

OTG Latin America Fund
Class A Shares Ticker: OTGAX
Institutional Class Shares Ticker: OTGIX

(the “Fund”)

a series of
World Funds Trust

Supplement dated April 10, 2025
To the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated July 31, 2024

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for OTG Latin America Fund (the “Fund”) and should be read in conjunction with those documents.

At a meeting held on March 28, 2025, the Fund’s Board of Directors (“Board”) approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (“Agreement”) between the Fund and OTG Latin America ETF (“Acquiring ETF”), a newly created series of ETF Opportunities Trust (“ETFOT”) that will operate as an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) and, pursuant to which the Fund will transfer its assets to the Acquiring ETF, in exchange for shares of the Acquiring ETF and the assumption by the Acquiring ETF of the Fund’s liabilities (the “Reorganization”). As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund, which is currently operated as a mutual fund, will be converted into an ETF.

If the Agreement is approved by Fund shareholders and subject to certain closing conditions set forth in the Agreement, upon completion of the Reorganization, shareholders of the Fund (who hold their Fund shares through an account that may hold Acquiring ETF shares (“Qualifying Account”)) will receive shares of the Acquiring Fund with a value equal to the aggregate net asset value of their shares of the Fund (and cash in lieu of fractional shares, if any) held immediately prior to the Reorganization. As a result, shareholders of the Fund will become shareholders of the Acquiring ETF following the Reorganization and will no longer be shareholders of the Fund.

The proposed Reorganization is expected to be a tax-free transaction for federal income tax purposes. Although the distribution to shareholders of cash in lieu of fractional shares is expected to be a small amount, it will likely be a taxable event for shareholders who hold their shares in a taxable account. Shareholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors to determine the effect of such a small redemption.

Following the Reorganization, OTG Asset Management, Ltd. (“OTGAM”), the Fund’s current investment adviser, will serve as the Acquiring ETF’s investment adviser and make the day-to-day investment portfolio decisions for the Acquiring ETF. The Fund’s current portfolio manager also will continue to serve as the portfolio manager of the Acquiring ETF. Tidal Investments, LLC will serve as the Sub-Adviser of the Acquiring ETF. The Acquiring ETF has been established solely to effect the Reorganization and will carry on the business of the Fund and assume its performance and financial records. The board of trustees of the ETFOT and the Acquiring ETF is comprised of the same individuals that comprise the Board.

The Acquiring ETF will have the same investment objective, similar principal investment strategies and principal risks as the Fund. OTGAM intends to manage the Acquiring Fund in the same manner as the Fund.

OTGAM believes that the Reorganization will permit the Fund’s shareholders to pursue similar investment goals in the Acquiring ETF but with a lower total expense ratio than the Fund. The overall total expenses

for the Acquiring ETF are expected to be 0.95% of the Acquiring ETF's average daily net assets. Management also believes the Reorganization will provide other benefits for the Fund's shareholders by becoming shareholders in the Acquiring ETF, including, but not limited to, increased portfolio transparency, the potential for enhanced tax efficiency and the ability to purchase and sell shares throughout the trading day at the then-prevailing market price on an exchange.

The Fund's Board has determined that the Reorganization is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, and that the interests of the Fund's shareholders will not be diluted because of the Reorganization. Accordingly, the Board has recommended that shareholders approve the Agreement.

Shareholders of record of the Fund will receive a Proxy Statement/Prospectus which will contain additional information about the Reorganization, including but not limited to: similarities and differences between the Acquiring ETF and the Fund, fees and expenses, the structure and operations of ETFs, terms and conditions of the Agreement, the Board's consideration in approving the Agreement, the tax-free treatment of the Reorganization, the shareholder meeting, voting instructions and a proxy card.

The shareholder meeting is expected to occur on or about June 12, 2025, and the Reorganization is expected to occur on or about June 20, 2025.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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This supplement, the Fund's Prospectus, and the Fund's Statement of Additional Information provide the information a prospective investor should know about the Fund and should be retained for future reference. You may obtain each Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information without charge by emailing the Fund at mail@ccofva.com.



OTG Latin America Fund

PROSPECTUS

July 31, 2024

OTG Latin America Fund

Class A Shares Ticker: OTGAX

Institutional Class Shares Ticker: OTGIX

This prospectus describes the OTG ("On the Ground") Latin America 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.

OTG Latin America Fund

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OTG LATIN AMERICA FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the OTG (“On the Ground”) Latin America Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek long-term capital appreciation through investments in the equity securities of companies located in Latin America.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below. 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” on page 35 of this prospectus and in the section “Distribution” on page 32 of the Fund’s statement of additional information (“SAI”).

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A Shares	Institutional Class 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⁾	None
Redemption Fee (if redeemed within 60 days of purchase as a percentage of amount redeemed)	2.00%	None
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%	None
Other Expenses	1.41%	1.41% ⁽³⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.76%	2.51%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ⁽²⁾	(0.81%)	(0.81%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) ⁽²⁾	1.95%	1.70%

(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.

OTG LATIN AMERICA FUND

Fund Summary - continued

(2) OTG 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 daily net assets of the Fund until at least July 31, 2025. Each waiver or reimbursement of an expense by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within the three years following the date such waiver and/or reimbursement was made, 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. The Trust and the Adviser may terminate this expense limitation agreement prior to July 31, 2025 only by mutual written consent.

(3) Other expenses for Institutional Class Shares have been estimated for the current fiscal year.

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 calculation of costs for the one-year period takes into account the effect of the Adviser’s agreement to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses, and the calculation of costs for the remaining periods takes such fee waivers and/or reimbursements into account only for the period such agreement is in effect. 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	\$1,241	\$1,818	\$3,379
Institutional Class Shares . . .	\$173	\$704	\$1,263	\$2,785

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. For the most recent fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 64.76% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in Latin American equity securities. These equity securities include the securities of Latin American companies and investment companies that primarily invest in the securities of issuers in, or seek to track the performance of indices based on, Latin American markets. The Fund defines Latin American countries as countries in Central America (including Mexico) and South America, excluding the Caribbean islands. The Fund considers a company to be a Latin American company if (1) the company is organized under the laws of a country in Latin America or has its principal office in a country in Latin America; (2) at the time of investment the company derived a significant portion (i.e., 50% or more) of its total revenues during its most recently completed fiscal year from activities in one or more Latin American countries; or (3) the company's equity securities are traded principally on stock exchanges or over-the-counter markets in Latin America. Latin American countries are generally considered to be developing or emerging market countries.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in countries other than Latin American countries. Although the Fund normally allocates its investments across different countries, the Fund may concentrate its investments in certain countries, which may change from time to time.

The Fund's portfolio will be comprised primarily of a mix of equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, and depository receipts without regard to the market capitalization of the issuer (i.e., large-cap, mid-cap, small-cap, and micro-cap companies); exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), including inverse and leveraged 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; and shares of other investment funds (to the extent permitted by applicable law). The Adviser intends to use leveraged and/or inverse ETFs for short-term trading purposes. These ETFs will be used primarily for short-term market timing or hedging purposes, and are not intended for long term investment. Most leveraged and inverse ETFs "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated investment objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, the Adviser expects to trade in and out these ETFs daily or monthly depending on the ETF's stated investment objective.

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.

Principal Risks

Risk is inherent in all investing. A summary description of certain 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.

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.

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"). Un-sponsored 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.

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.

Latin America Risk. Because the Fund's investments will be focused in the Latin American region, the Fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within this region and may be more volatile than the performance of funds that invest in more developed countries and regions or funds that focus their investments in more than one region. The Fund's performance may be particularly sensitive to social, political and economic conditions in those countries in Latin America in which the Fund's investments are concentrated.

Brazilian Securities Risk - Brazil's economy has been characterized by frequent and occasionally drastic, interventions by the Brazilian government, including the imposition of wage and price controls, exchange controls, limiting imports, blocking access to bank accounts and other measures. The Brazilian government has often changed monetary, taxation, credit, trade and other policies to influence the Brazilian economy. Brazil's economy may be subject to sluggish economic growth due to, among other things, weak consumer spending, political turmoil, high rates of inflation and low commodity prices. Investments in Brazilian securities may be subject to certain restrictions on foreign investments. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high rates of inflation and a high level of debt, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth. Brazil also suffers from high levels of corruption, crime and income disparity. The Brazilian economy is heavily dependent on commodity prices and international trade and an increase in the price of commodities may lead to increased inflation and slow the growth of the Brazilian economy which could adversely affect the value of Brazilian securities.

Mexican Securities Risk. Investments in Mexican issuers include legal, regulatory, political, currency, security and economic risks. In the past, Mexico has experienced high interest rates, economic volatility and high unemployment rates. Political developments in the U.S. could have implications for trade arrangements between the U.S. and Mexico, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by the Fund.

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 and 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 their 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.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. 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.

Preferred Stock Risk. 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 stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred stock is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred stock and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

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.

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.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for common or preferred stock. The value of convertible securities may be affected by changes in interest rates, the creditworthiness of their issuers, and the ability of those issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments.

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. By investing in leveraged and/or inverse ETFs, the Fund will be exposed

to extreme volatility and a high risk for substantial losses. These ETFs are used for short-term trading purposes, and are not intended for long term investment. Leveraged and/or inverse ETFs may use derivative instruments to achieve their stated investment objectives. As such, these ETFs are considered speculative investments. In addition, most leveraged and/or inverse ETFs “reset” daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, the return for investors who invest for longer than one day may vary significantly from the ETF’s stated investment objective as well as the target benchmark’s performance. Also, the performance of leveraged and/or inverse ETFs, when held overnight, may deviate from their underlying indices.

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. In addition, it is possible that political and social changes in the Latin America region could adversely affect the Fund’s advisor and its ability to manage the Fund.

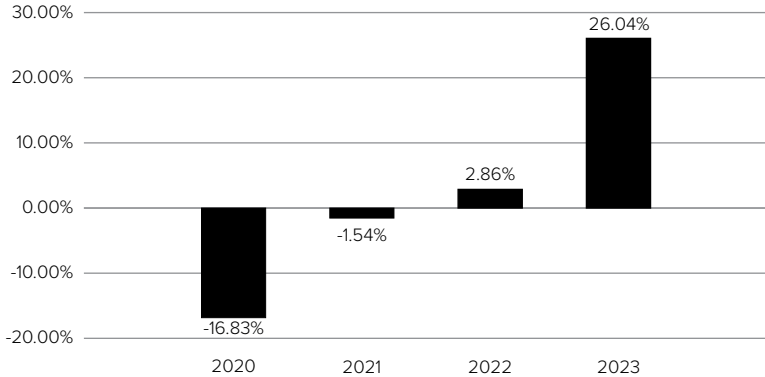
Performance History

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Class A shares from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for the periods indicated compare with those of a broad-based securities market index, the MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index, and the MSCI EM Latin America Index, which is the Fund’s secondary benchmark index. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The calendar year returns of Institutional shares will differ from those of Class A due to different expense structures.

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

Year-By-Year Annual Returns

OTG Latin America Fund (A Shares)
Calendar Year Total Returns



During the periods shown, the highest quarterly return was 24.08% (quarter ended December 31, 2020) and the lowest quarterly return was -41.93% (quarter ended March 31, 2020).

The year-to-date return of the Fund's Class A shares as of June 30, 2024 was 9.25%.

Average Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023*

The table below shows how average annual total returns of the Fund's Class A shares compared to those of the Fund's benchmark. The table also presents the impact of taxes on the Fund's Class A shares. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest marginal individual U.S. federal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. The calendar year returns of Institutional shares will differ from those of Class A due to different expense structures.

OTG LATIN AMERICA FUND

Fund Summary - continued

Return Before Taxes (Class A Shares)	1 Year	Since Inception (05/08/2019)
Return Before Taxes	26.04%	1.68%
Return Before Taxes (with maximum load of 5.75%)	19.74%	0.57%
Return After Taxes (including sales load)	1 Year	Since Inception (05/08/2019)
Return After Taxes on Distributions	24.52%	0.22%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	15.35%	0.58%
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) ¹ . . .	16.21%	5.76%
MSCI EM Latin America Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) . . .	25.12%	-0.32%

* As of December 31, 2023, there were no Institutional shares outstanding for the Fund.

¹ In connection with newly adopted SEC regulations applicable to the Fund, the MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index is the Fund's new broad-based securities market index. The Fund will continue to show performance for the Fund's previous broad-based securities market index, the MSCI EM Latin America Index, which is an additional benchmark index.

Investment Adviser

OTG Asset Management, Ltd., a Cayman Islands limited company, 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 (May 2019).

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 (OTG Latin America Fund, 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235), by wire, or by telephone toll-free at 800-673-0550. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are only permitted if you previously established this option on your account.

OTG LATIN AMERICA FUND

Fund Summary - continued

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 IRA 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.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term capital appreciation through investments in the equity securities of companies located in Latin America. 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 at least 80% of its net assets in Latin American equity securities. These equity securities include the securities of Latin American companies and investment companies that primarily invest in the securities of issuers in, or seek to track the performance of indices based on, Latin American markets. The Fund defines Latin American countries as countries in Central America (including Mexico) and South America, excluding the Caribbean islands. The Fund considers a company to be a Latin American company if (1) the company is organized under the laws of a country in Latin America or has its principal office in a country in Latin America; (2) at the time of investment the company derived a significant portion (i.e., 50% or more) of its total revenues during its most recently completed fiscal year from activities in one or more Latin American countries; or (3) the company's equity securities are traded principally on stock exchanges or over-the-counter markets in Latin America. Latin American countries are generally considered to be developing or emerging market countries.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in countries other than Latin American countries. Although the Fund normally allocates its investments across different countries, the Fund may concentrate its investments in certain countries, which may change from time to time.

The Fund's portfolio will be comprised primarily of a mix of equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, and depository receipts without regard to the market capitalization of the issuer (i.e., large-cap, mid-cap, small-cap, and micro-cap companies); ETFs, including inverse and leveraged 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; and shares of other investment funds (to the extent permitted by applicable law). An inverse ETF is constructed by using various derivatives for the purpose of profiting from a decline in the value of an underlying benchmark or index. Investing in inversion ETFs (inverse ETFs) is

similar to holding various short positions, or using a combination of investment strategies to profit from falling prices. While a leveraged ETF is a fund that uses financial derivatives and debt to amplify the returns of an underlying benchmark or index. The Adviser intends to use leveraged and/or inverse ETFs for short-term trading purposes. These ETFs will be used primarily for short-term market timing or hedging purposes, and are not intended for long term investment. Most leveraged and inverse ETFs “reset” daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated investment objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, the Adviser expects to trade in and out these ETFs daily or monthly depending on the ETF's stated investment objective.

The Adviser may frequently re-allocate the Fund's portfolio among various asset classes, markets, sectors, and countries in pursuit of investment opportunities that it believes may help the Fund achieve its investment objective. As a result, the Fund may have high degree portfolio turnover, which may increase its costs and adversely affect the Fund's performance.

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 the region 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).

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Risks

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.

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.

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.

Latin America Risk. Because the Fund's investments will be focused in the Latin American region, the Fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within this region and may be more volatile than the performance of funds that invest in more developed countries and regions. The economies of the countries in this region are generally considered emerging market economies. High interest, inflation, and unemployment rates generally characterize each economy. Currency devaluations in any country can have a significant effect on the entire region. Because commodities such as agricultural products, minerals, and metals represent a significant percentage of exports of many of these countries, the economies of those countries are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Brazilian Securities Risk. Brazil's economy has been characterized by frequent and occasionally drastic, interventions by the Brazilian government, including the imposition of wage and price controls, exchange controls, limiting imports, blocking access to bank accounts and other measures. The Brazilian government has often changed monetary, taxation, credit, trade and other policies to influence the Brazilian economy. Actions taken by the Brazilian government may have a significant impact on Brazilian companies and market conditions and prices of Brazilian securities. Brazil's economy may be subject to sluggish economic growth due to, among other things, weak consumer spending, political turmoil, high rates of inflation and low

commodity prices. Investments in Brazilian securities may be subject to certain restrictions on foreign investments. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high rates of inflation and a high level of debt, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth. Brazil also suffers from high levels of corruption, crime and income disparity. The Brazilian economy is heavily dependent on commodity prices and international trade and an increase in the price of commodities may lead to increased inflation and slow the growth of the Brazilian economy which could adversely affect the value of Brazilian securities. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant losses for Brazilian companies.

Mexican Securities Risk. Investment in Mexican issuers involves risks that are specific to Mexico, including regulatory, political, currency and economic risks. The Mexican economy is dependent upon trade with other economies, specifically with the U.S. and certain Latin American countries. As a result, Mexico is dependent on, among other things, the U.S. economy, and any change in the price or demand for Mexican exports may have an adverse impact on the Mexican economy. For example, lower oil prices have negatively impacted Petróleos Mexicanos, the Mexican state-owned petroleum company, which accounts for a significant percentage of the Mexican government's tax revenue. Mexico has experienced adverse economic impacts as a result of earthquakes and hurricanes, as well as outbreaks of violence. Incidents involving Mexico's security may have an adverse effect on the Mexican economy and cause uncertainty in its financial markets. In the past, Mexico has experienced high interest rates, economic volatility and high unemployment rates. Political and Social Risk. Mexico has been destabilized by local insurrections, social upheavals and violence related to drug cartels and other organized crime, and the recurrence or continuation of these or similar conditions may adversely impact the Mexican economy. Recently, Mexican elections have been contentious and have been very closely decided. Changes in political parties or other Mexican political events may affect the economy and cause instability. Currency Instability Risk. Historically, Mexico has experienced substantial economic instability resulting from, among other things, periods of very high inflation and significant devaluations of the Mexican currency, the peso. Relations with the U.S. Political developments in the U.S. could have implications for trade arrangements between the U.S. and Mexico, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by the Fund.

Some of the currencies in Latin American countries have experienced steady devaluations relative to the U.S. Dollar, and certain of these countries have had to make major adjustments in their currencies from time to time. In addition, governments in many of these countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Governmental actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in these countries, which could affect the companies in which the Fund invests, and therefore, the value of the Fund's shares.

Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to the Fund's ability to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds or sales of securities. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. Other risks of investing in this region include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on sovereign debt, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in local courts, and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in certain of these countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in the United States or other more developed countries. The Fund's performance may be particularly sensitive to social, political and economic conditions in those countries in which the Fund's investments are more concentrated.

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 and 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 their generally much smaller size. These companies 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.

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.

Preferred Stock Risk. 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.

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.

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.

Convertible Securities Risk. 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.

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. 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. By investing in leveraged and/or inverse ETFs, the Fund will be exposed to extreme volatility and a high risk for substantial losses. These ETFs are used for short-term trading purposes, and are not intended for long term investment. Leveraged and/or inverse ETFs may use derivative instruments to achieve their stated investment objectives. As such, these ETFs are considered speculative investments. In addition, most leveraged and/or inverse ETFs “reset” daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, the return for investors who invest for longer than one day may vary significantly from the ETF’s stated investment objective as well as the target benchmark’s performance. Also, the performance of leveraged and/or inverse ETFs, when held overnight, may deviate from their underlying indices.

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 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. In addition, it is possible that political and social changes in the Latin America region, such as the potential nationalization of certain sectors of the private economy in a Latin American country, could adversely affect the Adviser and its ability to manage the Fund.

While most Fund assets will be invested in equity securities, other strategies may be employed that are not considered part of the Fund's principal investment strategies. For instance, the Fund may, to a limited extent, invest in derivatives such as options (puts, calls and index options) to amplify returns and to manage risk. A portion of the Fund's portfolio may at times be invested in unlisted securities of issuers located in Latin America. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities (i.e. an investment that may not reasonably be expected to be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment).

From time to time, the Fund may engage in short sales and leverage. The Fund may engage in short selling when it believes the price of a security is expected to decline. In addition, the Fund may use short selling as a way to hedge risk in the Fund's portfolio. Leverage will be used by the Fund when the Adviser seeks to enhance exposure to a specific security. Leverage can involve the purchase of an instrument, such as an ETF or derivative that provides leveraged exposure to the underlying security or index. Leverage will magnify the Fund's gains or losses. In addition, the Fund may invest in shares of companies through initial public offerings (IPOs).

The Fund may invest in corporate and government 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. The Fund will not invest in junk bonds rated below CCC by any of the credit rating agencies. When investing in foreign sovereign and foreign agency debt the Fund will apply the national or regional credit scale rating. National or regional credit ratings compare the issuer to other issuer in the same country or region. The Fund may also invest in certificates of deposit (CDs) and fixed-income linked structured notes when the Adviser believes they will help the Fund achieve its investment objective. These investments may be executed in the respective local currencies.

Below we summarize the risks associated with these additional strategies.

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.

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 Investment Risk - 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.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (that is, where changes in an issuer's financial strength or the credit rating of a financial instrument it issues may affect an instrument's value) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives transactions (like structured notes) entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the value of your investment in the Fund may decline.

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.

Initial Public Offering (IPO) Risk. The Fund's investments in IPOs are generally speculative investments and are subject to number of unique risks. These risks include, among others, price volatility risk, small- and micro-cap company risk, liquidity risk, issuer specific risks and management risk.

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. The Fund's debt security investments may underperform particular sectors of the debt market or the debt market as a whole.

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.

Credit Risk. The Fund may be adversely affected if the issuers of securities that the Fund holds do not make their principal or interest payments on time, if an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund defaults or is downgraded, or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security decline.

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 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.

Unlisted/Restricted Securities Risk. Unlisted (or restricted) securities are subject to legal restrictions on their sale. Difficulty in selling these securities may result in a loss, be costly to the Fund or otherwise adversely affect the Fund. Unlisted (or restricted) securities may also be difficult to value.

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.

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

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.

The Investment Adviser

OTG Asset Management, Ltd. (formerly, MSC Capital, Ltd.), a Cayman Islands limited company, is the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser's principal address is Montenegro #1439 Torre Infrabol Piso 6, La Paz, Bolivia. The Adviser commenced operations in March 2022 and became registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in March 2022. The Adviser changed its name in connection with a change in control of its parent, MSC Group, S.A., and serves as the Fund's investment adviser pursuant to a new investment advisory agreement approved by Fund shareholders (the "Advisory Agreement").

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 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 daily net assets of the Fund until at least July 31, 2025, 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 years following the date such waiver and/or expense was made, 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. The Trust and the Adviser may terminate this expense limitation agreement prior to July 31, 2025 only by mutual written consent.

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 for the period ended September 30, 2022.

The Portfolio Manager

Mauricio Alvarez has served as the Portfolio Manager for the Fund since its inception on May 8, 2019, and he continues to serve as the Portfolio Manager of the Fund in his role with OTG Asset Management, Ltd. Mr. Alvarez has 15 years of investment experience. Mr. Alvarez is the Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser. Mr. Alvarez was the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Compliance Officer 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 Plan for the Fund's Class A Shares (the "12b-1 Plan") in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan, the Fund may finance from the assets of the Fund's Class A shares certain activities or expenses that are intended primarily to result in the sale of shares of such class. The 12b-1 fee paid by the Fund is computed on

an annualized basis reflecting the daily net assets of the class, up to a maximum of 0.25% for Class A share expenses. Because these fees are paid out of assets of the Class A shares 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 Plan was adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and therefore may be used to pay for certain expenditures related to financing distribution related activities of the Fund.

Shareholder Services Plan

The Fund has adopted a shareholder services plan for the Class A and Institutional shares. Under a shareholder services plan, the Fund may pay an authorized firm up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of daily net assets of its Class A and Institutional shares attributable to its customers who are shareholders. For this fee, the authorized firms may provide a variety of services, including but not limited to: (i) arranging for bank wires; (ii) responding to inquiries from shareholders concerning their investment in the Fund; (iii) assisting shareholders in changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; (iv) providing information periodically to shareholders showing their position in Fund shares; (v) forwarding shareholder communications from the Fund such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual reports, and dividend distribution and tax notices; (vi) processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from shareholders and placing orders with the Fund or its service providers; (vii) providing sub-accounting with respect to Fund shares; and (viii) processing dividend payments from the Fund on behalf of shareholders.

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 the 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 Plan.

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 SAI. Complete holdings (as of the dates of such reports) are available in reports on Form N-PORT and Form N-CSR, and were previously available in reports on Form N-Q, filed with the SEC.

OTG LATIN AMERICA FUND

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 request a copy of this prospectus by calling toll-free 800-673-0550. Financial Intermediaries who offer Class A Shares or Institutional 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 the Class A Shares and Institutional Class 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.

OTG LATIN AMERICA FUND
How to Buy Shares - continued

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.

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 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: OTG Latin America Fund, Attn: Redemptions, 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 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 the 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. 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 the 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 the Fund, either through the distribution of selected individual portfolio securities or a pro-rata distribution of all portfolio securities held by the Fund. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions would be valued at the same value assigned to them in computing the 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 assets at the beginning of such period. Redemption requests in excess of this limit may be satisfied in cash or in kind at the Fund's election. The Fund's methods of satisfying shareholder redemption requests will normally be used during both regular and stressed market conditions.

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 the 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 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 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.

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, Virginia 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.

OTG LATIN AMERICA FUND
Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions. Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly by the Fund. The Fund intends to distribute annually any net capital gain. 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 or 401(k), all dividends and capital gain distributions must be reinvested.

Unless you are investing through a tax deferred retirement arrangement, such as an IRA or 401(k), 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 those distributions that are designated as “qualified dividend income” which will be taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains. After the close of the taxable year, 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, in part, on how long you have held your shares and your income for the year.

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

The Fund must backup withhold 24% 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. Mutual fund companies must report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the IRS on the Fund's shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s.

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 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 shares.

The Fund is responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes for shares covered by these rules. The Fund is not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not covered by these rules. The Fund and its service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include your own tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method given your particular situation.

The Fund's share price, called the NAV per share, is determined on each business day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading, as of the close of business of the regular session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). 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 are valued at the last reported sale price. Investments in securities included in the NASDAQ National Market System are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing 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 Board, 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 Fund's Adviser, under procedures set by the Board. The Board has appointed the Adviser as its designee (the "Valuation Designee") to be responsible for all fair value determinations for the Fund. 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 so long as the Valuation Designee believes that these values reflect fair value at the time the Fund's NAV is determined.

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 Valuation Designee 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.

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 number 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 the Fund’s Class A 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 the 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 may be more 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 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.

The Fund will be offered through financial supermarkets, investment advisers and consultants, financial planners, brokers, dealers and other investment professionals. 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.

Amount of purchase at the public offering price	Sales charge as a percentage of		
	Offering Price ⁽¹⁾	Net amount invested	Discount as a percentage of offering price
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 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.

Institutional Class Shares

Institutional Class Shares are offered with no front-end or contingent deferred sales charge and are not subject to any Rule 12b-1 fees.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance since the inception of the Fund. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of the Fund. The total return in the table represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The financial highlights have been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose unqualified report thereon, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders (the "Annual Report") and are incorporated by reference into the SAI. Additional performance information for the Fund is included in the Annual Report. Copies of the Annual Report and the SAI may be obtained at the address and telephone number noted on the back page of this prospectus.

Financial Highlights - continued

Net asset value, beginning of period

Investment activities

Net investment income (loss)⁽¹⁾

Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments

Total from investment activities

Distributions

Net investment income

Net realized gain

Total distributions

Net asset value, end of period

Total Return⁽³⁾

Ratios/Supplemental Data

Ratios to average net assets⁽⁴⁾

Expenses, gross⁽⁵⁾

Expenses, net of waivers

Net investment income (loss)

Portfolio turnover rate⁽³⁾

Net assets, end of period (000's)

(1) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares outstanding during the period.

(2) Commencement of operations.

(3) Total return and portfolio turnover rate are for the period indicated and have not been annualized for periods less than one year.

(4) Ratios to average net assets have been annualized for periods less than one year.

(5) Ratio of total expenses before management fee waivers, excluding proxy costs, would have been: 2.76% for the year ended March 31, 2024; 2.99% for the year ended March 31, 2023; 2.73% for the year ended March 31, 2022; 2.81% for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 3.24% for the period May 8, 2019 through March 31, 2020.

OTG LATIN AMERICA FUND

Selected Per Share Data Throughout Each Period

Class A				
Years ended March 31,				Period May 8, 2019 ⁽²⁾ through March 31,
2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
\$ 7.70	\$ 8.96	\$ 8.11	\$ 5.83	\$ 10.00
0.28	0.38	0.28	0.05	0.12
1.39	(1.21)	1.02	2.29	(4.15)
1.67	(0.83)	1.30	2.34	(4.03)
(0.25)	(0.37)	(0.27)	(0.06)	(0.11)
(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.18)	—	(0.03)
(0.27)	(0.43)	(0.45)	(0.06)	(0.14)
\$ 9.10	\$ 7.70	\$ 8.96	\$ 8.11	\$ 5.83
21.95%	(8.84%)	17.12%	40.12%	(40.90%)
2.76%	3.26%	2.77%	2.93%	3.46%
1.95%	2.22%	1.99%	2.07%	2.17%
3.28%	4.90%	3.32%	0.64%	1.45%
64.76%	67.32%	79.68%	250.37%	296.18%
\$ 18,279	\$ 15,117	\$ 18,372	\$ 15,675	\$ 6,831

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For More Information

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

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports and Form N-CSR contain more information about the Fund and its investments. 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. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

For more information about the Fund, you may wish to refer to the Fund's SAI dated July 31, 2024, 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, the Fund's SAI and other information such as Fund financial statements 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 Fund's website at <https://otgam.net/strategies/mutual-fund>. General inquiries regarding the Fund may also be directed to the above address or telephone number.

Reports and other information regarding the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <https://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.

(Investment Company Act File No. 811-22172)

