

# Redwood AlphaFactor<sup>®</sup> Tactical International Fund

## SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2026

Class N RWINX

Class I RWIIX

a series of Two Roads Shared Trust

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated March 1, 2026, as supplemented to date, 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://www.redwoodmutualfunds.com/funds/alphafactor-international>. You can also obtain these documents at no cost by calling 1-(888) 617-1444 or by sending an email request to [info@redwoodim.com](mailto:info@redwoodim.com).

**Investment Objective:** The Fund seeks to generate long-term total return with capital preservation as a secondary objective.

**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)	Class I
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) for Shares Held Less Than One Year (as a % of original purchase price)	None
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</b>	
Management Fees	0.90%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.36%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.30%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1.56%</b>
Expense Waiver <sup>(3)</sup>	(0.06)%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver</b>	<b>1.50%</b>

- (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 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. In addition, the fees and expenses shown in the table above and the Expense Example that follows include the Fund's share of the fees and expenses of an affiliated fund in which the Fund invests. However, to avoid charging duplicative fees, the Adviser voluntarily waives and/or reimburses the Fund's Management Fee with respect to the amount of its net assets invested in such underlying affiliated fund. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the amount waived and/or reimbursed by the Adviser with respect to investments in the underlying affiliated fund was 0.11%. The amount of this waiver/reimbursement will fluctuate depending on the Fund's daily allocations to the underlying affiliated fund.
- (3) 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, 2027, to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses after expense waiver and reimbursement (exclusive of any taxes, short selling expenses, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, indirect expenses, expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund may invest, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.20% of average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares. 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
<b>Class I</b>	\$153	\$487	\$844	\$1,851

**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, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 147% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies:** The Fund employs an investment approach designed to track the performance of the Adviser’s proprietary index, the Redwood AlphaFactor® Tactical International Index (the “International Index”). The International Index utilizes a quantitative, factor-based, investment methodology focused on large and middle capitalization common stocks of both developed and emerging markets outside of the United States, typically of companies with market capitalizations of greater than \$2 billion. The methodology selects stocks based on a number of characteristics that include, but are not limited to, net share count reduction, free cash flow growth, dividend yield, volatility and debt/asset ratios. The International Index is rebalanced to equal weight on a quarterly basis, and reconstituted on a yearly basis. The Fund will be invested in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of developed international markets and emerging market countries or investments that are economically tied to equity securities (i.e., derivatives) such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), equity options, swaps, convertible bonds and warrants. In seeking to track the performance of the International Index, the Fund will typically hold approximately 100 stocks in its portfolio. However, the Fund may be invested in more or less than 100 stocks at any given time and may use other equity linked securities in pursuit of its investment strategies.

The strategy used by the International Index also employs a multi-factor tactical risk management overlay that seeks to identify periods of above-average risk. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will be invested in securities of countries outside of the United States or in investments that are economically tied to such foreign securities. In response to adverse market conditions, the Fund, in tracking the International Index, may be invested for temporary, defensive purposes in money market instruments such as treasury bills, certificates of deposit and commercial paper and other short-term instruments, money market funds, and in short- and intermediate-term U.S. or foreign Treasury bond or bond funds. Such investments can either be direct or through investments in other investment companies, including open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund may also invest up to 15% if its assets in closed-end funds, including tender offer and interval funds, and in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The Fund may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated investment companies.

The Fund uses a “passive” or indexing approach to attempt to approximate the investment performance of the International Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the International Index. The Fund may hold securities that are not specific securities held by the International Index at all times in executing its replication strategy of attempting to produce returns that track the International Index. This replication strategy includes using equity swaps, index swaps, ADRs, and various other securities that are not securities within the International Index themselves. In addition, when equity derivatives such as equity swaps are used, the collateral for these swaps can be held in various fixed income instruments including but not limited to, cash, money markets, short to intermediate bonds, and short duration private debt. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular country, region, industry or group of industries to the extent that the International Index concentrates in a country, region, industry or group of industries. The Fund will use Solactive, AG as its index provider.

The Adviser anticipates that, generally, the Fund will hold all of the securities that comprise the International Index in approximate proportion to their weightings in the International Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those weightings. In these circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of securities in the International Index. There also may be instances in which the Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a security in the International Index, purchase securities not in the International Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in the International Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the International Index in anticipation of their removal from the International Index or purchase securities not represented in the International Index in anticipation of their addition to the International Index. The Fund may also, in order to comply with the tax diversification requirements of the Code, temporarily invest in securities not included in the International Index that are expected to be correlated with the securities included in its Index.

Given the Fund’s investment objective of attempting to track the performance of the International Index, the Fund does not follow traditional methods of active investment management, which may involve buying and selling securities based upon analysis of economic and market factors. Also, unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not attempt to outperform the International Index it tracks.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading.

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

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

- *Index Tracking Error Risk.* The performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund will not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times, may deviate from the relative weightings of the Index or may hold securities not included in the International Index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of market volatility or other unusual market conditions.
- *Rules Based Strategy Risk.* A rules-based investment strategy may not be successful on an ongoing basis or could contain unknown errors. In addition, the data used may be inaccurate or the computer programming used to create a rules-based investment strategy might contain one or more errors. Moreover, during periods of increased volatility or changing market conditions the commonality of portfolio holdings and similarities between strategies of rules-based managers may amplify losses.
- *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 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 securities may also 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.
- *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.
- *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, recessions, 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 equities markets, or adverse investor sentiment and political events affect the securities markets. U.S. and foreign stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility in the past and may do so again in the future. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact the securities market 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 distribution. 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.

- *Management Risk.* The Fund's investment strategies may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies. Management risk includes the risk that the quantitative model used by the Adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets. In addition, the Fund's tactical asset allocation strategy may be unsuccessful and may cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities while in a defensive position.
- *Active Trading Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover due to active and frequent trading will result in higher transaction and brokerage costs that may result in lower investment returns. 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.
- *Equity Risk.* Equity securities are susceptible to general market fluctuations, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change and unexpected trading activity among retail investors. Factors that may influence the price of equity securities include developments affecting a specific company or industry, or changing economic, political or market conditions.
- *Index Risk.* The Fund is substantially managed with a passive investment strategy, that attempts to track the performance of the International Index. As a result, the Fund expects to hold constituent securities of the International Index regardless of their current or projected performance, although the Fund may adopt a temporary defensive position in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions and may also hold securities not in the International Index. The Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of the Index. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund did not attempt to track the performance of the Index. The composition of an emerging market index generally will not weigh individual securities by investor protection considerations. Therefore, to the extent the Fund tracks an emerging market index, it could invest in companies that lack transparency and other investor protections. In addition, the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the International Index due to operating expenses, transaction costs, and cash flows.
- *Quantitative Investing Risk.* The value of securities or other investments selected using quantitative analysis can perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance. This may be as a result of the factors used in building the multifactor quantitative model, the weights placed on each factor, the accuracy of historical data supplied by third parties, and changing sources of market returns. There is no assurance that the models are complete or accurate, or representative of future market cycles, nor will they necessarily be beneficial to the Fund if they are accurate.
- *Cash Positions Risk.* The Fund may hold a significant position in cash and/or cash equivalent securities. When the Fund's investment in cash or cash equivalent securities 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.
- *Market Capitalization Risk.* The Fund's anticipated weighting towards larger-sized companies subjects the Fund to the risk that larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and that they may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes. Because the Fund may invest in companies of any size, its share price could be more volatile than a Fund that invests only in large companies. Small and medium-sized companies typically have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies.
- *Calculation Methodology Risk.* The Index relies on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Adviser, nor the Calculation Agent can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.

- *American Depositary Receipts Risk.* ADRs may involve many of the same risks as direct investments in foreign securities, including currency exchange fluctuations, less liquidity and more volatility, governmental regulations, and the potential for political and economic instability. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert ADRs into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related ADR.
- *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.
- *Derivatives Risk.* The derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest in order to better track the Index may be more volatile than other instruments and may be subject to unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited. The risks associated with investments in derivatives also include leverage, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Certain derivatives require the Fund to pledge cash or liquid securities as margin or collateral, a form of security deposit intended to protect against nonperformance of the derivative contract. The Fund may have to post additional margin or collateral if the value of the derivative position changes in a manner adverse to the Fund. Changes in the market value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. Changes in regulations relating to a fund’s use of derivatives and related instruments may make derivatives more costly, limit the availability of derivatives, or otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the Fund. In addition, if a derivative is being used for hedging purposes there can be no assurance given that each derivative position will achieve a perfect correlation with the security or currency against which it is being hedged, or that a particular derivative position will be available when sought by the portfolio manager.
- *Emerging Markets 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 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.
- *Fixed Income Securities Risk.* When the Fund invests in fixed income securities (or derivatives), the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities or derivatives owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund’s share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. New regulations applicable to, and changing business practices of, financial intermediaries that make markets in fixed income securities have resulted in less market making activity for certain fixed income securities, which may reduce the liquidity and may increase the volatility for such fixed income securities. Liquidity may decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. For example, a general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions for the Fund.
- *Foreign Custody Risk.* The 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 the 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.
- *Gap Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that a stock price or derivative value will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit from the investment. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price or derivative value to drop substantially from the previous day’s closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.

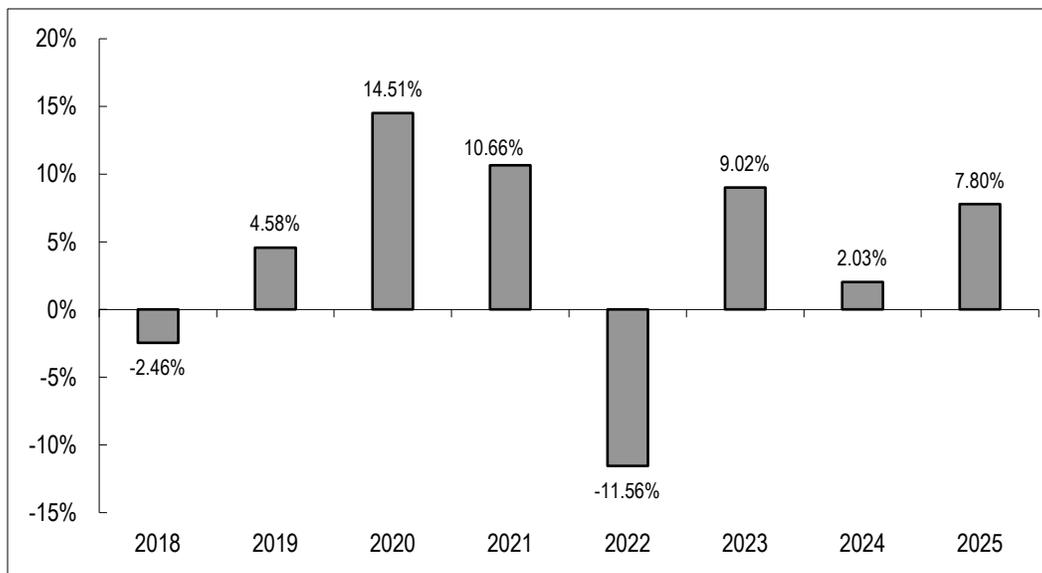
- *Geographic and Sector Risk.* The risk that if the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same geographic region or economic sector, an adverse economic, business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and 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 concentrated.
- *Sector Risk.* The risk that if the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same economic sector, an economic, business or political development or natural or other event, including war, terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crisis, adversely affecting that sector or region may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund's investments were not so concentrated. While the Fund may not concentrate in any one industry, the Fund may invest without limitation in a particular sector. Economic, legislative, or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect an entire sector. This may cause the Fund's NAV to fluctuate more than that of a fund that does not focus in a particular sector.
  - *Communications Sector Risk.* Companies in the communications services sector are subject to the risk that they will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions such as intense competition and changes in consumer preferences, and/or technological innovation and obsolescence of existing technology
  - *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics and consumer preferences. 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.
  - *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.
  - *Energy Sector Risk.* The energy sector is comprised of energy, industrial, consumer, infrastructure and logistics companies, and therefore will be susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory or other occurrences affecting that sector. The energy sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of energy sector investments may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. The energy markets have experienced significant volatility in recent periods, including a historic drop in crude oil and natural gas prices in April 2020 attributable to the significant decrease in demand for oil and other energy commodities as a result of the slowdown in economic activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as price competition among key oil-producing countries. Future pandemics could lead to reduced production and price volatility.
  - *Financials Sector Risk.* The financials sector includes companies in the banks, capital markets, diversified financials, and insurance industry groups. Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, changes in government regulations, economic conditions, and interest rates, credit rating downgrades, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The extent to which the Fund may invest in a company that engages in securities-related activities or banking is limited by applicable law. The impact of changes in capital requirements and recent or future regulation of any individual financial company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund
  - *Healthcare Sector Risk.* The healthcare sector may be affected by government regulations and government healthcare programs, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims, among other factors. Healthcare companies are subject to competitive forces that may result in price discounting
  - *Industrials Sector Risk.* The industrials sector is subject to risks related to general economic conditions, changes in interest rates, commodity and energy prices, and the pace of infrastructure and capital spending. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by manufacturing and supply chain disruptions, fluctuations in demand for transportation and logistics services, labor shortages and rising labor costs, and changes in government regulation and spending priorities (including defense spending). Many industrial companies are also exposed to risks associated with international trade, including tariffs, sanctions, and other barriers to trade, as well as currency fluctuations and geopolitical events. In addition, industrial companies may be subject to significant competition and rapid technological change, and may be affected by product liability claims, environmental liabilities, and catastrophic events such as natural disasters.

- *Information Technology Sector Risk.* The information technology sector is subject to risks related to rapid technological change, product obsolescence, short product cycles, and intense competition. Technology companies may be adversely affected by the introduction of new products and services, changing consumer preferences, and the failure to successfully innovate. These companies may face risks associated with cyber-attacks, data breaches, and other information security incidents, as well as system failures and disruptions in technology infrastructure. Technology companies may also be affected by intellectual property disputes, litigation, evolving privacy and data protection laws and regulations, and restrictions on cross-border data flows. Many technology companies rely on global supply chains and third-party vendors and may be impacted by supply shortages, increased costs, and geopolitical or trade-related disruptions.
- *Materials Sector Risk.* The materials sector is subject to risks related to commodity price volatility, changes in demand from global economic cycles, and the availability and cost of raw materials. Companies in the materials sector may be adversely affected by inflation, fluctuations in energy prices, and changes in interest rates, as well as supply chain constraints and transportation disruptions. Materials companies may also face significant environmental, health, and safety risks and liabilities, including costs associated with compliance with environmental regulations, remediation, and litigation. In addition, the materials sector may be negatively impacted by trade restrictions, tariffs, and other geopolitical events, as well as competition and technological changes that affect production methods and end-market demand.
- *Real Estate Sector Risk.* The real estate sector is subject to risks related to declines in property values, adverse economic conditions, and changes in interest rates. Real estate companies and real estate-related investments may be adversely affected by rising interest rates, tightening credit conditions, refinancing risk, and reduced access to capital, which can increase borrowing costs and depress property valuations. Real estate investments may be affected by changes in occupancy rates, tenant defaults, rental income levels, and the supply of and demand for properties. In addition, real estate companies may be subject to risks associated with environmental conditions and liabilities, natural disasters, climate-related events, and changes in zoning or land-use regulations. Real estate companies may also be impacted by regional economic conditions, demographic trends, and shifts in work or shopping patterns (including increased remote work and e-commerce).
- *Utilities Sector Risk.* The utilities sector is subject to risks related to changes in interest rates, regulation, and the costs of providing services. Utilities companies may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, including rate-setting and environmental requirements, as well as increased competition due to deregulation or technological developments. Utilities companies can be sensitive to rising interest rates because they often carry significant debt and may be perceived as income-oriented investments. The utilities sector may also be affected by fuel and energy costs, supply disruptions, infrastructure failures, and catastrophic events such as storms, wildfires, droughts, or other natural disasters. In addition, utilities companies may face risks related to climate change, increased capital expenditures to modernize infrastructure, and liabilities arising from accidents or service interruptions.
- *Investment Companies Risk.* When a Fund invests in other investment companies (including open-end mutual funds, closed-end funds or ETFs), it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the other investment company's operating expenses, including the management fees of unaffiliated funds in addition to those paid by the Fund. The risk of owning an investment company generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments held by the investment company. The Fund will be indirectly exposed to the risks of the portfolio assets held by the other investment company which may include, but is not limited to, those of, debt securities, real estate industry or other sectors, mortgage loans and participations and illiquid securities. A Fund may also incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells shares of investment companies. An exchange-traded closed-end fund's or an ETF's shares could trade at a significant premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV).
- *Leveraging Risk.* To the extent the Fund uses leveraging techniques, its net asset value may be more volatile because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of changes in interest rates and any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's investments. Leverage risk is created when an investment exposes the Fund to a level of risk that exceeds the amount invested. The use of certain derivatives may increase leveraging risk and adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount paid for the derivative. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Fund to be more volatile and small changes in the value of the underlying instrument may produce disproportionate losses to the Fund. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of a Fund's other risks. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations, to meet additional margin or collateral or regulatory requirements resulting in increased volatility of returns. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged.

- *Liquidity Risk.* Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. Liquidity risk may be magnified in an environment of rising interest rates or widening credit spreads in which investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In stressed markets, certain types of securities may suffer periods of illiquidity if they are disfavored by the market. These risks may increase during periods of market turmoil, such as that experienced in 2020 with COVID-19, and could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for investments as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale and other factors. For example, with respect to the Fund's investment in closed-end interval or tender offer funds, there may not be a secondary market for the shares and limited liquidity is provided only through the Fund's regular or other board approved repurchase offers. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to sell all of the shares it desires in a repurchase offer. Securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign securities, or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.
- *Money Market Instrument Risk.* The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund. Recently, the SEC proposed amendments to money market fund rules that are intended to address potential systemic risks associated with money market funds and to improve transparency for money market fund investors. The money market fund reforms may impact the structure, operations and return potential of the money market funds in which the Fund invests.
- *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, such as higher transactional and brokerage costs, that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.
- *Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") Risk.* There is risk that investments in REITs will make a Fund more susceptible to risks associated with the ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. REITs may be less diversified than other pools of securities, may have lower trading volumes and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than the overall securities markets. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation, interest rate risks (especially mortgage REITS), liquidity risk, and the possibility of failing to qualify for special tax treatment under the Code.
- *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.
- *U.S. Government Securities Risk.* The U.S. government is not obligated to provide financial support to its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. Certain U.S. government securities purchased by the Fund may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. It is possible that the issuers of such securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. Additionally, the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market values of their securities, which may fluctuate.
- *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.
- *Volatility Risk.* The Fund's investments may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. The value of an investment in the Fund's portfolio may fluctuate due to events or factors that affect industries, sectors or 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.

**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. The performance table includes a comparison of the performance of the Fund over time to the performance of a broad-based market index. You should be aware 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 <https://www.redwoodmutualfunds.com/> or by calling 1-855-RED-FUND (733-3863).

**Performance Bar Chart For Calendar Year Ended December 31st:**



Highest Quarter: 12/31/2020 15.60%  
 Lowest Quarter: 06/20/2022 -10.42%

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

<b>Class I Shares</b>	<b>One Year</b>	<b>Five Years</b>	<b>Since Inception<sup>(1)</sup></b>
Class I Return before taxes	7.80%	3.25%	4.11%
Class I Return after taxes on Distributions	4.70%	0.42%	1.91%
Class I Return after taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.06%	1.41%	2.32%
<b>Redwood AlphaFactor® Tactical International Index<sup>(2)</sup></b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	14.00%	6.65%	7.76%
<b>MSCI AC World Index ex-USA<sup>(3)</sup></b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	32.28%	7.91%	6.94%

- (1) The inception date of the Fund is November 2, 2017.
- (2) The Redwood AlphaFactor® Tactical International Index, the Fund Adviser's proprietary index, utilizes a quantitative, factor-based, investment methodology focused on large and middle capitalization stocks of both developed and emerging markets outside of the U.S. typically of companies with market capitalizations of greater than \$2 billion. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses of investing.
- (3) The Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Index ex-USA. (MSCI ACWI ex-USA.) is a market-capitalization-weighted index maintained by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI). It is designed to provide a broad measure of stock performance throughout the world, with the exception of U.S.-based companies. The MSCI All Country World Index ex-U.S.A. includes both developed and emerging markets. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses 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:** Redwood Investment Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

**Portfolio Manager:** The Fund is jointly managed by Michael Messinger, Portfolio Manager and Managing Partner of Redwood, Richard Duff, Portfolio Manager and Managing Partner of Redwood, and Michael Cheung, Portfolio Manager and Managing Partner of Redwood. Messrs. Messinger, Duff, and Cheung have managed the Fund since its inception in November 2017.

**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 1-855-RED-FUND (733-3863), 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
I	\$2,500	\$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.