawal plan;
- involuntary redemptions, such as those resulting from a shareholder's failure to maintain a minimum investment in the Fund, or to pay shareholder fees; or
- other types of redemptions as the Adviser or the Trust may determine in special situations and approved by the Trust's or the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer.

Though these methods involve judgments that are inherently subjective and involve some selectivity in their application, each Fund seeks to make judgments and applications that are consistent with the interests of such Fund's shareholders.

Based on the frequency of redemptions in your account, the Adviser or transfer agent may in its sole discretion determine that your trading activity is detrimental to a Fund as described in such Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy and elect to (i) reject or limit the amount, number, frequency or method for requesting future purchases into such Fund and/or (ii) reject or limit the amount, number, frequency or method for requesting future exchanges or redemptions out of such Fund.

Each Fund reserves the right to reject or restrict purchase requests for any reason, particularly when the shareholder's trading activity suggests that the shareholder may be engaged in market timing or other disruptive trading activities. Neither a Fund nor the Adviser will be liable for any losses resulting from rejected purchase orders. The Adviser may also bar an investor who has violated these policies (and the investor's financial advisor) from opening new accounts with such Fund.

Although each Fund 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 a Fund will be able to identify or limit these activities. Omnibus account arrangements are common forms of holding shares of a Fund. While each Fund will encourage financial intermediaries to apply the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy to their customers who invest indirectly in the respective Fund, each Fund is limited in its ability to monitor the trading activity or enforce the respective Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy with respect to customers of financial intermediaries. For example, should it occur, a Fund 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 a Fund'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 Fund may not be able to determine whether trading by customers of financial intermediaries is contrary to the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy. Brokers maintaining omnibus accounts with a Fund have agreed to provide shareholder transaction information to the extent known to the broker to the Fund upon request. If a Fund, its transfer agent or shareholder servicing agent suspects there is market timing activity in the account, the Fund 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

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income quarterly and net capital gains annually in December. Both types of distributions will be reinvested in shares of a Fund unless you elect to receive cash. Dividends from net investment income (including any excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) are taxable to investors as ordinary income, except that the Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (*i.e.*, dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which a Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions), if any, generally are subject to federal income tax for non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rate for net capital gain -- a maximum of 20%. Distributions of net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) are generally taxable as long-term capital gain, regardless of your holding period for the shares. Any dividends or capital gain distributions you receive from the respective Fund will normally be taxable to you when made, regardless of whether you reinvest dividends or capital gain distributions or receive them in cash. Certain dividends or distributions declared in October, November or December will be taxed to shareholders as if received in December if they are paid during the following January. Each year a Fund will inform you of the amount and type of your distributions.

When you redeem, sell or exchange Fund shares, you will generally realize a taxable gain or loss (unless you are a tax-exempt investor or your investment is in a qualified retirement account). This gain or loss is measured by the difference between the proceeds of the sale and the tax basis for the shares you sold. (To aid in computing your tax basis, you generally should retain your account statements for the period that you hold shares in the respective Fund. Each Fund (or its administrative agent) is required to report to the IRS and furnish to shareholders the cost basis information for sale transactions of shares.)

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax will be imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount.

The Fund must report to the IRS and furnish to shareholders the cost basis information for shares purchased and sold. The Fund has chosen average cost as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders, which means this is the method the Fund will use to determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing NAVs, and the entire position is not sold at one time. Shareholders may, however, choose a method other than the Fund's standing method at the time of their purchase or upon sale of covered shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them. Shareholders also should carefully review the cost basis information provided to them by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

On the account application, you will be asked to certify that your social security number or taxpayer identification number is correct and that you are not subject to backup withholding for failing to report income to the IRS. If you are subject to backup withholding or you did not certify your taxpayer identification number, the IRS requires a Fund to withhold a percentage of any dividend, redemption or exchange proceeds (currently, at a rate of 24%). Each Fund reserves the right to reject any application that does not include a certified social security or taxpayer identification number. If you do not have a social security number, you should indicate on the purchase form that your application to obtain a number is pending. Each Fund may be required to withhold taxes if a number is not delivered to the Fund within seven days.

The foregoing is only a brief summary of certain federal income tax consequences of investing in a Fund. This summary is not intended to be and should not be construed to be legal or tax advice. You should consult your own tax advisers to determine the tax consequences of owning a Fund's shares. For additional information about taxes, see the Funds' SAI.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

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

Distribution Fees: The Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan (“12b-1 Plan” or “Plan”) with respect to the Class A shares and Class C shares of each Fund, pursuant to which each Fund may pay the Distributor an annual fee for distribution and shareholder servicing expenses of up to 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class A shares, and up to 1.00% of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class C 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 Fund 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 each Fund’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 you hold your 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 Funds’ 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 each Fund, 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 each Fund 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 Fund shareholders.

To the extent permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Adviser, the Distributor and their affiliates 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.

Householding: To reduce expenses, each Fund mails only one copy of the prospectus and each annual and semi-annual report (or, if applicable, each notice of electronic accessibility thereof) to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund or the Conductor International Global Equity Value Fund at 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459) on days the respective Fund is open for business or contact your financial institution. Each Fund will begin sending you individual copies thirty days after receiving your request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund's financial performance for the periods of such Fund's or share class's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment if all dividends and distributions). This information for the years ended October 31, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018 and 2017 has been derived from the financial statements audited by Grant Thornton, LLP, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements and related notes, are included in the Fund's October 31, 2021 annual report, which is available upon request and incorporated by reference in the SAI.

Conductor Global Equity Value Fund
Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout each Year

	Class A Shares*				
	Year Ended October 31, 2021	Year Ended October 31, 2020	Year Ended October 31, 2019	Year Ended October 31, 2018	Year Ended October 31, 2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.04	\$ 12.01	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.75	\$ 10.84
Activity from investment operations:					
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.05	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	2.75	(1.94)	0.10	(0.63)	2.90
Total from investment operations	2.85	(1.82)	0.29	(0.58)	2.91
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.18)	(0.15)	—
Net return of capital	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—	—
Net realized gains	—	—	(1.10)	(0.02)	—
Total distributions	(0.10)	(0.15)	(1.28)	(0.17)	—
Paid-in-Capital From Redemption Fees	—	—	—	0.00 ⁽⁶⁾	—
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 12.79	\$ 10.04	\$ 12.01	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.75
Total return ⁽²⁾	28.41% ⁽⁹⁾	(15.05)%	2.94%	(4.33)%	26.85%
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$ 1,280	\$ 971	\$ 2,088	\$ 3,065	\$ 3,624
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	2.02%	2.30% ⁽⁸⁾	1.94%	1.81%	1.95%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾	2.15% ⁽⁷⁾	2.17% ⁽⁸⁾	1.94%	2.11% ⁽⁷⁾	2.15% ⁽⁷⁾
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	0.82%	1.08%	1.59%	0.36%	0.06%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	85%	91%	108%	141%	90%

* The Conductor Global Equity Value Fund Class A commenced investment operations on April 15, 2014.

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

(2) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price and reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Total returns for periods less than one year are not annualized. Total returns shown exclude the effect of the maximum applicable sales charges of 5.75% and, if applicable, wire redemption fees. Had the Advisor not waived its fees, the returns would have been lower.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers by the Advisor.

(4) The ratios of expenses and net investment income/(loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(5) Recognition of net investment income/(loss) by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of the dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(6) Amount represents less than \$0.005.

(7) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets inclusive of the Advisor's recapture of waived/reimbursed fees from prior periods.

(8) Includes tax expense. If these expenses were excluded, the ratio of gross expenses to average net assets would be 2.28% and the ratio of net expenses to average net assets would be 2.15%.

(9) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and, consequently the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Conductor Global Equity Value Fund

Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout each Year

	Class C Shares*				
	Year Ended October 31, 2021	Year Ended October 31, 2020	Year Ended October 31, 2019	Year Ended October 31, 2018	Year Ended October 31, 2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 9.92	\$ 11.84	\$ 12.82	\$ 13.55	\$ 10.76
Activity from investment operations:					
Net investment income/(loss) ⁽¹⁾	0.01	0.04	0.10	(0.06)	(0.09)
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	2.71	(1.90)	0.10	(0.61)	2.88
Total from investment operations	2.72	(1.86)	0.20	(0.67)	2.79
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.00) ⁽⁷⁾	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.04)	—
Net return of capital	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—	—
Net realized gains	—	—	(1.10)	(0.02)	—
Total distributions	(0.02)	(0.06)	(1.18)	(0.06)	—
Paid-in-Capital From Redemption Fees	—	0.00 ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	—
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 12.62	\$ 9.92	\$ 11.84	\$ 12.82	\$ 13.55
Total return ⁽²⁾	27.45% ⁽⁹⁾	(15.70)%	2.10%	(4.99)%	25.93%
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$ 484	\$ 590	\$ 1,361	\$ 1,626	\$ 1,333
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	2.77%	3.05% ⁽⁸⁾	2.69%	2.55%	2.69%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾	2.90% ⁽⁶⁾	2.92% ⁽⁸⁾	2.69%	2.86% ⁽⁶⁾	2.90% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net investment income/(loss) to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	0.05%	0.40%	0.83%	(0.42)%	(0.70)%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	85%	91%	108%	141%	90%

* The Conductor Global Equity Value Fund Class C commenced investment operations on September 17, 2015.

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

(2) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price and reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Total returns shown exclude the effect of sales charges and, if applicable, wire redemption fees. Had the Advisor not waived its fees, the returns would have been lower.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers by the Advisor.

(4) The ratios of expenses and net investment income/(loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(5) Recognition of net investment income/(loss) by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of the dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(6) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets inclusive of the Advisor's recapture of waived/reimbursed fees from prior periods.

(7) Amount represents less than \$0.005.

(8) Includes tax expense. If these expenses were excluded, the ratio of gross expenses to average net assets would be 3.03% and the ratio of net expenses to average net assets would be 2.90%.

(9) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and, consequently the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Conductor Global Equity Value Fund

Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout each Year

	Class I Shares*				
	Year Ended October 31, 2021	Year Ended October 31, 2020	Year Ended October 31, 2019	Year Ended October 31, 2018	Year Ended October 31, 2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.09	\$ 12.07	\$ 13.09	\$ 13.86	\$ 10.90
Activity from investment operations:					
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	0.13	0.14	0.22	0.09	0.03
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	2.77	(1.94)	0.10	(0.64)	2.93
Total from investment operations	2.90	(1.80)	0.32	(0.55)	2.96
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.24)	(0.20)	—
Net return of capital	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—	—
Net realized gains	—	—	(1.10)	(0.02)	—
Total distributions	(0.15)	(0.18)	(1.34)	(0.22)	—
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 12.84	\$ 10.09	\$ 12.07	\$ 13.09	\$ 13.86
Total return ⁽²⁾	28.79% ⁽⁸⁾	(14.82)%	3.14%	(4.09)%	27.16%
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$ 49,636	\$ 39,584	\$ 52,142	\$ 52,383	\$ 55,185
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.77%	2.07% ⁽⁷⁾	1.70%	1.55%	1.71%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾	1.90% ⁽⁶⁾	1.92% ⁽⁷⁾	1.70%	1.86% ⁽⁶⁾	1.90% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.06%	1.33%	1.83%	0.62%	0.28%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	85%	91%	108%	141%	90%

* The Conductor Global Equity Value Fund Class I commenced investment operations on December 27, 2013.

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

(2) Total returns shown are historical in nature and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions, if any. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Had the Advisor not waived its fees, the returns would have been lower.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers by the Advisor.

(4) The ratios of expenses and net investment income/(loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(5) Recognition of net investment income/(loss) by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of the dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(6) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets inclusive of the Advisor's recapture of waived/reimbursed fees from prior periods.

(7) Includes tax expense. If these expenses were excluded, the ratio of gross expenses to average net assets would be 2.05% and the ratio of net expenses to average net assets would be 1.90%.

(8) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and, consequently the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Conductor Global Equity Value Fund

Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout each Year

	Class Y Shares*				
	Year Ended October 31, 2021	Year Ended October 31, 2020	Year Ended October 31, 2019	Year Ended October 31, 2018	Year Ended October 31, 2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.38	\$ 12.32	\$ 13.28	\$ 13.97	\$ 10.91
Activity from investment operations:					
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.19	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	2.84	(1.99)	0.11	(0.66)	2.94
Total from investment operations	3.06	(1.76)	0.38	(0.47)	3.06
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.24)	(0.20)	—
Net return of capital	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—	—
Net realized gains	—	—	(1.10)	(0.02)	—
Total distributions	(0.15)	(0.18)	(1.34)	(0.22)	—
Paid-in-Capital From Redemption Fees	0.00 ⁽⁶⁾	0.00 ⁽⁶⁾	—	0.00 ⁽⁶⁾	—
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 13.29	\$ 10.38	\$ 12.32	\$ 13.28	\$ 13.97
Total return ⁽²⁾	29.53%	(14.27)%	3.59%	(3.48)%	28.05%
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$ 14,317	\$ 13,288	\$ 27,808	\$ 44,498	\$ 19,242
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.77%	2.04% ⁽⁷⁾	1.65%	1.55%	1.68%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾	1.25%	1.27% ⁽⁷⁾	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.71%	2.08%	2.23%	1.27%	0.93%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	85%	91%	108%	141%	90%

* The Conductor Global Equity Value Fund Class Y commenced investment operations on April 19, 2016.

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

(2) Total returns shown are historical in nature and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions, if any. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Had the Advisor not waived its fees, the returns would have been lower.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers by the Advisor.

(4) The ratios of expenses and net investment income/(loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(5) Recognition of net investment income/(loss) by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of the dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(6) Amount represents less than \$0.005.

(7) Includes tax expense. If these expenses were excluded, the ratio of gross expenses to average net assets would be 2.02% and the ratio of net expenses to average net assets would be 1.25%.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Conductor International Equity Value Fund
Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout each Period

	Class A Shares	
	Year Ended October 31, 2021	Period* Ended October 31, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 8.33	\$ 10.00
Activity from investment operations:		
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	0.16	0.17
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	1.45	(1.67)
Total from investment operations	1.61	(1.50)
Less distributions from:		
Net investment income	(0.12)	(0.14)
Net return of capital	—	(0.03)
Total distributions	(0.12)	(0.17)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 9.82	\$ 8.33
Total return ⁽²⁾	19.31%	(15.15)%
Net assets, end of period ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 10	\$ 8
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	5.82%	6.71% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾	1.45%	1.45% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.38%	1.92% ⁽⁶⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	91%	84% ⁽⁷⁾

* The Conductor International Equity Value Fund Class A commenced investment operations on December 5, 2019.

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

(2) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price and reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Total returns for periods less than one year are not annualized. Total returns shown exclude the effect of the maximum applicable sales charges of 5.75% and, if applicable, wire redemption fees. Had the Advisor not waived its fees, the returns would have been lower.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and reimbursements by the Advisor.

(4) The ratios of expenses and net investment income/(loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(5) Recognition of net investment income/(loss) by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of the dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(6) Annualized.

(7) Not annualized.

(8) Represents actual net assets.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Conductor International Equity Value Fund
Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout each Period

	Class I Shares	
	Year Ended October 31, 2021	Period* Ended October 31, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 8.33	\$ 10.00
Activity from investment operations:		
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	0.16	0.17
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	1.45	(1.67)
Total from investment operations	1.61	(1.50)
Less distributions from:		
Net investment income	(0.12)	(0.14)
Net return of capital	—	(0.03)
Total distributions	(0.12)	(0.17)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 9.82	\$ 8.33
Total return ⁽²⁾	19.31%	(15.15)%
Net assets, end of period (000's)	\$ 7,362	\$ 2,546
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	5.57%	6.46% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾	1.20%	1.20% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.63%	2.17% ⁽⁶⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	91%	84% ⁽⁷⁾

* The Conductor International Equity Value Fund Class I commenced investment operations on December 5, 2019.

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

(2) Total returns shown are historical in nature and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions, if any. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Had the Advisor not waived its fees, the returns would have been lower.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and reimbursements by the Advisor.

(4) The ratios of expenses and net investment income/(loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(5) Recognition of net investment income/(loss) by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of the dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(6) Annualized.

(7) Not annualized.

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?	<p>THE TYPES OF PERSONAL INFORMATION WE COLLECT AND SHARE DEPENDS ON THE PRODUCT OR SERVICE THAT YOU HAVE WITH US. THIS INFORMATION CAN INCLUDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security number and income • Account transactions and transaction history • Investment experience and purchase history <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
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 1-631-490-4300
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What we do

How does Two Roads Shared Trust protect my personal information?	<p>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.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
How does Two Roads Shared Trust collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• open an account or give us contact information• provide account information or give us your income information• make deposits or withdrawals from your account <p>We also collect your personal information from other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing</p>

Definitions

Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two Roads Shared Trust has no affiliates.
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two Roads Shared Trust does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliates financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two Roads Shared Trust does not jointly market.

Conductor Global Equity Value Fund

Conductor International Equity Value Fund

Adviser	IronHorse Capital LLC 3102 West End Avenue, Suite 400 Nashville, TN 37203	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Grant Thornton LLP Two Commerce Square 2001 Market Street, Suite 700 Philadelphia, PA 19103
Custodian <i>(Conductor International Equity Value Fund)</i>	The Bank of New York Mellon One Wall Street New York, NY 10286	Legal Counsel	Blank Rome LLP 1271 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020
Custodian <i>(Conductor Global Equity Value Fund)</i>	Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 50 Post Office Square Boston, MA 02110	Transfer Agent	Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246
Distributor	Northern Lights Distributors, LLC 4221 North 203 rd Street Elkhorn, NE 68022		

Additional information about each Fund is included in the Funds' SAI. The SAI and the financial statements included in the Funds' most recent annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, including the notes thereto and 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 Funds' policies and management. Additional information about the Funds' investments will also be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Funds' annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund'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 Funds, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Funds, please call 1-844-GO-RAILX (1-844-467-2459). The SAI, annual and semi-annual reports and other information relating to the Funds are available, free of charge, at conductorfunds.com. You may also write to:

Conductor Global Equity Value Fund
Conductor International Equity Value Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
4221 North 203rd Street
Elkhorn, NE 68022

Reports and other information about the Funds 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