

STRATEGIC

GLOBAL LONG/SHORT FUND

PROSPECTUS

January 29, 2018

Class A Shares Ticker: SGFAX

Class C Shares Ticker: SGFZX

This prospectus describes the Strategic Global Long/Short Fund. The Fund is authorized to offer two classes of shares.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The primary investment objective of the Strategic Global Long/Short Fund (the “Fund”) is to provide long term capital appreciation and income generation. A secondary objective is to seek to preserve capital in down markets.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section “Distribution Arrangements” of this prospectus and in the section “Distribution” in the Fund’s statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A Shares	Class C Shares
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.00%	None
Maximum deferred sales charges (load) (as a percentage of the NAV at time of purchase)	None ⁽¹⁾	2.00%
Redemption Fee (if redeemed within 60 days of purchase as a percentage of amount redeemed)	2.00 %	2.00%
Exchange Fee	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fee	1.10%	1.10%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	0.25%	1.00%
Other Expenses	2.36%	2.36%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	3.71%	4.46%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ⁽²⁾	(1.76%)	(1.76%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) ⁽²⁾	1.95%	2.70%

⁽¹⁾ With respect to certain purchases made without the imposition of a sales charge at the time of purchase, you may be charged a 1.00% redemption fee on Class A Shares if you redeem your shares within one year after you purchase them.

⁽²⁾ Strategic Asset Management, Ltd. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of interest, distribution fees pursuant to Rule 12b-1 Plans, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions, dividend expenses on short sales, and other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business)

do not exceed 1.70% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Adviser may not terminate this expense limitation agreement prior to January 31, 2019. Each waiver or reimbursement of an expense by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within the three fiscal years following the fiscal year in which the expense was incurred, provided that the Fund is able to make the repayment without exceeding the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver or reimbursement and at the time the waiver or reimbursement is recouped.

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. The effect of the Adviser's agreement to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses is only reflected in the first year of each example shown below. 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
Class A Shares	\$688	\$1,424	\$2,179	\$4,153
Class C Shares	\$473	\$1,191	\$2,118	\$4,481

If you did not redeem your shares, your cost for the one-year period would be:

Share Class	1 Year
Class C Shares	\$273

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 Fund's most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 256.93% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in equity securities of U.S. and foreign companies. The Fund has a flexible investment strategy and may invest in equity securities regardless of market capitalization (small, medium, or large) and style (growth or value). The Fund invests in value equity securities, which is buying equity securities that appear to be undervalued. The Fund also invests in growth equity securities; an investment strategy that emphasizes buying equity securities of companies whose potential for growth of capital and earnings is expected to be above average. These securities include common and preferred stocks, rights and warrants, and securities

convertible into equity securities. The Fund will normally be invested in at least three countries (one of which may be the United States) and will invest at least 40% of its net assets either long or short in securities of foreign companies (including depository receipts). For these purposes, “foreign companies” are firms that are organized or generate a majority (greater than 50%) of their revenue outside the United States, or otherwise expose the assets of the Fund to the economic fortunes and risks of countries other than the United States, or securities of issuers that are organized under the laws of a foreign country (e.g., through the use of derivatives or investments in other investment companies as described below). The Fund may invest in the securities of issuers located in emerging market countries. The Fund considers an “emerging market country” to be one whose economy or markets are generally considered to be emerging or developing.

The Fund’s portfolio is constructed by taking long positions in companies that Strategic Asset Management, Ltd. (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, believes are undervalued and sells short the securities that the Adviser believes are overvalued (i.e., short positions). A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a borrowed security (i.e., one that it does not own). When the Fund takes a long position with respect to a particular security, the Fund purchases a security with the expectation that the price of the security will appreciate in the future. When the Fund sells securities short, the Fund takes a position with respect to that security that reflects its expectation that the price of the security will decline in the future.

On the long side, the Adviser uses a “top-down” approach in choosing positions. We begin with a macroeconomic overview to identify countries, sectors and industries we believe offer opportunities. We analyze macroeconomic indicators, emphasizing the social, political and monetary conditions to better understand the financial and associated risks. Next, we perform technical analysis to determine the price history of securities along with time and volume information. Then we perform fundamental analysis looking for companies with strong business fundamentals and growth prospects, companies capable of generating cash flow and that are undervalued relative to their peers. The Adviser may consider companies within industries with a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on companies for “short” positions that it believes have less attractive or deteriorating growth prospects, cash flow streams, investor interest, and may underperform the overall equity market, but always taking into account, securities that are difficult to short due to size and low liquidity and eliminates short positions with risk profiles the Adviser considers unattractive. These companies could have high leverage or poor earnings quality. The Adviser also will look at the industry where a company belongs and if it is a declining industry will consider using short positions. With respect to the long positions, this means that, depending on the Adviser’s overall outlook of market, economic and other conditions, the Fund could at any given time have more than 100% of its net assets in long positions (i.e., the Fund’s portfolio is leveraged). With respect to the short positions, this means that, depending on the Adviser’s overall outlook of market, economic and other conditions, the Fund could at any given time borrow securities in an amount of up to 40% of the Fund’s net assets and sell them with the view that the value of those positions will decline.

The Fund intends to maintain a net long exposure; however, under certain circumstances such as poor market conditions, high market valuations, economic turmoil or crisis, the short positions may be close to or surpass the size of the overall long position. The Adviser expects that the Fund's long positions may range from 100% to 140% and its short positions may range from 0% to 40%.

The Fund uses derivatives and other leveraged instruments to increase and decrease its exposure to equities. The Fund may hold long and short positions in derivatives in order to manage risk or amplify returns. The Adviser will primarily use options to generate income from equity securities by writing "covered calls." The Adviser anticipates that covered calls will be used not only to increase income but also to reduce risk in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund may use puts to manage risk on long equity positions or to acquire stock under certain market conditions. Additionally, the Fund may use derivatives such as forward foreign currency contracts for hedging foreign currency exposure that means that they may be used when the Adviser seeks to protect the Fund's investments from currency fluctuations.

The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), and real estate operating companies. The Fund may invest directly in currencies. The Fund may invest in securities denominated in any currency.

While the Fund will invest primarily in equity securities of U.S. and foreign companies, it may also invest in fixed income securities for both capital appreciation and income generation. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities with remaining maturities of up to ten years, including investment grade and high-yield (or "junk") corporate bonds, and foreign sovereign and foreign agency debt; money market instruments; ETFs that trade on U.S. and other exchanges and seek to track the performance of securities indices for the markets, sectors, and industries in which the Fund may invest directly; shares of other investment funds (to the extent permitted by applicable law); and other investments, like CDs and fixed-income linked structured notes, that the Adviser believes are likely to help the Fund achieve its investment objective. The Fund will not invest in junk bonds rated below B- by any of the credit rating agencies.

The Adviser may sell or reduce the Fund's position in a security (i) when it approaches the Adviser's estimate of its fair value, (ii) when its economic fundamentals have deteriorated, or (iii) when the facts surrounding the reason to originally put the security in the Fund's portfolio have changed.

Principal Risks

Risk is inherent in all investing. A summary description of the principal risks of investing in the Fund is mentioned below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose part or all of your investment in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. *Market Risk*

of Equity Securities. By investing in stocks, the Fund may expose you to a sudden decline in the share price of a particular portfolio holding or to an overall decline in the stock market due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, the Fund's equity investments may underperform particular sectors of a given market or the equity market as a whole. The value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate daily and cyclically based on movements in the stock market and the activities of individual companies in the Fund's portfolio.

Risks of Other Equity Securities. Most convertible securities are subject to the risks and price fluctuations of the underlying stock. They may be subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Some convertible preferred stocks have a conversion or call feature that allows the issuer to redeem the stock before the conversion date, which could diminish the potential for capital appreciation on the investment. The fixed dividend rate of preferred stocks may cause their prices to behave more like those of debt securities. If interest rates rise, the value of preferred stock having a fixed dividend rate tends to fall. Preferred stock generally ranks behind debt securities in claims for dividends and assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The price of a warrant does not necessarily move parallel to the price of the underlying security and is generally more volatile than that of the underlying security. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a shorter duration. The market for rights or warrants may be very limited and it may be difficult to sell them promptly at an acceptable price. Rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Market Risk of Fixed Income Securities. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities. These risks may be greater in the current market environment because certain interest rates are near historically low levels. 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. The Fund's debt security investments may underperform particular sectors of the debt market or the debt market as a whole. 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.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investment risks include foreign security risk, foreign currency risk and foreign sovereign risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social

conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). Unsponsored ADRs involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply and the issuing bank will recover shareholder distribution costs from changes in share prices and payment of dividends.

Foreign Sovereign Risk. Foreign governments rely on taxes and other revenue sources to pay interest and principal on their debt obligations. The payment of principal and interest on these obligations may be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including economic results within the foreign country, changes in interest and exchange rates, changes in debt ratings, changing political sentiments, legislation, policy changes, a limited tax base or limited revenue sources, natural disasters, or other economic or credit problems.

Emerging Market Risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have less government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

Currency Risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation.

Small-Cap, Mid-Cap and Micro-Cap Company Risk. The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions. Investments in micro-capitalization companies are subject to many of the same risks associated with investments in small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies, although to a greater degree given they are generally much smaller size. Investment in small, mid-sized and micro-capitalization company stocks can be volatile and cause the value of the Fund's investments to go up and down, sometimes abruptly or dramatically.

Large-Cap Company Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

REIT Risk. REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. 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. 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 indirectly 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, most of its distributions 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.

Real Estate Operating Companies. The Fund may invest in real estate operating companies ("REOCs"), which are publicly traded real estate companies that have not elected to be taxed as REITs. Reasons for not making that election may include: (a) a REOC may carry forward net operating losses; (b) a REOC may operate lines of businesses that generate income and would not qualify as a business that a REIT may operate and would not retain its tax status; and (c) a REOC may retain and reinvest its earnings whereas a REIT must distribute substantially all of its taxable income every year to retain its tax status.

Value Investing Risk. There is a risk that the value of 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 company's value, or favor investing in faster-growing companies, or if the events or factors the Adviser believes will increase a security's market value do not occur.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may have a high degree of turnover in its investment portfolio, which may increase its costs and adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund's performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value. This risk may be more pronounced for the Fund's investments in developing or emerging market countries.

Credit and Counterparty Risk. The issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security or the counterparty to an over-the counter derivatives contract may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund's investments in fixed income securities subject it to varying degrees of risk that the issuers of the securities will have their credit rating downgraded or will default, potentially reducing the Fund's share price and income level.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with lower rated securities more volatile than higher rated securities. The duration of these securities affects risk as well, with longer term securities generally more volatile than shorter term securities. The Fund also will face interest rate risk if it invests in fixed income securities paying no current interest (such as zero coupon securities and principal-only securities), interest-only securities and fixed income securities paying non-cash interest in the form of other securities.

High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Structured Note Risk. Structured notes and other related instruments purchased by the Fund are generally privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a specific asset, benchmark asset, market or interest rate ("reference measure"). Structured notes expose the Fund to the credit risk of the issuer of the structured product. Structured notes may be leveraged, increasing the volatility of each structured note's value relative to the change in value of the reference measure. The value or interest rate of a structured note may increase or decrease if the value of the reference measure increases. Similarly, the value of a structured note may increase or decrease if the value of the reference measure decreases. Structured notes may also be less liquid and more difficult to price accurately than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities.

Short Sales Risk. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

Derivative Risk. Derivatives are investments the value of which is "derived" from the value of an underlying asset (including an underlying security), reference rate or index. The Fund may utilize derivatives that include options, swaps and futures contracts on securities or securities indices. 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 to "hedge" the overall risk of its portfolio, it is possible that the hedge may not succeed. This may happen for various reasons, including unexpected changes in the value of the rest of the Fund's portfolio. Over the counter derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund.

Options. The Fund's use of options may involve other risks than those associated with investing directly in the underlying securities or currencies. Derivatives, such as options, involve risks of improper valuation and ambiguous documentation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security or currency. The Fund will realize a gain or loss upon the expiration or closing of the option contract. The risk in writing (selling) a call option is that the Fund gives up the opportunity for profit if the market price of the security increases and the option is exercised. The risk in buying an option is that the Fund pays a premium whether or not the option is exercised.

Futures Contracts. The successful use of futures contracts depends upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Swaps. The Fund may utilize total return swaps, from time to time, to receive the return of a reference asset such as an individual security or an index. In a total return swap, the portfolio typically would pay a set rate or a financing cost, which is normally based on a floating rate. In exchange, the portfolio would receive the return of a particular reference asset. However, if the underlying asset declines in value over the term of the swap, the Fund will be required to pay the dollar value of that decline to the counterparty. The use of total return swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio transactions. Total return swaps could result in losses if the underlying asset does not perform as anticipated by the Adviser. As a result, there is a risk that the investment performance of the Fund's portfolio would be less favorable than it would have been if total return swaps were not used.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts. Forward foreign currency contracts are a type of derivative contract where by the Fund may agree to buy or sell a country's or region's currency at a specific price on a specific date in the future. These contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded such that they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty and subject to counterparty risk. The Fund's use of these derivatives may amplify losses such that the loss on leveraged transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment.

Leveraging Risk. Certain Fund transactions, including taking short positions in financial instruments, may give rise to a form of leverage. Economic leverage can magnify the effects of changes in the value of the Fund's investments and make the Fund more volatile. Leverage creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund

would otherwise have had, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions. Certain derivatives that give rise to leverage, have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

Other Investment Company Risk. Investments in shares of other investment companies (including mutual funds and ETFs) will expose the Fund to the risks associated with the securities and other investments held by those other investment companies. In addition, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will depend, at least in part, upon the ability of any underlying funds to achieve their investment objectives.

ETF Risk. Investing in an ETF will provide the Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

Management Risk. The skill and judgment of the Adviser in selecting investments will play a significant role in the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

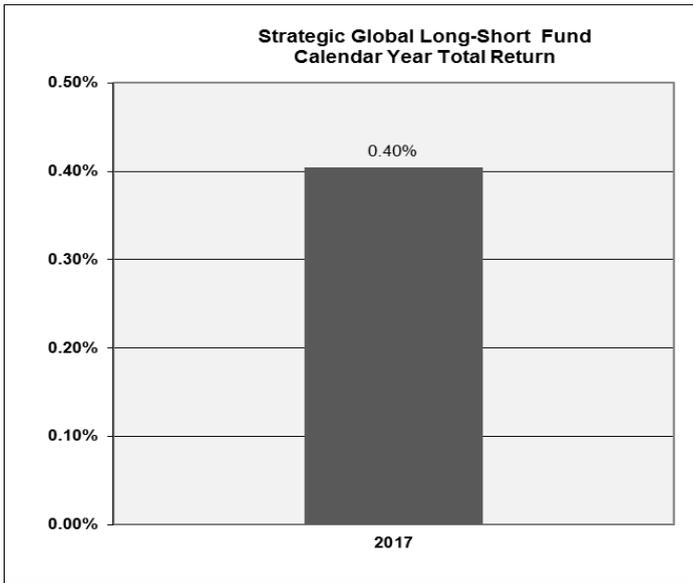
PERFORMANCE HISTORY

The bar chart below shows the Fund's annual return for the A Class shares as of December 31, 2017.

The table below shows how the Fund's average annual returns compare over time to those of a broad-based securities market index. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available by calling toll-free (800) 673-0550.

A Class Year-by-Year Annual Returns as of December 31st



During the period shown, the highest quarterly return was 5.63% (quarter ended June 30, 2017) and the lowest quarterly return was -4.95% (quarter ended March 31, 2017).

Average Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2017

Return Before Taxes	One Year	Since Inception*
Class A Shares –without load	0.40%	2.03%
Class A Shares –with maximum load of 5.00%	-4.62%	-0.75%
Return After Taxes – Class A Shares		
Return After-Taxes on Distributions	0.40%	1.02%
Return After-Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.23%	1.10%
MSCI EM Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	34.35%	26.89%

* The Fund commenced operations on February 23, 2016 for Class A shares. Class C shares have not commenced operations. Class C Shares would differ from the Class A shares to the extent that they bear different expenses, such as distribution (12b-1) expenses.

Investment Adviser

Strategic Asset Management, Ltd., a Cayman Islands corporation, is the adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Mauricio Alvarez, Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, has served as the portfolio manager of the Fund since the Fund's inception on February 23, 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the Fund on days when the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading through a financial advisor, by mail (Strategic Global Long/Short Fund, 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235), by wire, or by telephone toll-free at 1-800-673-0550. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are only permitted if you previously established this option on your account.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Direct Regular Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Traditional and Roth IRA Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$1,000	\$50
Gift Account for Minors	\$1,000	\$100

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account in which case withdrawals will be taxed.

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 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to provide long term capital appreciation and income generation. A secondary objective is to seek to preserve capital in down markets.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental, and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in equity securities of U.S. and foreign companies. The Fund has a flexible investment strategy and may invest in equity securities regardless of market capitalization (small, medium, or large) and style (growth or value). The Fund invests in value equity securities, which is buying equity securities that appear to be undervalued. The Fund also invests in growth equity securities; an investment strategy that emphasizes buying equity securities of companies whose potential for growth of capital and earnings is expected to be above average. These securities include common and preferred stocks, rights and warrants, and securities convertible into equity securities. The Fund will normally be invested in at least three countries (one of which may be the United States) and will invest at least 40% of its net assets either long or short in securities of foreign companies (including depository receipts). For these purposes, "foreign companies" are firms that are organized or generate a majority (greater than 50%) of their revenue outside the United States, or otherwise expose the assets of the Fund to the economic fortunes and risks of countries other than the United States, or securities or issuers that are organized under the laws of a foreign country (e.g., through the use of derivatives or investments in other investment companies as described above). The Fund may invest in the securities of issuers located in emerging market countries.

The Fund's portfolio is constructed by taking long positions in companies that Strategic Asset Management, Ltd. (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, believes are undervalued and sells short the securities that the Adviser believes are overvalued (i.e., short positions). A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a borrowed security (i.e., one that it does not own). When the Fund takes a long position with respect to a particular security, the Fund purchases a security with the expectation that the price of the security will appreciate in the future. When the Fund sells securities short, the Fund takes a position with respect to that security that reflects its expectation that the price of the security will decline in the future.

On the long side, the Adviser uses a "top-down" approach in choosing positions. We begin with a macroeconomic overview to identify countries, sectors and industries we believe offer opportunities. We analyze macroeconomic indicators, emphasizing the social, political and monetary conditions to better understand the financial and associated risks. Next, we perform technical analysis to determine the price history of securities along with the time and volume information. Then we perform fundamental analysis looking for companies with strong business fundamentals and growth prospects, companies capable

of generating cash flow and that are undervalued relative to their peers. The Adviser may consider companies within industries with a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on companies for “short” positions that it believes have less attractive or deteriorating growth prospects, cash flow streams, investor interest, and may underperform the overall equity market, but always taking into account securities that are difficult to short due to size and low liquidity and eliminates short positions with risk profiles the Adviser considers unattractive. These companies could have high leverage or poor earnings quality. The Adviser also will look at the industry where a company belongs and if it is a declining industry will consider using short positions.

In making investments for the Fund, the Adviser is not constrained by country, industry, sector, or currency. The Adviser uses a blend of fundamental analysis, technical analysis, cash flow analysis, assessments of company management and perceived growth potential to identify investments for the Fund. The Adviser also analyzes macroeconomic and political conditions across the region in which it seeks to invest the Fund’s portfolio as part of its investment process. The Adviser may from time to time conduct on-site visits and undertake a due diligence process of issuers and investment managers across various regions in evaluating potential investments for the Fund’s portfolio. It is possible that the Adviser’s analytical process may lead to periods of high-volume investment activity on behalf of the Fund (*i.e.*, when it identifies investment opportunities) and to periods when the Adviser may be relatively passive (*i.e.*, when it identifies no or relatively fewer investment opportunities).

The Fund intends to maintain a net long exposure; however, under certain circumstances such as poor market conditions, high market valuations, economic turmoil or crisis, the short positions may be close to or surpass the size of the overall long position. The Adviser expects that the Fund’s long positions may range from 100% to 140% and its short positions may range from 0% to 40%. With respect to the long positions, this means that, depending on the Adviser’s overall outlook of market, economic and other conditions, the Fund could at any given time have more than 100% of its net assets in long positions (*i.e.*, the Fund’s portfolio is leveraged). With respect to the short positions, this means that, depending on the Adviser’s overall outlook of market, economic and other conditions, the Fund could at any given time borrowed securities in an amount of up to 40% of the Fund’s net assets and sold them with the view that the value of those positions will decline.

The Fund uses derivatives and other leveraged instruments to increase and decrease its exposure to equities. The Fund may hold long and short positions in derivatives in order to manage risk or amplify returns. The Adviser will primarily use options to generate income from equity securities by writing “covered calls.” The Adviser anticipates that covered calls will be used not only to increase income but also to reduce risk in the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund may use puts to manage risk on long equity positions or to acquire stock under certain market conditions. Additionally, the Fund may use derivatives such as forward foreign currency contracts for hedging foreign currency exposure that means that they may be used when the Adviser seeks to protect the Fund’s investments from currency fluctuations.

The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and real estate operating companies. The Fund may invest directly in currencies. The Fund may invest in securities denominated in any currency. The Fund may also invest in initial public offerings (“IPOs”).

While the Fund will invest primarily in equity securities of U.S. and foreign companies, it may also invest in fixed income securities for both capital appreciation and income generation. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities with remaining maturities of up to ten years, including investment grade and high-yield (or “junk”) corporate bonds, and foreign sovereign and foreign agency debt; money market instruments; ETFs that trade on U.S. and other exchanges and seek to track the performance of securities indices for the markets, sectors, and industries in which the Fund may invest directly; shares of other investment funds (to the extent permitted by applicable law); and other investments, like CDs and fixed-income linked structured notes, that the Adviser believes are likely to help the Fund achieve its investment objective. The Fund will not invest in junk bonds rated below B- by any of the credit rating agencies.

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, including those securities that may be deemed to be illiquid by virtue of the absence of a readily available market or legal or contractual restrictions on resale.

The Fund may have a high degree of turnover in its investment portfolio, which may increase its costs and adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

The Fund’s principal risks are mentioned below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Market Risk of Equity Securities. By investing in stocks, the Fund is exposed to a sudden decline in a holding’s share price or an overall decline in the stock market due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, the value of your investment will fluctuate on a day-to-day and a cyclical basis with movements in the stock market, as well as in response to the activities of individual companies. In addition, individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The rights of a company’s common stockholders to dividends and upon liquidation of the company generally are subordinated (*i.e.*, rank lower) to those of preferred stockholders, bondholders and other creditors of the issuer. The Fund is also subject to the risk that its equity market investments may underperform particular sectors of a given market or the equity market as a whole.

Risks of Other Equity Securities. Other equity securities in which the Fund may invest include convertible securities, preferred securities, rights and warrants. Convertible securities are securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for common or

preferred stock. The values of convertible securities may be affected by changes in interest rates, the creditworthiness of their issuer, and the ability of the issuer to repay principal and to make interest payments. A convertible security tends to perform more like a stock when the underlying stock price is high and more like a debt security when the underlying stock price is low. A convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security and generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock. Most convertible securities are subject to the risks and price fluctuations of the underlying stock. They may be subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Some convertible preferred stocks have a conversion or call feature that allows the issuer to redeem the stock before the conversion date, which could diminish the potential for capital appreciation on the investment. Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. The market value of preferred stock is subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is sensitive to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness, the ability of the issuer to make payments on the preferred stock and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise. In addition, a company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Therefore the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. The price of a warrant does not necessarily move parallel to the price of the underlying security and is generally more volatile than that of the underlying security. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a shorter duration. The market for rights or warrants may be very limited and it may be difficult to sell them promptly at an acceptable price. Rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Market Risk of Fixed Income Securities. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Prices of fixed income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and lower rated securities are more volatile than higher rated securities. The duration of these securities affects risk as well, with longer-term securities generally more volatile than shorter term securities. Duration is a weighted measure of the length of time required to receive the present value of future payments, both interest and principal, from a fixed income security. These risks may be greater in the current market environment because certain interest rates are near historically low levels. 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. The Fund's debt security investments may underperform particular sectors of the debt market or the debt market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investment risk is the risk that the prices of securities of non-U.S. issuers may be more volatile because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environment of foreign countries. In addition, changes in currency and exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. The Fund's investments in American depository receipts ("ADRs") are subject to these risks, even though ADRs are denominated in U.S. Dollars, because changes in currency and exchange rates affect the values of the issuers of ADRs. There also may be less publicly available information about a non-U.S. company than a U.S. company. With respect to some foreign countries, there may be the possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation or imposition of other costs and administrative fees on investments and limitations on liquidity of securities. There also may be less government supervision and regulation of foreign broker-dealers, financial institutions, and listed companies than exists in the United States.

Foreign Sovereign Risk. Foreign governments rely on taxes and other revenue sources to pay interest and principal on their debt obligations. The payment of principal and interest on these obligations may be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including economic results within the foreign country, changes in interest and exchange rates, changes in debt ratings, changing political sentiments, legislation, policy changes, a limited tax base or limited revenue sources, natural disasters, or other economic or credit problems. It is possible that a foreign sovereign may default on its debt obligations.

Emerging Market Risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have government exchange controls, less market regulation, and less developed economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. Their economies also depend heavily upon international trade and may be adversely affected by protective trade barriers and the economic conditions of their trading partners. Emerging market countries may have fixed or managed currencies that are not free-floating against the U.S. Dollar and may not be traded internationally. Some countries with emerging securities markets have experienced high rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain countries. Emerging securities markets typically have substantially less volume than U.S. markets, securities in these markets are less liquid, and their prices often are more volatile than those of comparable U.S. companies. Delays may occur in settling securities transactions in emerging market countries, which could adversely affect the Fund's ability to make or liquidate investments in those markets in a timely fashion. In addition, it may not be possible for the Fund to find satisfactory custodial services in an emerging market country, which could increase the Fund's costs and cause delays in the transportation and custody of its investments.

Currency Risk. The Fund's investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies are subject to currency risk, which means that the value of those securities can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. Dollar. The Fund may invest in foreign currencies to hedge against the risks of variation in currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. Dollar. Such strategies, however, involve certain

transaction costs and investment risks, including dependence upon the ability of the Adviser to predict movements in exchange rates. Some countries in which the Fund may invest may have fixed or managed currencies that are not freely convertible at market rates into the U.S. Dollar. Certain currencies may not be internationally traded. Many countries in which the Fund may invest have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuation in inflation rates may have negative effects on certain economies and securities markets. Moreover, the economies of some countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as the rate of growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments.

Small-Cap, Mid-Cap and Micro-Cap Company Risk. Investments in securities of small and mid-sized companies may involve greater risks than investing in large capitalization companies, because small and mid-sized companies generally have limited track records and their shares tend to trade infrequently or in limited volumes. Additionally, investments in common stocks, particularly small and mid-sized company stocks, can be volatile and cause the value of the Fund's shares to go up and down, sometimes dramatically. Investments in micro-cap companies are subject to many of the same risks associated with investments in small- and mid-cap companies, although to a greater degree given they are generally much smaller size. These companies have often have inexperienced management teams, limited product lines, and limited financial resources, which could adversely affect their financial performance, particularly in an unfavorable economic environment. Micro-cap companies may be less able to access the securities markets for the purposes of raising capital because, for instance, they may be relatively unknown and unable to attract the interest of investors.

Large-Cap Company Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, and may be more prone to global economic risks.

REIT Risk. 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 indirectly 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, most of its distributions 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. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns. REIT prices may drop because of the failure of borrowers to pay their loans, a dividend cut, a disruption to the real estate investment sales market, changes in federal or state taxation policies affecting REITs and poor management. Other risks that can adversely affect the value of securities in the real estate industry include: 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 interest rates.

Real Estate Operating Companies. The Fund may invest in real estate operating companies (“REOCs”), which are publicly traded real estate companies that have not elected to be taxed as REITs. Reasons for not making that election may include: (a) a REOC may carry forward net operating losses; (b) a REOC may operate lines of businesses that generate income and would not qualify as a business that a REIT may operate and would not retain its tax status; and (c) a REOC may retain and reinvest its earnings whereas a REIT must distribute substantially all of its taxable income every year to retain its tax status.

Value Investing Risk. There is a risk that the value of 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 company’s value, or favor investing in faster-growing companies, or if the events or factors the Adviser believes will increase a security’s market value do not occur.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Active and frequent trading of the Fund’s securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions, which could negatively affect the Fund’s performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

Liquidity Risk. Due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors, such as market turmoil, the Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Liquidity risk arises, for example, from small average trading volumes, trading restrictions, or temporary suspensions of trading. In addition, when the market for certain investments is illiquid, the Fund may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Liquidity risk may be more pronounced for the Fund’s investments in developing countries.

Credit and Counterparty Risk. If an obligor (such as the issuer itself or a party offering credit enhancement) for a security held by the Fund fails to pay amounts due when required by the terms of the security, otherwise defaults, is perceived to be less creditworthy, becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, a security’s credit rating is downgraded or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of the Fund’s investment could decline. If the Fund enters into financial contracts (such as certain derivatives, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions), the Fund will be subject to the credit risk presented by the counterparties. The Fund’s investments in fixed income securities subject it to varying degrees of risk that the issuers of the securities will have their credit rating downgraded or will default, potentially reducing the Fund’s share price and income level.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with lower rated securities more volatile than higher rated securities. The duration of these securities affects risk as well, with longer term securities generally more volatile than shorter term securities. Like fixed income securities, preferred stock generally decreases in value if interest rates rise and increases in value if interest rates fall. The Fund also will face interest rate risk if it invests in fixed income securities paying no current interest (such as zero coupon securities and principal-only securities), interest-only securities and fixed income securities paying non-cash interest in the form of other securities.

High Yield "Junk Bond" Risk. High yield bonds involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment-grade securities. High yield bonds involve a greater risk of price declines than investment-grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. In addition, issuers of high yield bonds may be more susceptible than other issuers to economic downturns, which may result in a weakened capacity of the issuer to make principal or interest payments. High yield bonds are subject to a greater risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or dividends and ultimately to repay principal upon maturity. Discontinuation of these payments could have a substantial adverse effect on the market value of the security. There is no lower limit on the ratings of high yield securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. In addition, the Fund may invest in unrated securities. Lower rated securities and unrated equivalents are speculative and may be in default.

The secondary markets in which lower-rated securities are traded may be less liquid than the markets for higher-rated securities. A lack of liquidity in the secondary trading markets could adversely affect the price at which the Fund could sell a particular high yield security when necessary to meet liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer, and could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund's shares. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield securities generally.

Structured Note Risk. Structured notes are derivative securities, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by reference to an underlying indicator. A structured note may be positively, negatively, or both positively and negatively indexed. That is, the value or interest rate of a structured note may increase or decrease if the value of the reference instrument or index increases. Similarly, the value of a structured note may increase or decrease if the value of the reference instrument or index decreases. Further, the change in the principal amount payable with respect to, or the interest rate of, a structured note may be a multiple of the percentage change (positive or negative) in the value of the underlying reference instrument or index. Structured notes generally are more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to value than less complex securities or more traditional debt securities. As a result, the Fund may experience difficulty in selling a structured note at an acceptable price. In addition, the Fund will bear the risk that the issuer of a structured note will default, will become bankrupt, or otherwise will be unable to make required payments on the structured note.

Short Sales Risk. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other

instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

Derivative Risk. Derivatives are investments the value of which is “derived” from the value of an underlying asset (including an underlying security), reference rate or index. The Fund may utilize derivatives that include options, swaps and futures contracts on securities or securities indices. 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 to “hedge” the overall risk of its portfolio, it is possible that the hedge may not succeed. This may happen for various reasons, including unexpected changes in the value of the rest of the Fund’s portfolio. Over the counter derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund.

Options. The Fund’s use of options may involve other risks than those associated with investing directly in the underlying securities or currencies. Derivatives, such as options, involve risks of improper valuation and ambiguous documentation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security or currency. The Fund will realize a gain or loss upon the expiration or closing of the option contract. The risk in writing (selling) a call option is that the Fund gives up the opportunity for profit if the market price of the security increases and the option is exercised. The risk in buying an option is that the Fund pays a premium whether or not the option is exercised.

Futures Contracts. The successful use of futures contracts depends upon the Adviser’s skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser’s inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Swaps. The Fund may utilize total return swaps, from time to time, to receive the return of a reference asset such as an individual security or an index. In a total return swap, the portfolio typically would pay a set rate or a financing cost, which is normally based on a floating rate. In exchange, the portfolio would receive the return of a particular reference asset. However, if the underlying

asset declines in value over the term of the swap, the Fund will be required to pay the dollar value of that decline to the counterparty. The use of total return swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio transactions. Total return swaps could result in losses if the underlying asset does not perform as anticipated by the Adviser. As a result, there is a risk that the investment performance of the Fund's portfolio would be less favorable than it would have been if total return swaps were not used.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts. Forward foreign currency contracts are a type of derivative contract where by the Fund may agree to buy or sell a country's or region's currency at a specific price on a specific date in the future. These contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded such that they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty and subject to counterparty risk. The Fund's use of these derivatives may amplify losses such that the loss on leveraged transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment.

Leveraging Risk. The use of leverage, such as entering into options, and short sales, may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying instrument can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

Other Investment Company Risk. Investments in shares of other investment companies (including mutual funds and ETFs) will expose the Fund to the risks associated with the securities and other investments held by those other investment companies. In addition, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will depend, at least in part, upon the ability of any underlying funds to achieve their investment objectives. Certain types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies, issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their NAV. Others are continuously offered at NAV, but may also be traded in the secondary market. If the Fund invests in closed-end investment companies, it may incur added expenses such as additional management fees and trading costs. The Fund limits its investment in shares of other investment companies (including ETFs) to the extent allowed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Assets invested in other investment companies incur a layering of expenses, including operating costs and advisory fees that you indirectly bear as a shareholder in the Fund.

ETF Risk. ETFs are investment companies that generally seek to track the performance of specific securities indices. ETFs are listed on stock exchanges and can be traded throughout the day at market-determined prices. Investing in one or more ETFs will generally expose the Fund to the risks associated with owning the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track and to management and other risks associated with the ETF itself. The potential lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of ETF shares is generally similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of common stock, with the exception that the pricing mechanism for ETF shares is based on a basket of stocks. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETF shares purchased or

sold by the Fund could result in losses on such shares. In addition, as an ETF investor the Fund will bear a proportionate share of an ETF's fees and expenses, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Management Risk. The skill of the Adviser in selecting investments will play a significant role in the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Among other matters, the Adviser could be incorrect in its analysis of countries, sectors, industries, companies, currencies, the relative attractiveness of different types of securities, macroeconomic factors, and government policies with respect to interest rates and other matters of monetary and fiscal policy. Because the Adviser will seek to invest the Fund's portfolio in a variety of asset classes and in a number of different markets, this risk will be more pronounced for the Fund than it is for funds that pursue their objectives by investing in particular markets or asset classes.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is recently formed. Accordingly, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences.

For further information about the risks of investing in the Fund, please see the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Temporary Defensive Positions

At times and under certain economic and market conditions, a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio or the Fund's entire investment portfolio may consist of cash, cash equivalents or other highly liquid instruments. These investments will generally be denominated in U.S. Dollars or cash equivalents available in the United States. Such measures could include, but are not limited to, investments in (1) highly liquid short-term fixed income securities issued by or on behalf of municipal or corporate issuers, obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, commercial paper, and bank certificates of deposit; (2) repurchase agreements involving any such securities; and (3) other money market instruments. The Adviser may invest in cash, cash equivalents or other highly liquid instruments while it looks for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain the Fund's liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

MANAGEMENT

The Investment Adviser

Strategic Asset Management, Ltd., a Cayman Islands corporation with its principal office and place of business in La Paz, Bolivia, is the Fund's investment adviser and provides investment advisory services to the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Trust (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser was founded in 2009 and its principal address is Calle Ayacucho No. 277, La Paz, Bolivia. The Adviser commenced operation in August 2009 and became registered with the U.S. Securities and

Exchange Commission ("SEC") in January 2010. As of December 31, 2017, the Adviser only serves as an investment adviser to the mutual funds and had \$12 million under management at that time.

The Adviser provides the Fund with advice on buying and selling securities. The Adviser also furnishes the Fund with office space and certain administrative services. For its services, the Adviser is entitled to receive an annual management fee of 1.10%, calculated daily and payable monthly, as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of interest, distribution fees pursuant to Rule 12b-1 Plans, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions, dividend expense on short sales, and other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business) do not exceed 1.70% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. This agreement is in effect until January 31, 2019, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. Each waiver or reimbursement of an expense by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within the three fiscal years following the fiscal year in which the expense was incurred, provided that the Fund is able to make the repayment without exceeding the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver or reimbursement and at the time the waiver or reimbursement is recouped.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to shareholders dated March 31, 2016.

The Portfolio Manager

Mauricio Alvarez has been the Portfolio Manager for the Fund since its inception on February 23, 2016. Mr. Alvarez has 15 years of investment experience. Mr. Alvarez is the Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser. He also served as the Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser from October 2010 to April 2014. From 2009 to 2010, Mr. Alvarez was the Chief Executive Officer and CCO of Mercantil Santa Cruz Agencia de Bolsa, an asset manager and broker dealer subsidiary of Banco Mercantil Santa Cruz S.A., a Bolivian bank. From 2005 to 2009 Mr. Alvarez served as an Assistant Vice President and Branch Manager for Mid America Bank (which was acquired by National City Corporation, which was later acquired by PNC Bank), where he focused on training, business development, customer service and management. From 2002 to 2004, Mr. Alvarez worked for Nacional de Valores, the investment firm of Banco Nacional de Bolivia, where he was in charge of the strategies, decisions and trades for its investment advisor and broker dealer. Mr. Alvarez began his career in 1999 as an investment officer and working for the broker dealer for Credibolsa Investments, a subsidiary in Bolivia of Credicorp Group of Peru.

Mr. Alvarez has a degree in economics from the Bolivian Catholic University and a Specialization in market analysis and portfolio management from the Instituto de Estudios Bursatiles in Madrid, Spain.

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

The Trust

The Fund is a series of the Trust, an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust on April 9, 2007. The Trustees supervise the operations of the Fund according to applicable state and federal law, and the Trustees are responsible for the overall management of the Fund's business affairs.

Rule 12b-1 Fees

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plans for the Fund's Class A Shares and Class C Shares (collectively, the "12b-1 Plans") in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Pursuant to the 12b-1 Plans, the Fund may finance from the assets of a particular class certain activities or expenses that are intended primarily to result in the sale of shares of such class. The Fund finances these distribution and service activities through payments made to the Distributor. The fee paid to the Distributor by each class is computed on an annualized basis reflecting the average daily net assets of a class, up to a maximum of 0.25% for Class A share expenses and 1.00% for Class C Share expenses. With respect to Class C Shares, 0.75% represents 12b-1 distribution fees and 0.25% represents shareholder servicing fees paid to institutions that have agreements with the Distributor to provide such services. Because these fees are paid out of a class's assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost more than paying other types of sales charges. The 12b-1 Plans, while primarily intended to compensate for shareholder services expenses, were adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and they therefore may be used to pay for certain expenditures related to financing distribution related activities of the Fund.

Shareholder Servicing Plan

The Fund has adopted a shareholder service plan. Under a shareholder services plan, the Fund may pay an authorized firm up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of average daily net assets attributable to its customers who are shareholders. For this fee, the authorized firms may provide a variety of services, such as: 1) receiving and processing shareholder orders; 2) performing the accounting for the shareholder's account; 3) maintaining retirement plan accounts; 4) answering questions and handling correspondence for individual accounts; 5) acting as the sole shareholder of record for individual shareholders; 6) issuing shareholder reports and transaction confirmations; 7) executing daily investment "sweep" functions; and 8) furnishing investment advisory services.

Because the Fund has adopted the shareholder services plan to compensate authorized firms for providing the types of services described above, the Fund believes the shareholder services plan is not covered by Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which relates to payment of distribution fees. The Fund, however, follows the procedural requirements of Rule 12b-1 in connection with the implementation and administration of each shareholder services plan.

An authorized firm generally represents in a service agreement used in connection with the shareholder services plan that all compensation payable to the authorized firm from its customers in connection with the investment of their assets in the Fund will be disclosed by the authorized firm to its customers. It also generally provides that all such compensation will be authorized by the authorized firm's customers.

The Fund does not monitor the actual services being performed by an authorized firm under the plan and related service agreement. The Fund also does not monitor the reasonableness of the total compensation that an authorized firm may receive, including any service fee that an authorized firm may receive from the Fund and any compensation the authorized firm may receive directly from its clients.

Shareholder Servicing

Certain financial intermediaries that maintain "street name" or omnibus accounts with the Fund provide sub-accounting, recordkeeping and/or administrative services to the Fund and are compensated for such services by the Fund. These service fees may be paid in addition to the fees paid under the 12b-1 Plans.

Other Expenses

In addition to the 12b-1 fees and the investment advisory fees, the Fund pays all expenses not assumed by the Adviser, including, without limitation, the following: the fees and expenses of its independent accountants and legal counsel; the costs of printing and mailing to shareholders annual and semi-annual reports, proxy statements, prospectuses, statements of additional information, and supplements thereto; the costs of printing registration statements; bank transaction charges and custodian's fees; any proxy solicitors' fees and expenses; filing fees; any federal, state, or local income or other taxes; any interest; any membership fees of the Investment Company Institute and similar organizations; fidelity bond and Trustees' liability insurance premiums; and any extraordinary expenses, such as indemnification payments or damages awarded in litigation or settlements made.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. Complete holdings (as of the dates of such reports) are available in reports on Form N-Q and Form N-CSR filed with the SEC.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

You may purchase shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries, such as fund supermarkets or through brokers or dealers who are authorized by the Distributor to sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). You may also purchase shares directly from the Distributor. You may request a copy of this prospectus by calling toll-free (800) 673-0550. Financial Intermediaries who offer Class A Shares or Class C Shares may require the payment of fees from their individual clients, which may be different from those described in this prospectus. For example, Financial Intermediaries may charge

transaction fees or set different minimum investment amounts. Financial Intermediaries may also have policies and procedures that are different from those contained in this prospectus. Investors should consult their Financial Intermediary regarding its procedures for purchasing and selling shares of the Fund as the policies and procedures may be different. The price you pay for a share of the Fund is the net asset value next determined upon receipt by the Transfer Agent or Financial Intermediary. The Fund will be deemed to have received your purchase or redemption order when the Financial Intermediary receives the order. Such Financial Intermediaries are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund’s behalf.

Certain Financial Intermediaries may have agreements with the Fund that allow them to enter confirmed purchase and redemption orders on behalf of clients and customers. Under this arrangement, the Financial Intermediary must send your payment to the Fund by the time the Fund prices its shares on the following business day.

The Fund is not responsible for ensuring that a Financial Intermediary carries out its obligations. You should look to the Financial Intermediary through whom you wish to invest for specific instructions on how to purchase or redeem shares of the Fund.

Minimum Investments. The minimum initial investment and subsequent investments for each of Class A Shares and Class C Shares are as follows:

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Direct Regular Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Traditional and Roth IRA Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$1,000	\$50
Gift Account for Minors	\$1,000	\$100

The Trust may waive the minimum initial investment requirement for purchases made by directors, officers and employees of the Trust. The Trust may also waive the minimum investment requirement for purchases by its affiliated entities and certain related advisory accounts and retirement accounts (such as IRAs). The Trust may also change or waive policies concerning minimum investment amounts at any time. The Trust retains the right to refuse to accept an order.

Small Account Balances. If the value of your account falls below the minimum account balance of \$1,000, the Fund may ask you to increase your balance. If the account value is still below the minimum balance after 60 days, the Fund may close your account and send you the proceeds. The Fund will not close your account if it falls below this amount solely as a result of Fund performance. Please check with your financial intermediary concerning required minimum account balances. You should note that should such a redemption occur with regards to a non-retirement account, such redemption would be subject to taxation. Please refer to the section entitled “Dividends, Distributions and Taxes” below.

Customer Identification Program. Federal regulations require that the Trust obtain certain personal information about you when opening a new account. As a result, the Trust must obtain the following information for each person that opens a new account:

- Name;
- Date of birth (for individuals);
- Residential or business street address (although post office boxes are still permitted for mailing); and
- Social security number, taxpayer identification number, or other identifying number.

You may also be asked for a copy of your driver's license, passport, or other identifying document in order to verify your identity. In addition, it may be necessary to verify your identity by cross referencing your identification information with a consumer report or other electronic database. Additional information may be required to open accounts for corporations and other entities.

After an account is opened, the Trust may restrict your ability to purchase additional shares until your identity is verified. The Trust also may close your account or take other appropriate action if it is unable to verify your identity within a reasonable time.

If your account is closed for this reason, your shares will be redeemed at the NAV next calculated after the account is closed.

Purchases by Mail. For initial purchases, the account application, which accompanies this prospectus, should be completed, signed and mailed to Commonwealth Fund Services, Inc. (the "Transfer Agent"), the Fund's transfer and dividend disbursing agent, at 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235 together with your check payable to the Fund. When you buy shares, be sure to specify the class of shares in which you choose to invest. For subsequent purchases, include with your check the tear-off stub from a prior purchase confirmation or otherwise identify the name(s) of the registered owner(s) and social security number(s).

Purchases by Wire. You may purchase shares by requesting your bank to transmit by wire directly to the Transfer Agent. To invest by wire, please call the Trust toll-free at (800) 673-0550 or the Transfer Agent toll-free at (800) 628-4077 to advise the Trust of your investment and to receive further instructions. Your bank may charge you a small fee for this service. Once you have arranged to purchase shares by wire, please complete and mail the account application promptly to the Transfer Agent. This account application is required to complete the Fund's records. You will not have access to your shares until the purchase order is completed in good form, which includes the receipt of completed account information by the Transfer Agent. Once your account is opened, you may make additional investments using the wire procedure described above. Be sure to include your name and account number in the wire instructions you provide your bank.

Purchases by Telephone. You may also purchase shares by telephone, by contacting the Fund toll-free at (800) 673-0550 or the Transfer Agent toll-free at (800) 628-4077.

Other Purchase Information. You may purchase and redeem Fund shares, or exchange shares of the Fund for those of another managed by the Adviser, by contacting any broker authorized by the Distributor to sell shares of the Fund, by contacting the Fund toll-free at (800) 673-0550 or by contacting the Transfer Agent, at 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235 or by telephoning toll-free (800) 628-4077. Brokers may charge transaction fees for the purchase or sale of the Fund's shares, depending on your

arrangement with the broker.

HOW TO SELL SHARES

You may redeem your shares of the Fund at any time and in any amount by contacting your Financial Intermediary or by contacting the Fund by mail or telephone. For your protection, the Transfer Agent will not redeem your shares until it has received all information and documents necessary for your request to be considered in "proper order." The Transfer Agent will promptly notify you if your redemption request is not in proper order. The Transfer Agent cannot accept redemption requests which specify a particular date for redemption or which specify any special conditions.

The Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests through cash holdings or cash equivalents and anticipates using these types of holdings on a regular basis. The Fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds for shares redeemed within the following days after receipt by the transfer agent of a redemption request in proper form: (i) for payment by check, the Fund typically expects to mail the check within two business days; and (ii) for payment by wire or ACH, the Fund typically expects to process the payment within two business days. Payment of redemption proceeds may take up to 7 days as permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Under unusual circumstances as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the Fund may suspend the right of redemption or delay payment of redemption proceeds for more than 7 days. When shares are purchased by check or through ACH, the proceeds from the redemption of those shares will not be paid until the purchase check or ACH transfer has been converted to federal funds, which could take up to 15 calendar days.

To the extent cash holdings or cash equivalents are not available to meet redemption requests, the Fund will meet redemption requests by either (i) rebalancing their overweight securities or (ii) selling portfolio assets. In addition, if the Fund determine that it would be detrimental to the best interest of the Fund's remaining shareholders to make payment in cash, the Fund may pay redemption proceeds in whole or in part by a distribution-in-kind of readily marketable securities.

If you sell your Shares through a securities dealer or investment professional, it is such person's responsibility to transmit the order to the Fund in a timely fashion. Any loss to you resulting from failure to do so must be settled between you and such person.

Delivery of the proceeds of a redemption of shares purchased and paid for by check shortly before the receipt of the redemption request may be delayed until the Fund determines that the Transfer Agent has completed collection of the purchase check, which may take up to 15 days. Also, payment of the proceeds of a redemption request for an account for which purchases were made by wire may be delayed until the Fund receives a completed account application for the account to permit the Fund to verify the identity of the person redeeming the shares and to eliminate the need for backup withholding.

Redemption By Mail. To redeem shares by mail, send a written request for redemption, signed by the registered owner(s) exactly as the account is registered, to: Strategic Global Long/Short Fund, Attn: Redemptions, 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, VA 23235. Certain written requests to redeem shares may require signature guarantees. For

example, signature guarantees may be required if you sell a large number of shares, if your address of record on the account application has been changed within the last 30 days, or if you ask that the proceeds be sent to a different person or address. Signature guarantees are used to help protect you and the Fund. You can obtain a signature guarantee from most banks or securities dealers, but not from a Notary Public. Please call the Transfer Agent toll-free at (800) 628-4077 to learn if a signature guarantee is needed or to make sure that it is completed appropriately in order to avoid any processing delays. There is no charge to shareholders for redemptions by mail.

Redemption By Telephone. You may redeem your shares by telephone provided that you requested this service on your initial account application. If you request this service at a later date, you must send a written request along with a signature guarantee to the Transfer Agent. Once your telephone authorization is in effect, you may redeem shares by calling the Transfer Agent toll-free at (800) 628-4077. There is no charge to shareholders for redemptions by telephone. If it should become difficult to reach the Transfer Agent by telephone during periods when market or economic conditions lead to an unusually large volume of telephone requests, a shareholder may send a redemption request by overnight mail to the Transfer Agent at 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235.

Redemption By Wire. If you request that your redemption proceeds be wired to you, please call your bank for instructions prior to writing or calling the Transfer Agent. Be sure to include your name, Fund name, Fund account number, your account number at your bank and wire information from your bank in your request to redeem by wire.

The Fund will not be responsible for any losses resulting from unauthorized transactions (such as purchases, sales or exchanges) if it follows reasonable security procedures designed to verify the identity of the investor. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements immediately after you receive them. There is no charge to shareholders for redemptions by wire.

Redemption in Kind. The Fund typically expects to satisfy requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents or selling portfolio assets. On a less regular basis, and if the Adviser believes it is in the best interest of a Fund and its shareholders not to sell portfolio assets, the Fund may satisfy redemption requests by using short-term borrowing from the Fund's custodian to the extent such arrangements are in place with the custodian. These methods normally will be used during both regular and stressed market conditions. In addition to paying redemption proceeds in cash, the Fund reserves the right to make payment for a redemption in securities rather than cash, which is known as a "redemption in kind." While the Fund does not intend, under normal circumstances, to redeem its shares by payment in kind, it is possible that conditions may arise in the future which would, in the opinion of the Trustees, make it undesirable for a Fund to pay for all redemptions in cash. In such a case, the Trustees may authorize payment to be made in readily marketable portfolio securities of a Fund. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions would be valued at the same value assigned to them in computing a Fund's net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving them may incur brokerage costs when these securities are sold and will be subject to market risk until such securities are sold. An irrevocable election has been filed under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act, wherein the Fund must pay redemptions in cash, rather than in kind, to any shareholder of record of the Fund who redeems during any 90-day period, the lesser of (a) \$250,000 or (b) 1% of the

Fund's net asset value at the beginning of such period. Redemption requests in excess of this limit may be satisfied in cash or in kind at a Fund's election.

Purchasing or Redeeming through a Financial Intermediary

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund through an authorized Financial Intermediary (such as a financial planner or advisor). To purchase or redeem shares at the net asset value of any given day, your Financial Intermediary must receive your order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE that day. Your Financial Intermediary is responsible for transmitting all purchase and redemption requests, investment information, documentation, and money to a Fund on time. Your Financial Intermediary may charge additional transaction fees for its services and/or set different minimum amounts. Financial Intermediaries may also have policies and procedures that are different from those contained in this prospectus. Investors should consult their Financial Intermediary regarding its procedures for purchasing and selling shares of the Funds as the policies and procedures may be different. The price you pay for a share of the Fund is the net asset value next determined upon receipt of your purchase request by the Transfer Agent or Financial Intermediary. The Fund will be deemed to have received your purchase or redemption order when the Financial Intermediary receives the order. Such Financial Intermediaries are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Signature Guarantees. To help protect you and the Fund from fraud, signature guarantees are required for: (1) all redemptions ordered by mail if you require that the check be made payable to another person or that the check be mailed to an address other than the one indicated on the account registration; (2) all requests to transfer the registration of shares to another owner; and (3) all authorizations to establish or change telephone redemption service, other than through your initial account application. Signature guarantees may be required for certain other reasons. For example, a signature guarantee may be required if you sell a large number of shares or if your address of record on the account has been changed within the last thirty (30) days.

In the case of redemption by mail, signature guarantees must appear on either: (1) the written request for redemption; or (2) a separate instrument of assignment (usually referred to as a "stock power") specifying the total number of shares being redeemed. The Trust may waive these requirements in certain instances.

An original signature guarantee assures that a signature is genuine so that you are protected from unauthorized account transactions. Notarization is not an acceptable substitute. Acceptable guarantors only include participants in the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program (STAMP2000). Participants in STAMP2000 may include financial institutions such as banks, savings and loan associations, trust companies, credit unions, broker-dealers and member firms of a national securities exchange.

Automatic Investment Plan. Existing shareholders, who wish to make regular monthly investments in amounts of \$50 or more, may do so through the Automatic Investment Plan. Under the Automatic Investment Plan, your designated bank or other financial

institution debits a pre-authorized amount from your account on or about the 15th day of each month and applies the amount to the purchase of Fund shares. To use this service, you must authorize the transfer of funds by completing the Automatic Investment Plan section of the account application and sending a blank voided check.

Exchange Privilege. To the extent that the Adviser manages other funds in the Trust, you may exchange all or a portion of your shares in the Fund for shares of the same class of certain other funds of the Trust managed by the Adviser having different investment objectives, provided that the shares of the fund you are exchanging into are registered for sale in your state of residence. An exchange is treated as a redemption and purchase and will generally result in realization of a taxable gain or loss on the transaction. You won't pay a deferred sales charge on an exchange; however, when you sell the shares you acquire in an exchange, you will pay a deferred sales charge based on the date you bought the original shares you exchanged. As of the date of this prospectus, the Adviser does not manage any other funds in the Trust.

Frequent purchase and redemptions ("Frequent Trading") (as discussed below) can adversely impact Fund performance and shareholders. Therefore, the Trust reserves the right to temporarily or permanently modify or terminate the Exchange Privilege. The Trust also reserves the right to refuse exchange requests by any person or group if, in the Trust's judgment, the Fund would be unable to invest the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected. The Trust further reserves the right to restrict or refuse an exchange request if the Trust has received or anticipates simultaneous orders affecting significant portions of the Fund's assets or detects a pattern of exchange requests that coincides with a "market timing" strategy. Although the Trust will attempt to give you prior notice when reasonable to do so, the Trust may modify or terminate the Exchange Privilege at any time.

How to Transfer Shares. If you wish to transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to the Transfer Agent at 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, VA 23235. Your request should include: (i) the name of the Fund and existing account registration; (ii) signature(s) of the registered owner(s); (iii) the new account registration, address, taxpayer identification number and how dividends and capital gains are to be distributed; (iv) any stock certificates which have been issued for the shares being transferred; (v) signature guarantees (See "Signature Guarantees"); and (vi) any additional documents which are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call the Transfer Agent toll-free at (800) 628-4077.

Account Statements and Shareholder Reports. Each time you purchase, redeem or transfer shares of the Fund, you will receive a written confirmation. You will also receive a year-end statement of your account if any dividends or capital gains have been distributed, and an annual and a semi-annual report.

Shareholder Communications. The Fund may eliminate duplicate mailings of portfolio materials to shareholders who reside at the same address, unless instructed to the contrary. Investors may request that the Fund send these documents to each shareholder individually by calling the Fund toll-free at (800) 673-0550.

General. The Fund will not be responsible for any losses from unauthorized transactions (such as purchases, sales or exchanges) if it follows reasonable security procedures designed to verify the identity of the investor. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements immediately after you receive them.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions. Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly for the Fund. The Fund intends to distribute annually any net capital gains. The Fund may make an additional payment of dividends or distributions if it deems it desirable at any other time during the year.

Dividends and distributions will automatically be reinvested in additional shares of the Fund, unless you elect to have the distributions paid to you in cash. There are no sales charges or transaction fees for reinvested dividends and all shares will be purchased at NAV. Shareholders will be subject to tax on all dividends and distributions whether paid to them in cash or reinvested in shares. If the investment in shares is made within an IRA, all dividends and capital gain distributions must be reinvested.

Unless you are investing through a tax deferred retirement account, such as an IRA, it is disadvantageous for you to buy shares of the Fund shortly before the next distribution, because doing so can cost you money in taxes. This is known as "buying a dividend". To avoid buying a dividend, check the Fund's distribution schedule before you invest.

Taxes. In general, Fund distributions are taxable to you as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional shares of the Fund or receive them in cash. Any long-term capital gain the Fund distributes is taxable to you as long-term capital gain no matter how long you have owned your shares. Other Fund distributions (including distributions attributable to short-term capital gains of the Fund) will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income, except that distributions that are designated as "qualified dividend income" will be taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains. Every January, you will receive a Form 1099 that shows the tax status of distributions you received for the previous year. Distributions declared in December but paid in January are taxable as if they were paid in December. The one major exception to these tax principles is that distributions on, and sales, exchanges and redemptions of, shares held in an IRA (or other tax-deferred retirement account) will not be currently taxable.

When you sell shares of the Fund, you will generally have a capital gain or loss. For tax purposes, an exchange of your shares of the Fund for shares of a different fund of the Trust is the same as a sale. The individual tax rate on any gain from the sale or exchange of your shares depends on how long you have held your shares.

Fund distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your shares will generally be subject to state and local income tax. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax. You should consult with your tax adviser about the federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

By law, the Fund must withhold 28% of your taxable distributions and proceeds if you do

not provide your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) or fail to certify that your TIN is correct and that you are a U.S. person, or if the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has notified you that you are subject to backup withholding and instructs the Fund to do so.

Cost Basis Reporting. Federal law requires that mutual fund companies report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the Internal Revenue Service on the Fund's shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" securities are sold. Covered securities are any regulated investment company and/or dividend reinvestment plan shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012.

The Fund has chosen average cost as the standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way the Fund will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Fund has chosen average cost as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders. The Fund's standing tax lot identification method is the method covered shares will be reported on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. You may choose a method different than the Fund's standing method and will be able to do so at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate Internal Revenue Service regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current Internal Revenue Service cost basis tax reporting regulations, the Fund is responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. The Fund is not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." The Fund and its service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method.

NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund's share price, called the NAV per share, is determined as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") (generally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each business day that the NYSE is open (the "Valuation Time"). As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has been informed that the NYSE observes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. NAV per share is computed by adding the total value of the Fund's investments and other assets, subtracting any liabilities and then dividing by the total number of the shares outstanding.

Shares of the Fund are bought or exchanged at the public offering price per share next determined after a request has been received in Proper Form (as defined below). The public offering price of the Fund's Shares is equal to the NAV plus the applicable front-end sales charge, if any. Shares of the Fund held by you are sold or exchanged at the NAV per share next determined after a request has been received in Proper Form, less any applicable deferred sales charge. Any request received in Proper Form before the Valuation Time, will be processed the same business day. Any request received in Proper

Form after the Valuation Time, will be processed the next business day.

Proper Form. Your order to buy shares is in Proper Form when your completed and signed account application and check or wire payment is received. Your written request to sell or exchange shares is in proper form when written instructions signed by all registered owners, with a signature guarantee if necessary, is received by the Fund.

The Fund's securities are valued at current market prices. Investments in securities traded on the national securities exchanges or included in the NASDAQ National Market System are valued at the last reported sale price. Other securities traded in the over-the-counter market and listed securities for which no sales are reported on a given date are valued at the last reported bid price. Debt securities are valued by appraising them at prices supplied by a pricing agent approved by the Trust, which prices may reflect broker-dealer supplied valuations and electronic data processing techniques. Short-term debt securities (less than 60 days to maturity) are valued at their fair market value using amortized cost. Depositary Receipts will be valued at the closing price of the instrument last determined prior to the Valuation Time unless the Fund is aware of a material change in value. Securities for which such a value cannot be readily determined on any day will be valued at the closing price of the underlying security adjusted for the exchange rate. The value of a foreign security is determined as of the close of trading on the foreign exchange on which it is traded or as of the scheduled close of trading on the NYSE, whichever is earlier. Portfolio securities that are listed on foreign exchanges may experience a change in value on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares of the Fund. Other assets for which market prices are not readily available are valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by the administrator, in conjunction with the Adviser, under procedures set by the Board. Generally, trading in corporate bonds, U.S. government securities and money market instruments is substantially completed each day at various times before the scheduled close of the NYSE. The value of these securities used in computing the NAV is determined as of such times.

The Trust has a policy that contemplates the use of fair value pricing to determine the NAV per share of the Fund when market prices are unavailable as well as under special circumstances, such as: (i) if the primary market for a portfolio security suspends or limits trading or price movements of the security; and (ii) when an event occurs after the close of the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded that is likely to have changed the value of the security.

When the Trust uses fair value pricing to determine the NAV per share of the Fund, securities will not be priced on the basis of quotations from the primary market in which they are traded, but rather may be priced by another method that the Board believes accurately reflects fair value. Any method used will be approved by the Board and results will be monitored to evaluate accuracy. The Trust's policy is intended to result in a calculation of the Fund's NAV that fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing.

However, fair values determined pursuant to the Trust's procedures may not accurately reflect the price that the Fund could obtain for a security if it were to dispose of that security as of the time of pricing.

Share Class Alternatives. The Fund offers investors two different classes of shares through this prospectus. The different classes of shares represent investments in the same

portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and may have different share prices and minimum investment requirements. When you buy shares be sure to specify the class of shares in which you choose to invest. Because each share class has a different combination of sales charges, expenses and other features, you should consult your financial adviser to determine which class best meets your financial objectives.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

Frequent purchases and redemptions ("Frequent Trading") of shares of the Fund may present a number of risks to other shareholders of the Fund. These risks may include, among other things, dilution in the value of shares of the Fund held by long-term shareholders, interference with the efficient management by the Adviser of the Fund's portfolio holdings, and increased brokerage and administration costs. Due to the potential of an overall adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions affecting the sale price of portfolio securities, the Fund could face untimely losses as a result of having to sell portfolio securities prematurely to meet redemptions. Current shareholders of the Fund may face unfavorable impacts as portfolio securities concentrated in certain sectors may be more volatile than investments across broader ranges of industries as sector-specific market or economic developments may make it more difficult to sell a significant amount of shares at favorable prices to meet redemptions. Frequent Trading may also increase portfolio turnover, which may result in increased capital gains taxes for shareholders of the Fund. These capital gains could include short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates.

The Fund will assess a 2.00% redemption fee of Fund shares redeemed within 60 days of purchase as a percentage of amount redeemed. The redemption fee is deducted from your proceeds and is retained by the Fund for the benefit of long-term shareholders. The "first in-first out" ("FIFO") method issued to determine the holding period; this means that if you purchase shares on different days, the shares you held longest will be redeemed first for purposes of determining whether the redemption fee applies. The fee does not apply to Fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of dividends and the Automatic Investment Plan or shares redeemed through the Systematic Withdrawal Program. The Fund reserves the right to change the terms and amount of this fee upon at least a 60-day notice to shareholders.

The Trustees have adopted a policy that is intended to identify and discourage Frequent Trading by shareholders of the Fund under which the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer and Transfer Agent will monitor Frequent Trading through the use of various surveillance techniques. Under these policies and procedures, shareholders may not engage in more than four "round-trips" (a purchase and sale or an exchange in and then out of a Fund) within a rolling twelve month period. Shareholders exceeding four round-trips will be investigated by the Fund and possibly restricted from making additional investments in the Fund. The intent of the policies and procedures is not to inhibit legitimate strategies, such as asset allocation, dollar cost averaging or similar activities that may nonetheless result in Frequent Trading of Fund shares. The Fund reserves the right to reject any exchange or purchase of Fund shares with or without prior notice to the account holder. In the event the foregoing purchase and redemption patterns occur, it shall be the policy of the Trust that the shareholder's account and any other account with the Fund under the same

taxpayer identification number shall be precluded from investing in the Fund (including investment that are part of an exchange transaction) for such time period as the Trust deems appropriate based on the facts and circumstances (including, without limitation, the dollar amount involved and whether the Investor has been precluded from investing in the Fund before); provided that such time period shall be at least 30 calendar days after the last redemption transaction. The above policies shall not apply if the Trust determines that a purchase and redemption pattern is not a Frequent Trading pattern or is the result of inadvertent trading errors.

These policies and procedures will be applied uniformly to all shareholders and, subject to certain permissible exceptions as described above, the Fund will not accommodate abusive Frequent Trading. The policies also apply to any account, whether an individual account or accounts with financial intermediaries such as investment advisers, broker dealers or retirement plan administrators, commonly called omnibus accounts, where the intermediary holds Fund shares for a number of its customers in one account. Omnibus account arrangements permit multiple investors to aggregate their respective share ownership positions and purchase, redeem and exchange Fund shares without the identity of the particular shareholder(s) being known to the Fund. Accordingly, the ability of the Fund to monitor and detect Frequent Trading activity through omnibus accounts is very limited and there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to identify shareholders who may be engaging in Frequent Trading through omnibus accounts or to curtail such trading. However, the Fund will establish information sharing agreements with intermediaries as required by Rule 22c-2 under the 1940 Act that may require sharing of information about you and your account, and otherwise use reasonable efforts to work with intermediaries to identify excessive short-term trading in underlying accounts.

If the Fund identifies that excessive short-term trading is taking place in a participant-directed employee benefit plan accounts, the Fund or its Adviser or Transfer Agent will contact the plan administrator, sponsor or trustee to request that action be taken to restrict such activity. However, the ability to do so may be constrained by regulatory restrictions or plan policies. In such circumstances, it is generally not the policy of the Fund to close the account of an entire plan due to the activity of a limited number of participants. However, the Fund will take such actions as deemed appropriate in light of all the facts and circumstances.

The Fund's policies provide for ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of current policies and surveillance tools, and the Trustees reserves the right to modify these or adopt additional policies and restrictions in the future. Shareholders should be aware, however, that any surveillance techniques currently employed by the Fund or other techniques that may be adopted in the future, may not be effective, particularly where the trading takes place through certain types of omnibus accounts. As noted above, if the Fund is unable to detect and deter trading abuses, the Fund's performance, and its long term shareholders, may be harmed. In addition, shareholders may be harmed by the extra costs and portfolio management inefficiencies that result from Frequent Trading, even when the trading is not for abusive purposes.

DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

The Fund is offered through financial supermarkets, investment advisers and consultants,

financial planners, brokers, dealers and other investment professionals, and directly through the Distributor. Investment professionals who offer shares may request fees from their individual clients. If you invest through a third party, the policies and fees may be different than those described in this prospectus. For example, third parties may charge transaction fees or set different minimum investment amounts. If you purchase your shares through a broker-dealer, the broker-dealer firm is entitled to receive a percentage of the sales charge you pay in order to purchase Fund shares.

Class A Shares

Class A Shares are subject to a front-end sales charge and a distribution fee. The following schedule governs the percentage to be received by the selling broker-dealer firm for selling Class A Shares.

<u>Amount of purchase at the public offering price</u>	<u>Sales charge as a percentage of</u>		Discount as a percentage of offering price
	Offering Price ⁽¹⁾	Net amount invested	
Up to \$24,999	5.00%	5.26%	5.00%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	4.50%	4.71%	4.50%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	4.00%	4.17%	4.00%
\$100,000 - \$249,999	3.00%	3.09%	3.00%
\$250,000 - \$499,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.50%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	1.80%	1.83%	1.80%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	1.20%	1.21%	1.20%
\$1 million or more	See below(2)	See below(2)	See below (2)

(1) The term "Offering Price" includes the front-end sales charge.

(2) If you are in a category of investors who may purchase Class A Shares without paying a front-end sales charge, you will be subject to a 1.00% deferred sales charge if you redeem your shares within one year of purchase. Shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions are not subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge. In addition, the deferred sales charge on shares purchased without the payment of a front-end sales charge and redeemed within one year of purchase may be waived in certain circumstances. The deferred sales charge on redemptions of shares is computed based on a percentage of the NAV at the time the shares were purchased, net of reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions. The deferred sales charge would equal 1.00% of the offering price and of the net amount invested. In determining whether to charge a deferred sales charge, the Fund will assume that you have redeemed shares on which there is no deferred sales charge first and then shares in the order of purchase.

Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers

To receive a reduction or waiver of your initial sales charge, you or your financial consultant must notify the Fund's transfer agent or your financial intermediary at the time of purchase that you qualify for such a reduction or waiver. If you do not let your financial intermediary or the Fund's Transfer Agent know that you are eligible for a reduction or waiver, you may not receive the reduction or waiver to which you are otherwise entitled. Certain individuals and employer-sponsored retirement plans may link accounts for the purpose of qualifying for lower initial sales charges. You or your financial consultant must

provide other account numbers to be considered for Rights of Accumulation, or mark the Letter of Intent section on the account application, or provide other relevant documentation, so that the Fund's Transfer Agent can verify your eligibility for the reduction or waiver. In order to receive a reduction or waiver, you may be required to provide your financial intermediary or the Fund's Transfer Agent with evidence of your qualification for the reduction or waiver, such as records regarding Fund shares held in accounts with that financial intermediary and other financial intermediaries. Consult the Fund's SAI for additional details.

You can reduce your initial sales charge in the following ways:

Right of Accumulation. After making an initial purchase, you may reduce the sales charge applied to any subsequent purchases. Your Class A Shares purchased will be taken into account on a combined basis at the current NAV per share in order to establish the aggregate investment amount to be used in determining the applicable sales charge. Only previous purchases of Class A Shares that are still held in the Fund and that were sold subject to a sales charge will be included in the calculation. To take advantage of this privilege, you must give notice at the time you place your initial order and subsequent orders that you wish to combine purchases. When you send your payment and request to combine purchases, please specify your account number(s).

Statement of Intention. A reduced sales charge on Class A Shares of the Fund, as set forth above, applies immediately to all purchases where the investor has executed a Statement of Intention calling for the purchase within a 13-month period of an amount qualifying for the reduced sales charge. The investor must actually purchase the amount stated in such statement to avoid later paying the full sales charge on shares that are purchased.

Combine with family member. You can also count toward the amount of your investment all investments by your spouse and your children under age 21 (family members), including their rights of accumulation and goals under a letter of intent. Certain other groups may also be permitted to combine purchases for purposes of reducing or eliminating sales charges, such as: a retirement plan established exclusively for the benefit of an Individual, specifically including, but not limited to, a Traditional IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, SIMPLE IRA, Solo 401(k), Keogh plan, or a tax-sheltered 403(b)(7) custodial account; and a qualified tuition plan account, maintained pursuant to Section 529 of the Code, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account, maintained pursuant to Section 530 of the Code (in either case, the account must be established by an Individual or have an Individual named as the beneficiary thereof).

Waiver of Front-End Sales Charges - Class A Shares

No sales charge shall apply to:

- (1) reinvestment of income dividends and capital gain distributions;
- (2) exchanges of the Fund's shares for those of another fund of the Trust;
- (3) purchases of Fund shares made by current or former directors, officers or employees, or agents of the Trust, the Adviser, the distributor, and by members of their immediate families and employees (including immediate family

members) of a broker-dealer distributing Fund shares;

- (4) purchases of Fund shares by the Fund's distributor for their own investment account and for investment purposes only;
- (5) a "qualified institutional buyer," as that term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, including, but not limited to, insurance companies, investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, business development companies registered under the 1940 Act, and small business investment companies;
- (6) a charitable organization, as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), as well as other charitable trusts and endowments, investing \$50,000 or more;
- (7) a charitable remainder trust, under Section 664 of the Code, or a life income pool, established for the benefit of a charitable organization as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Code;
- (8) investment advisers or financial planners who place trades for their own accounts or the accounts of their clients and who charge a management, consulting or other fee for their services; and clients of those investment advisers or financial planners who place trades for their own accounts if the accounts are linked to the master account of the investment adviser or financial planner on the books and records of the broker or agent;
- (9) institutional retirement and deferred compensation plans and trusts used to fund those plans, including, but not limited to, those defined in section 401(a), 403(b) or 457 of the Code and "rabbi trusts"; and
- (10) the purchase of Fund shares, if available, through certain third-party fund "supermarkets." Some fund supermarkets may offer Fund shares without a sales charge or with a reduced sales charge. Other fees may be charged by the service-provider sponsoring the fund supermarket, and transaction charges may apply to purchases and sales made through a broker-dealer.

Additional information regarding the waiver of sales charges may be obtained by calling the Trust toll-free at (800) 673-0550. All account information is subject to acceptance and verification by the Fund's Distributor.

Class C Shares

Deferred Sales Charge – Class C Shares are sold without an initial front-end sales charge so that the full amount of your purchase is invested. A deferred sales charge of 1.00% is applied if your Class C Shares are sold within one year and is paid to the distributor.

Shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions are not subject to a deferred sales charge. In addition, the deferred sales charge may be waived in certain circumstances. The deferred sales charge is a percentage of the net asset value at the time of purchase. Class C Shares are subject to a Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fee

as described above under “Rule 12b-1 Fees.”

Waiver of Deferred Sales Charge

The deferred sales charge on Class C Shares is waived for:

- (1) certain post-retirement withdrawals from an IRA or other retirement plan if you are over 70 ½;
- (2) redemptions by certain eligible 401(a) and 401(k) plans and certain retirement plan rollovers;
- (3) withdrawals resulting from shareholder death or disability provided that the redemption is requested within one year of death or disability; and
- (4) withdrawals through Systematic Monthly Investment (systematic withdrawal plan).

Additional information regarding the waiver of sales charges may be obtained by calling the Trust toll-free at (800) 673-0550. All account information is subject to acceptance and verification by the Fund’s Distributor.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following table is intended to help you better understand the financial performance of the Fund since its inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. Total return represents the rate you would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. The information has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund’s financial statements, is included in the Fund’s annual report to shareholders. The annual report is available from the Fund upon request without charge.

STRATEGIC GLOBAL LONG / SHORT FUND
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
SELECTED PER SHARE DATA THROUGHOUT EACH PERIOD

	Year ended September 30, 2017	Period February 23, 2016* to September 30, 2016
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.17	\$ 10.00
Investment activities		
Net investment income (loss) ⁽¹⁾	(0.16)	(0.05)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.51	0.22
Total from investment activities	<u>0.35</u>	<u>0.17</u>
Distributions		
Net investment income	-	-
Net realized gain	(0.45)	-
Total distributions	<u>(0.45)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$ 10.07</u>	<u>\$ 10.17</u>
Total Return	3.40%	1.70% ***
Ratios/Supplemental Data		
Ratio to average net assets		
Expenses, gross	3.71%	2.80% **
Expenses, net of waiver and dividend expense	1.95%	1.95% **
Net investment income (loss)	(1.61%)	(0.84%) **
Portfolio turnover rate	256.93%	342.24% ***
Net assets, end of period (000's)	\$ 12,233	\$ 9,828

⁽¹⁾ Per share amounts calculated using the average share method.

* Commencement of operations.

** Annualized

*** Not annualized

You will find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports will contain more information about the Fund. The Fund's annual report will contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that had a significant effect on the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

For more information about the Fund, you may wish to refer to the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") dated January 29, 2018, which is on file with the SEC and incorporated by reference into this prospectus. You can obtain a free copy of the annual and semi-annual reports, and SAI by writing to World Funds Trust, 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235, by calling toll free (800) 673-0550, by e-mail at: mail@ccofva.com or on the World Funds Trust website at www.theworldfundstrust.com. General inquiries regarding the Fund may also be directed to the above address or telephone number.

Information about the Trust, including the SAI, can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. Information about the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. Reports and other information regarding the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Commission's Public Reference Section, Washington D.C. 20549-0102.

(Investment Company Act File No. 811-22172)