



REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT
SERVICES GROUP, LLC

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

June 28, 2017

REMS INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE VALUE-OPPORTUNITY FUND
INSTITUTIONAL SHARES* (Ticker: REIFX)
PLATFORM SHARES (Ticker: REIYX)
Z SHARES (Ticker: REIZX)

* Prior to June 28, 2017, Institutional Shares were named Founders Shares.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at www.theworldfundstrust.com. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 800-673-0550. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated June 28, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

FUND SUMMARY – REMS International Real Estate Value-Opportunity Fund

Investment Objective

The REMS International Real Estate Value-Opportunity Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve long-term capital growth and current income through a portfolio of securities of publicly traded real estate companies located outside the U.S. that may include REITs, real estate operating companies and other publicly traded companies whose asset base is primarily real estate.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. **Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Z Shares which are not reflected in the Example below.**

Shareholder Transaction Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)			
	Institutional Shares	Platform Shares	Z Shares
Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed on shares held less than ninety (90) days)	2.00%	2.00%	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
	Institutional Shares	Platform Shares	Z Shares
Management Fee	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	--	0.25%	--
Other Expenses			
Shareholder Services Plan	0.03%	0.03%	--
Other Expenses	<u>0.53%</u>	<u>0.53%</u>	<u>0.53%</u>
Total Other Expenses	<u>0.56%</u>	<u>0.56%</u>	<u>0.53%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>1.56%</u>	<u>1.81%</u>	<u>1.53%</u>

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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Shares	\$159	\$493	\$850	\$1,856
Platform Shares	\$184	\$569	\$980	\$2,127
Z Shares	\$156	\$483	\$834	\$1,824

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 40.15% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund pursues its Value, Yield-Advantage strategy (as described in more detail below) through investment in international public real estate securities, which may include equity REITs, mortgage REITs, REIT preferreds, and other publicly traded companies whose primary business is in the real estate industry. This strategy may lead to investment in smaller capitalization companies (under \$1B). The composition of the portfolio does not seek to mimic equity REIT indices.

Under normal conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry outside of the United States. Equity securities can consist of common stocks such as REITs, real estate operating companies and real estate exposed companies. Securities can also

include rights or warrants to purchase common stocks, securities convertible into common stocks where the conversion feature represents, in the Adviser's view, a significant element of a security's value, and preferred stocks.

For purposes of the Fund's investment policies, a company principally engaged in the real estate industry is one that derives at least 50% of its revenues from the ownership, construction, financing, management or sale of commercial or residential real estate or has at least 50% of its assets in such real estate businesses. These include securities issued by real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or comparable foreign structures, and real estate operating companies. A domestic REIT is generally not taxed on income distributed to shareholders so long as it meets certain tax related requirements, including the requirement that it distribute substantially all of its taxable income to its shareholders. REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. The Fund may invest in equity REITs and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling property that has appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs generate revenue from interest earned on mortgage loans.

Other countries have adopted, or are considering, similar structures whereby such companies would not be subject to corporate income tax in their respective home countries as long as certain similar tax requirements are met, including the distribution of a significant percentage of their net income to shareholders. To the extent the Fund invests in REITs and real estate partnerships, the Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income to investors because most REIT and real estate partnership distributions come from mortgage interest and rents. As such, the Fund's distributions may be taxed at the ordinary income rate rather than qualifying for the rate applicable to qualified dividends.

The Fund does not invest in real estate directly. The majority of the Fund's assets will normally be invested in the securities of companies located in countries other than the United States, although these companies may have investments that provide exposure to the U.S. or Canadian real estate industry. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries, but does not expect to invest greater than 30% of assets in such securities. For purposes of the foregoing investment strategies, the Fund considers an issuer to be located in a particular country based on where the issuer is domiciled, where it maintains its headquarters (or primary base of operations) or where its securities are registered and/or traded.

In selecting Fund investments, the Adviser employs its Value, Yield-Advantage investment process, which seeks to invest Fund assets in companies whose

underlying real estate assets are trading at a discount to their private market value (i.e., the value of the ownership interested held by a private owner as opposed to a publicly traded company). In selecting Fund investments, the strategy also seeks to find above average dividend yield and strong free cash flow. The Adviser screens its universe of real estate securities for a number of proprietary valuation, income, and balance sheet metrics to identify candidates for investment. This process is combined with in-depth industry and company-specific research to narrow the investment options for the Fund. The Fund may invest in companies without regard to their market capitalization. The Fund's strategy is an all-cap strategy which means that investments are not made based on securities in REIT indices or benchmarks. The Fund's investment process is indifferent to index weightings which generally results in a portfolio that is differentiated by company names and percentage exposures. The portfolio of securities in which the Fund invests will normally represent a broad range of geographic regions, property types and tenants. The Fund is non-diversified which means it may hold a smaller number of positions than a fund that is diversified.

In executing its investment strategy, the Fund may use leverage, *i.e.*, borrow money for investing, for the purpose of enhancing returns and meeting operating expenses and redemption requests while maintaining investment capacity. When the Fund borrows, it will maintain varying levels of leverage depending on factors such as the price of a particular security relative to the underlying real estate associated with that security and the returns of the security relative to the interest expense of the Fund. The amount of leverage may not exceed 33-1/3% of the Fund's total assets (including the amount of the borrowings but reduced by any liabilities not constituting borrowings). The Adviser is most likely to employ the use of leverage during periods when dividend yields from the Fund's investments are in excess of the cost to borrow, and when the Adviser believes that the securities are trading at a discount to their underlying real estate value. Notwithstanding this expectation, the Fund will not use leverage, or will use leverage to a lesser extent, if the Adviser anticipates that leveraged assets in the Fund would result in lower returns to shareholders. The Adviser may also purchase securities for which there is a limited liquid market or companies with limited operating histories.

The Fund may also utilize leverage by taking short positions totaling up to 30% of the Fund's total assets. The Adviser would be most likely to use shorting to protect accumulated unrealized gains, or to take advantage of special situations where an individual investment's fundamental outlook is believed poor relative to its current valuation. The Adviser may short either individual securities and/or index funds to pursue these strategies.

The Fund may engage in various investments such as put and call options on foreign currencies, foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency futures contracts,

and foreign currency swaps for the purpose of hedging the Fund's foreign currency risk. The Fund may use interest rate swaps and futures contracts (such as Treasury futures) to hedge against interest rate risk.

While both leverage and shorting are permitted, neither is required to execute the Fund's Value, Yield-Advantage investment process. The Fund is long-biased.

Although the Fund intends to invest primarily in equity securities, the Fund may hold for extended periods of time a significant portion of its assets in cash or cash-equivalents like money market funds, certificates of deposit and short-term debt obligations, either due to pending investments or when investment opportunities are limited.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed and you may lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. It has been designed to provide exposure to the real estate industry and is typically used in conjunction with a variety of other investments to provide investors with a full and appropriate asset allocation. The value of your investment will go up and down, which means you could lose money when you sell your shares.

Stock Market Risk. Stock prices in general rise and fall as a result of investors' perceptions of the market as a whole. If the stock market drops in value, the value of the Fund's portfolio investments is also likely to decrease in value. The increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's investments, in percentage terms, may be more or less than the increase or decrease in the value of the market.

Real Estate Market Risk. Since the Fund concentrates its assets in the real estate industry, your investment in the Fund involves many of the risks of investing directly in real estate such as declining real estate values, changing economic conditions, changing interest rates, risks related to general and local economic conditions, dependency on management skill, heavy cash flow dependency, possible lack of availability of mortgage funds, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems, liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems, casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, changes in neighborhood values and the appeal of properties to tenants, and changes in the tax laws.

REIT Risks. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are

not diversified, are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and self-liquidation. REITs are also subject to the possibilities of failing to qualify for tax free pass-through of income under the Code and failing to maintain their exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses incurred by REITs in which the Fund invests in addition to the expenses incurred directly by the Fund. Investments in REITS also involve the following risks: limited financial resources, infrequent or limited trading, and abrupt or erratic price movements.

To the extent the Fund invests in foreign REITs, its distributions may be subject to withholding tax. The distributions the Fund receives from REITs generally will be taxable as ordinary income (to the extent they come from mortgage interest and rents), rather than qualifying for the lower rate on qualified dividends. Thus, an investment in the Fund may not be suitable for taxable entities.

Interest Rate Risk. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. In contrast, as interest rates on adjustable rate mortgage loans are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investment in such loans will gradually align themselves to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed rate obligations.

Foreign Investment Risk/Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies due to: smaller markets; differing reporting, accounting, and auditing standards; nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation; foreign currency fluctuations, currency blockage, or replacement; sovereign solvency considerations; less liquid and more volatile exchanges and/or markets; or political changes or diplomatic developments. Foreign investment risks may be greater in developing and emerging markets than in developed markets. An emerging market is considered to be a market that is in a transitional phase of its economic development and in the process of building liquid equity, debt and foreign exchange markets.

Foreign Currency Risk. Although the Fund will report its net asset value (NAV) and pay dividends in U.S. dollars, foreign securities often are purchased with and make any dividend and interest payments in foreign currencies. Therefore, the Fund's NAV could decline solely as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, particularly if the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in foreign securities or other assets denominated in currencies not tightly pegged to the U.S. dollar.

Investment in Smaller Companies Risk. The Fund may be focused on smaller companies (those companies with a market capitalization of less than \$1 billion). Smaller real estate company stocks can be more volatile and speculative than, and perform differently from, larger real estate company stocks. Smaller companies tend to have limited resources, product, and market share and are dependent on a smaller management group than larger companies. As a result, their share prices tend to fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Their shares may also trade less frequently and in limited volume, making them potentially less liquid. The prices of small company stocks may fall regardless of trends in the broader market.

Leverage Risk. The amount of borrowings from banks, including the rates at which the Fund can borrow in particular and other forms of leverage (e.g., short selling – see Short Sales Risk below), will affect the performance of the Fund. Leveraging the Fund exaggerates changes in the value and in the yield of the Fund’s portfolio. This may result in greater volatility of the net asset value of the shares. To the extent the income or capital appreciation derived from securities purchased with monies received from leverage is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage; the Fund’s return would be lower than if leverage had not been used.

Short Sales Risk. The Fund may engage in short sales of securities and index funds in executing its investment strategy. Short sales may occur if the Adviser determines an event is likely to have a downward impact on the market price of a company’s securities. Such practices can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the impact of adverse price movements on the Fund’s portfolio. Short sales may involve substantial risk and leverage. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as “covering” the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. The Fund may also cover its short positions by segregating an amount of the cash or liquid securities on its records equal to the market price of the securities sold short.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will concentrate its investments in real estate companies and other publicly traded companies whose asset base is primarily real estate. As such, the Fund will be subject to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate including those noted above under “Real Estate Market Risk.”

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is non-diversified and takes larger positions in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. The change in the value of a single stock in the Fund’s portfolio may have a greater impact on the Fund’s net asset value than it would on a diversified fund. The Fund’s share price may fluctuate more than the share price of a comparable diversified fund.

Investment Style Risk. The Fund pursues a “value style” of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company’s earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. In light of the Fund’s investment strategies, this approach to investing focuses on the value of the underlying real estate assets of the issuers in which the Fund may invest, or the dividend yield rate or free cash flow of such issuers. If the Adviser’s assessment of a company’s value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, value investing can result in holding portfolios of securities that continue to be undervalued by the markets for long periods of time, thus preventing realization of what the Adviser believes to be the value of the position.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities combine features of both fixed income and equity. Preferred securities tend to perform more like traditional fixed income securities because regular income distributions are the principal source of return, as opposed to capital appreciation. Therefore, prices of preferred securities can rise or fall depending on interest rates. Adverse changes in the credit quality of the issuer may negatively impact the market value of the securities. The securities may be redeemed beginning on their call date, or at any time following a special event (i.e., a change in tax law that adversely affects the company with regard to the securities). If called, holders may face a reinvestment decision at lower future rates. Certain events can impact a preferred security issuer’s financial situation and ability to make timely payments to shareholders, including economic, political, legal, or regulatory changes and natural disasters. Event risk is unpredictable and can significantly impact preferred security holders since they are paid after bondholders. Also, in the event of a sale or privatization of a company, its preferred shares may be negatively impacted.

Currency and Interest Rate Hedging Risk. The Fund may utilize put and call options for the purpose of hedging the Fund’s foreign currency risk. Options are a type of derivative instrument. The value of derivatives may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. For some derivatives, it is possible to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative. If the Fund uses derivatives, such as options, to “hedge” the risk of its portfolio, it is possible that the hedge may not succeed. Imperfect correlation between the options and securities markets may detract from the effectiveness or efficiency of the attempted hedging.

The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (that is, the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire premium invested in the call option. The seller (writer) of a put

option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing his entire premium invested in the put option.

By investing in options, the Fund may be subject to the risk of counterparty default, as well as the potential for unlimited loss.

The Fund may engage in currency transactions with counterparties in order to hedge the value of portfolio holdings denominated in particular currencies. Currency transactions may include foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency swaps and foreign currency futures contracts. While futures contracts generally are liquid investments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund may not be able to close out a position in a futures contract at a time that is advantageous. The price of futures can be highly volatile; using them could lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund's investment in such contracts. Currency hedging can result in losses to the Fund if the currency being hedge fluctuates to a degree or in a direction that is not anticipated.

The market price of the Fund's investments will change in response to changes in interest rates and other factors. Generally, when interest rates rise, the values of fixed-income instruments fall, and vice versa. In typical interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term fixed-income instruments generally fluctuate more than the prices of shorter-term fixed-income instruments as interest rates change. In addition, a fund with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a fund with a shorter average portfolio duration. A fund with a negative average portfolio duration may decline in value as interest rates decrease. Most high yield investments pay a fixed rate of interest and are therefore vulnerable to inflation risk. The obligor of a fixed-income instrument may not be able or willing to pay interest or to repay principal when due in accordance with the terms of the associated agreement.

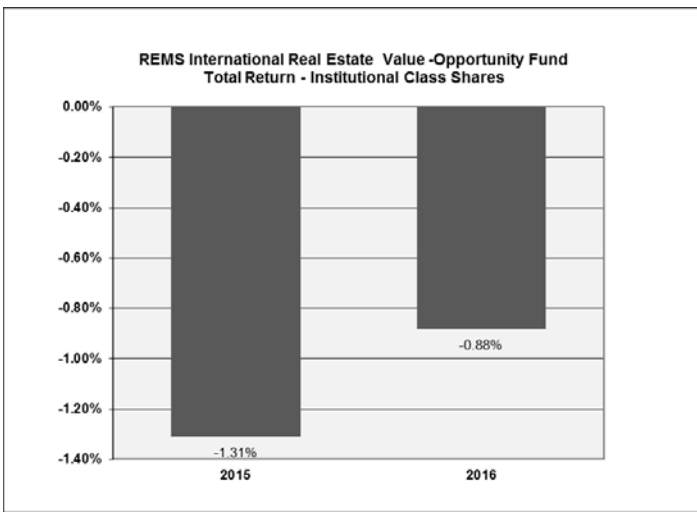
The Fund may utilize interest rate swaps and futures contracts (such as Treasury futures) to hedge against interest rate risk. To the extent the Fund uses Treasury futures, it is exposed to the additional volatility in comparison to investing directly in U.S. Treasury bonds. Futures can be less liquid and involve the risk that anticipated treasury rate movements will not be accurately predicted.

The risks associated with the instruments in this section may be significant. The utilization of these types of instruments can magnify losses more than other types of investments. The extent of losses to which the Fund may be exposed as a result of its use of these derivative instruments is not limited.

Performance History

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at www.theworldfundstrust.com or by calling toll-free 800-673-0550.

The following bar chart shows the Fund's annual returns for the Institutional Shares (*previously Founders Shares*) of the Fund as of December 31, 2016. The performance of the Fund's Platform Shares and Z Shares would have been different because the expenses of those Classes differ.



During the periods shown in the bar chart, the Institutional Class Shares' (*previously Founders Shares*) highest return for a calendar quarter was 7.22% (quarter ending 9/30/2016) and the Institutional Class Shares' lowest return for a calendar quarter was -5.82% (quarter ending 9/30/2015). The quarterly return for the most recent quarter ended March 31, 2017 was 8.76%.

Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2016*

The table below shows how average annual total returns of the Fund's Institutional Class shares compared to those of the Fund's benchmark. The table also presents the impact of taxes on the Fund's Institutional Class Shares. After-tax returns are 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Institutional Shares	1 Year	Since Inception (3/19/2014)
Return Before Taxes	-0.88%	-0.41%
Return After Taxes		
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-1.09%	-0.76%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-0.33%	-0.30%
NAREIT Global ex U.S. Equity Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	1.18%	0.94%

* The Fund's Platform Shares and Z Shares were not available for purchase for the period ended December 31, 2016.

Investment Adviser

Real Estate Management Services Group, LLC, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund's portfolio managers are:

Edward W. Turville, CFA - Managing Director, has been a Portfolio Manager to the Fund since its inception in March 2014.

John Webster – President, has been a Portfolio Manager to the Fund since its inception in March 2014.

Quentin Velleley, CFA – Senior Vice President, has been a Portfolio Manager to the Fund since its inception in March 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the Fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the Fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the Fund. The minimum initial purchase or exchange into Institutional Shares of the Fund is \$50,000; \$2,500 for Platform Shares; and \$100,000 for Z Shares. Subsequent investments must be in amounts of \$5,000 or more for Institutional Shares; \$100 or more for Platform Shares; and \$5,000 or more for Z Shares. The Fund may waive minimums for purchases or exchanges through employer-sponsored retirement plans. The Fund's shares are redeemable on any business day by contacting your financial adviser, or by written request to the Fund, by telephone, or by wire transfer.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account, in which case you will generally be taxed upon withdrawal of monies from the tax-deferred arrangement.

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 distributor 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 financial intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.