



CONDUCTOR ETFs BY IRONHORSE

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2026

CONDUCTOR GLOBAL EQUITY VALUE ETF

CGV

a series of Two Roads Shared Trust

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated March 1, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can obtain these documents, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at <https://conductoretfs.com/resources>. You can also obtain these documents at no cost by calling 1-615-200-0057 or by sending an email request to Fulfillment@ultimusfundsolutions.com. Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Objective: The Conductor Global Equity Value ETF (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.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of original purchase price)	None
Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed within 30 days of purchase)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	1.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.33%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.58%
Expense Waiver ⁽¹⁾	<u>(0.33)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver	1.25%

(1) The Fund’s investment adviser, IronHorse Capital LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce the Fund’s fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund 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 1.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. These fee waiver and expense reimbursements are not recoupable by the Adviser. This arrangement will remain in effect through at least March 1, 2027, as the Adviser has agreed to continue it for the duration of its investment advisory agreement with the Fund. This agreement may be terminated by the Fund’s Board of Trustees on 60 days’ written notice to the adviser.

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
\$127	\$467	\$829	\$1,850

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 92% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that 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”), 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. The Fund may invest in U.S. and non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities of U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) issuers, provided that such investments shall be in accordance with the limits set forth in the second sentence of this paragraph. 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 or ETFs to preserve portfolio returns. 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 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 will 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, military conflict, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recession, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, tariffs, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, volatility in the securities markets or adverse investor sentiment and political events affect the securities markets. Markets also tend to move in cycles with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in the fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the

Fund invests. U.S. and foreign stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility in the past and may do so again in the future. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact securities markets as a whole. The value of assets or income from an investment may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund's assets can decline as can the value of the Fund's distributions. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

Local, state, regional, national or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the Fund's net asset value (or "NAV"). 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, took steps to support financial markets, including by lowering interest rates to historically low levels. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. When the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve reduce market support activities, including by increasing interest rates, such reductions could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invests. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries may also contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these influences on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.
- *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.
- *Absence of an Active Market Risk.* The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares due to a limited number of market makers or authorized participants. The Fund may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of shares and market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Fund's shares. Additionally, only a limited number of institutions act as authorized participants for the Fund and only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund and are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers or any issues disrupting the authorized participants' ability to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Fund's shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund's shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.
- *Cash Positions Risk.* The Fund may hold a significant position in cash, cash equivalent securities or U.S. Treasury investments, including while the Fund is investing for temporary defensive purposes. 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.
- *Cash Transactions Risk.* The Fund may effect all or a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. If the Fund effects redemptions for cash, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Any recognized gain on these sales by the Fund will generally cause the Fund to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities only in-kind. The Fund intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities

market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares principally in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund's use of cash for creations and redemptions could also result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

- *ETF Structure Risks:* The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to special risks. Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at net asset value only in large blocks known as "Creation Units." An investor may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit. Trading in shares on the exchange on which the Fund is listed may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange. An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Fund's shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund's shares. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in net asset value and supply and demand for shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. Shares may trade at a discount or premium to net asset value. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the net asset value or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to net asset value, the shareholder may sustain losses if the shares are sold at a price that is less than the price paid by the shareholder for the shares. There may be times when the market price and the net asset value vary significantly. For example, in times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value. When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund's shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value.
- *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 may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. The value of an investment in the Fund's portfolio may fluctuate due to events or factors that affect markets generally or that affect a particular investment, industry or sector. The value of an investment in the Fund's portfolio may also be more volatile than the market as a whole. This volatility may affect the Fund's net asset value per share, including by causing it to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time. Events or financial circumstances affecting individual investments, industries or sectors may increase the volatility of the Fund.
- *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, financial, social and economic events (including, for example, military confrontations, war and terrorism) or diplomatic developments. Foreign (non-U.S.) securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks associated with foreign investments. International trade barriers or economic sanctions against foreign countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals may adversely affect the Fund's foreign holdings or exposures.

- *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. Active trading of securities may also increase the Fund's realized capital gains and losses, which may affect the taxes you pay as a Fund shareholder.
- *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 an investment 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. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly for a number of reasons, including the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad.
- *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.* Equity securities including 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.
- *Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk.* Unlike conventional ETFs, the Fund is not an index fund. The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. The NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.
- *Gap Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that a stock price or derived 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 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.
 - *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The consumer discretionary sector may be adversely affected by changes in the worldwide economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preference, exploration and production spending. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect

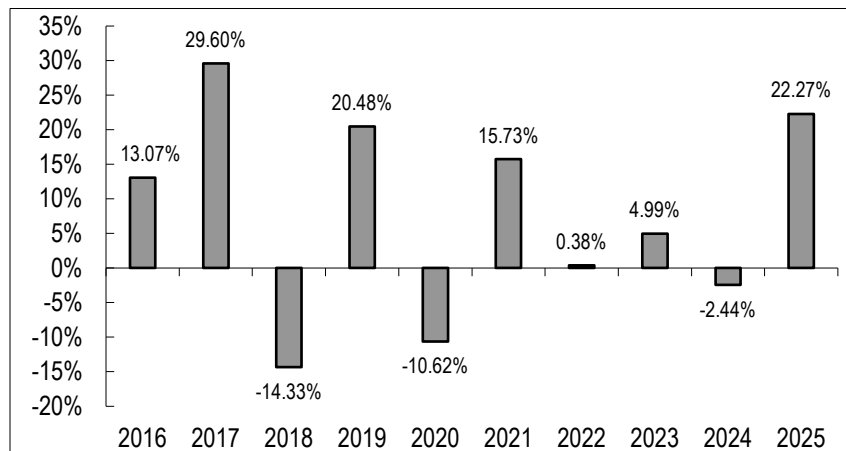
the global economy and, in turn, negatively affect companies in the consumer discretionary sector. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to COVID-19 and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff.

- *Consumer Staples Sector Risk.* The consumer staples sector may be affected by the regulation of various product components and production methods, commodity price volatility, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting consumer demand.
- *Industrials Sector Risk.* The industrials sector includes companies in the commercial and professional services and transportation industry groups, including companies engaged in the business of human capital management, business research and consulting, air freight and logistics, airlines, maritime shipping and transportation, railroads and trucking, transportation infrastructure, and aerospace and defense. The value of companies in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand related to their specific products or services and industrial sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and the introduction of new products. Global events and changes in government regulations, economic conditions and exchange rates may adversely affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. The industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors.
- *Materials Sector Risk.* Companies engaged in the production and distribution of basic materials may be adversely affected by changes in world events, political and economic conditions, environmental policies, import controls, competition, availability of resources and labor relations.
- *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.
- *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 operating expenses, including the management fees of unaffiliated funds in addition to those paid by the Fund. The risk of owning an investment company generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments held by such investment company. The Fund may also incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells shares of investment companies. In addition, an investment in an ETF are subject to the risks relating to the ETF structure, including that shares may trade above or below 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 or underlying managed index; and (5) a passively managed ETF may hold troubled securities.
- *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.
- *Money Market Fund Risk.* The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Certain money market mutual funds are not required to preserve the value of the Fund's investment at \$1.00 per share.
- *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.
- *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, less liquid and more likely to be adversely affected by poor economic or market conditions 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.

- **Trading Issues Risk.** Trading in Fund shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange’s “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund’s assets are small, the Fund does not have enough shareholders, or if the Fund is unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders.
- **Underlying Funds Risk.** The risk that the Fund’s investment performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective are directly related to the performance of the underlying funds in which it invests. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s investments in underlying funds will achieve their respective investment objectives. The Fund is subject to the risks of the underlying funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the underlying funds.
- **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. The Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The information may be provided by third parties that are believed to be reliable, but the information may not be accurate due to errors by such pricing sources, technological issues or otherwise. NAV calculation may also be impacted by operational risks arising from factors such as failures in systems and technology.

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 Fund has adopted the accounting history and performance of the predecessor mutual fund, the Conductor Global Equity Value Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund which was effective as of August 1, 2022 (the “Reorganization”). Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund had not yet commenced operations. The performance information shown in the bar chart below for the periods prior to August 1, 2022, is for the Predecessor Fund’s Class Y shares. In connection with the Reorganization, the other share classes of the Predecessor Fund were converted into Class Y shares prior to the effective date of the Reorganization. The performance information and figures shown below for periods prior to April 19, 2016, reflect the performance of the then-existing Class I shares, the oldest class of the Predecessor Fund which commenced operations on December 27, 2013. The performance figures for periods from December 27, 2013 to April 19, 2016, have not been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s current fees and expenses of Class Y shares of the Fund. If these returns had been adjusted, the performance information for the period would be higher than the returns shown based on differences in the classes’ fee and expense structures. The performance reflects fee waivers or expense limitations, if any, that were in effect during the periods presented. Returns in the bar chart and table for the Predecessor Fund have not been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s current fees and expenses. The annual returns bar chart demonstrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund and Predecessor Fund’s performance has varied from year to year. The performance table includes a comparison of the performance of the Fund and the Predecessor Fund over time to the performance of the MSCI All Country World Small/Mid (ACWI SMID) Value Index, which the Adviser believes better represents the Fund’s investment strategy. The performance table also compares the performance of the Fund and the Predecessor Fund over time to the performance of the MSCI All Country World Index, which serves as the Fund’s regulatory index and provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund does not seek to track the regulatory index. You should be aware that the Predecessor Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund, an exchange-traded fund, will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting conductoretfs.com or by calling 1-615-200-0057.

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



Highest Quarter:	12/31/2019	13.02%
Lowest Quarter:	03/31/2020	-29.46%

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For the year ended December 31, 2025)

Conductor Global Equity Value ETF	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Since Inception⁽¹⁾
Return before taxes	22.27%	7.79%	7.00%	5.81%
Return after taxes on Distributions	20.62%	7.02%	6.25%	5.19%
Return after taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	13.79%	6.02%	5.51%	4.58%
MSCI ACWI SMID Value Index⁽²⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.79%	9.01%	8.43%	6.89%
MSCI All Country World Index⁽³⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.34%	11.19%	11.72%	9.86%

- (1) The Predecessor Fund’s Class I shares commenced operations on December 27, 2013. The Predecessor Fund’s Class Y shares commenced operations on April 19, 2016. Date used to calculate performance since inception for the Fund and the indices is the commencement date of the Predecessor Fund’s Class I shares.
- (2) The MSCI ACWI SMID Value Index captures mid and small cap representation across 23 Developed Markets and 24 Emerging Markets countries. With 7,156 constituents, the index covers approximately 28% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions or other expense of investing.
- (3) The MSCI All Country World (MSCI ACWI) Index captures large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across 23 Developed Markets countries and 24 Emerging Markets countries. 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 presented in the table for the Predecessor Fund 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 Predecessor 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 (as the predecessor mutual fund) in 2013.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of 25,000 shares (each block of shares is called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

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

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

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

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies, including the Adviser, 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.