

TFA QUANTITATIVE FUND

CLASS A SHARES

CLASS I SHARES: TFAQX

TFA MULTIDIMENSIONAL TACTICAL FUND

CLASS A SHARES

CLASS I SHARES: TFADX

EACH A SERIES OF COLLABORATIVE INVESTMENT SERIES TRUST

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

APRIL 30, 2021

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for the TFA Quantitative Fund and TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund dated April 30, 2021. The Funds’ financial statements are included in the Annual Report and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. The Funds’ Prospectus or Annual Report can be obtained at no charge by writing the transfer agent, Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC, at 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147-4003, or by calling 1-800-869-1679. The Funds’ Prospectus is incorporated by reference into this SAI.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND FUNDS

The TFA Quantitative Fund and the TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) are each a diversified series of the Collaborative Investment Series Trust (the “Trust”). The Trust is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Delaware by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated July 26, 2017 (the “Trust Agreement”). The Trust Agreement permits the Board of Trustees (the “Board” or the “Trustees”) to authorize and issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of separate series without par value. The Funds are each one of multiple series currently authorized by the Trustees. The investment adviser to the Funds is Tactical Fund Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”). The sub-adviser to the TFA Quantitative Fund is Potomac Advisors, Inc. and the sub-adviser to the TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund is Preston Wealth Advisors, LLC (each a “Sub-Adviser” and collectively the “Sub-Advisers”).

Each Fund has two classes of shares: Class I and Class A shares, however, neither Fund is currently offering Class A shares. The Funds do not issue share certificates. All shares are held in non-certificated form registered on the books of the Fund and the transfer agent for the account of the shareholder. Each share of a series represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to that series with each other share of that series and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of income belonging to the series as are declared by the Trustees. The shares do not have cumulative voting rights or any preemptive or conversion rights, and the Trustees have the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. In case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated will be entitled to receive as a class a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series are borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by or under the direction of the Trustees in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

The Trust does not hold an annual meeting of shareholders. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each whole share he owns and fractional votes for fractional shares he owns. All shares of the Funds have equal voting rights and liquidation rights. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust can be amended by the Trustees, except that any amendment that adversely affects the rights of shareholders must be approved by the shareholders affected. All shares of the Funds are subject to involuntary redemption if the Trustees determine to liquidate the Funds. An involuntary redemption will create a capital gain or a capital loss, which may have tax consequences about which you should consult your tax adviser.

For information concerning the purchase and redemption of shares of the Funds, see “How to Purchase Shares” and “How to Redeem Shares” in the Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of the Fund’s assets, see “Net Asset Value” in the Prospectus and “Determination of Share Price” in this SAI.

Under the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust, each Trustee will continue in office until the termination of the Trust or his/her death, incapacity, resignation, or removal. Shareholders can remove a Trustee to the extent provided in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Vacancies may be filled by a majority of the remaining Trustees, except insofar as the 1940 Act may require the election by shareholders.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS

Investment Strategies and Risks

All principal investment strategies and risks are discussed in the Prospectus. This section contains a more detailed discussion of some of the investments the Funds may make and some of the techniques they may use, as described in the Risk/Return Summary in the Prospectus. Additional non-principal strategies and risks also are discussed here.

Certificates of Deposit and Bankers' Acceptances

The Funds may invest in certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, which are considered to be short-term money market instruments.

Certificates of deposit are receipts issued by a depository institution in exchange for the deposit of funds. The issuer agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the receipt on the date specified on the certificate. The certificate usually can be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. Bankers' acceptances typically arise from short-term credit arrangements designed to enable businesses to obtain funds to finance commercial transactions. Generally, an acceptance is a time draft drawn on a bank by an exporter or an importer to obtain a stated amount of funds to pay for specific merchandise. The draft is then "accepted" by a bank that, in effect, unconditionally guarantees to pay the face value of the instrument on its maturity date. The acceptance may then be held by the accepting bank as an earning asset or it may be sold in the secondary market at the going rate of discount for a specific maturity. Although maturities for acceptances can be as long as 270 days, most acceptances have maturities of six months or less.

Closed-End Investment Companies

The Funds may invest assets in closed-end investment companies (or "closed-end funds"), subject to the investment restrictions set forth below. Shares of closed-end funds are typically offered to the public in a one-time initial public offering by a group of underwriters who retain a spread or underwriting commission of between 4% or 6% of the initial public offering price. Such securities are then listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the NYSE MKT LLC, the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System (commonly known as "NASDAQ") and, in some cases, may be traded in other over-the-counter markets. Because the shares of closed-end funds cannot be redeemed upon demand to the issuer like the shares of an open-end investment company (such as the Fund), investors seek to buy and sell shares of closed-end funds in the secondary market.

The Funds generally will purchase shares of closed-end funds only in the secondary market. The Funds will incur normal brokerage costs on such purchases similar to the expenses the Funds would incur for the purchase of securities of any other type of issuer in the secondary market. The Funds may, however, also purchase securities of a closed-end fund in an initial public offering when, in the opinion of the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers, based on a consideration of the nature of the closed-end fund's proposed investments, the prevailing market conditions and the level of demand for such securities, they represent an attractive opportunity for growth of capital. The initial offering price typically will include a dealer spread, which may be higher than the applicable brokerage cost if the Funds purchase such securities in the secondary market.

The shares of many closed-end funds, after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the net asset value per share, the difference representing the market discount of such shares. This market discount may be due in part to the investment objective of long-term appreciation, which is sought by many closed-end funds, as well as to the fact that the shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable by the holder upon demand to the issuer at the next determined net asset value, but rather, are subject to supply and demand in the secondary market. A relative lack of secondary market purchasers of closed-end fund shares also may contribute to such shares trading at a discount to their net asset value.

The Funds may invest in shares of closed-end funds that are trading at a discount to net asset value or at a premium to net asset value. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Funds will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and the Funds may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the net asset value of the Funds' shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by the Funds at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Funds.

Closed-end funds may issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to such closed-end fund's common shareholders. The Funds' investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but at the same time may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and net asset value than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure.

Commercial Paper

The Funds may purchase commercial paper. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes, including Master Notes, issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return. Master Notes, however, are obligations that provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid and permit daily changes in the amount borrowed.

Master Notes are governed by agreements between the issuer and the advisor acting as agent, for no additional fee, in its capacity as advisor to the Funds and as fiduciary for other clients for whom it exercises investment discretion. The monies loaned to the borrower come from accounts maintained with or managed by the advisor or its affiliates pursuant to arrangements with such accounts. Interest and principal payments are credited to such accounts. The advisor, acting as a fiduciary on behalf of its clients, has the right to increase or decrease the amount provided to the borrower under an obligation. The borrower has the right to pay without penalty all or any part of the principal amount then outstanding on an obligation together with interest to the date of payment. Since these obligations typically provide that the interest rate is tied to the Treasury bill auction rate, the rate on Master Notes is subject to change. Repayment of Master Notes to participating accounts depends on the ability of the borrower to pay the accrued interest and principal of the obligation on demand which is continuously monitored by the advisor. Master Notes typically are not rated by credit rating agencies.

The Funds may purchase commercial paper consisting of issues rated at the time of purchase within the three highest rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (the "NRSRO"). The Funds may also invest in commercial paper that is not rated but is determined by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers, under guidelines established by the Board, to be of comparable quality.

Convertible Securities

The Funds may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer's underlying common stock at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of "usable" bonds and warrants or a combination of the features of several of these securities. Convertible securities are senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure, but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed-income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar nonconvertible security), a convertible security also gives an investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the issuing company depending upon a market price advance in the convertible security's underlying common stock.

Corporate Debt

Corporate debt securities are long and short-term debt obligations issued by companies (such as publicly issued and privately placed bonds, notes and commercial paper). The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers consider corporate debt securities to be of investment grade quality if they are rated BBB- or higher by S&P or Baa3 or higher by Moody's, or if unrated, determined by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers to be of comparable quality. Investment grade debt securities generally have adequate to strong protection of principal and interest payments. In the lower end of this category, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal than in higher rated categories. The Funds may invest in both secured and unsecured corporate bonds. A secured bond is backed by collateral and an unsecured bond is not. Therefore an unsecured bond may have a lower recovery value than a secured bond in the event of a default by its issuer. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may incorrectly analyze the risks inherent in corporate bonds, such as the issuer's ability to meet interest and principal payments, resulting in a loss to the Funds.

Depository Receipts

The Funds may invest in sponsored and unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), which are receipts issued by an American bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs, in sponsored form, are designed for use in U.S. securities markets. A sponsoring company provides financial information to the bank and may subsidize administration of the ADR. Unsponsored ADRs may be created by a broker-dealer or depository bank without the participation of the foreign issuer. Holders of these ADRs generally bear all the costs of the ADR facility, whereas foreign issuers typically bear certain costs in a sponsored ADR. The bank or trust company depository of an unsponsored ADR may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the foreign issuer or to pass through voting rights. Unsponsored ADRs may carry more risk than sponsored ADRs because of the absence of financial information provided by the underlying company. Many of the risks described below regarding foreign securities apply to investments in ADRs.

Emerging Markets Securities

The Funds may purchase exchange traded funds ("ETFs") and other closed end funds that invest in emerging market securities. Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. These risks include (i) the smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity, (ii) significant price volatility, (iii) restrictions on foreign investment, and (iv) possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or the creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Funds. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Additional risks of emerging markets securities may include (i) greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, (ii) more substantial governmental involvement in the economy, (iii) less governmental supervision and regulation, (iv) the unavailability of currency hedging techniques, (v) companies that are newly organized and small, (vi) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers, and (vii) less developed legal systems. In addition, emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security.

Equity Securities

Equity securities consist of common stock, convertible preferred stock, rights and warrants. Common stocks, the most familiar type, represent an equity (ownership) interest in a corporation. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price for a specific time period. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders. Although equity securities have a history of long term growth in value, their prices fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and on overall market and economic conditions.

Investments in equity securities are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations in value due to earnings, economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers. As a result, the return and net asset value of the Funds will fluctuate. Securities in the Funds' portfolio may not increase as much as the market as a whole and some undervalued securities may continue to be undervalued for long periods of time. Although profits in some of the Funds' holdings may be realized quickly, it is not expected that most investments will appreciate rapidly.

Exchange-Traded Funds

The Funds may invest in a range of ETFs. Because many ETFs are considered to be investment companies, see "Investments in Other Investment Companies" below for additional information.

When the Funds invest in sector ETFs, there is a risk that securities within the same group of industries will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. If the Funds invest more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Funds' share prices may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries. Additionally, some sectors could be subject to greater government regulation than other sectors. Therefore, changes in regulatory policies for those sectors may have a material effect on the value of securities issued by companies in those sectors. The sectors in which the Funds may be more heavily invested will vary.

The shares of an ETF may be assembled in a block (typically 50,000 shares) known as a creation unit and redeemed in-kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF's net asset value) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends as of the date of redemption. Conversely, a creation unit may be purchased from the ETF by depositing a specified portfolio of the ETF's underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends of the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit. The Funds may redeem creation units for the underlying securities (and any applicable cash), and may assemble a portfolio of the underlying securities and use it (and any required cash) to purchase creation units, if the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers believe it is in the Funds' interest to do so. The Funds' ability to redeem creation units may be limited by the 1940 Act, which provides that the ETFs will not be obligated to redeem shares held by the Funds in an amount exceeding one percent of their total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days.

There is a risk that the underlying ETFs in which the Funds invest may terminate due to extraordinary events that may cause any of the service providers to the ETFs, such as the trustee or sponsor, to close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF. Also, because the ETFs in which the Funds intend to invest may be granted licenses by agreement to use the indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names, the ETFs may terminate if such license agreements are terminated. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its entire net asset value falls below a certain amount. Although the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers, believe that, in the event of the termination of an underlying ETF they will be able to invest instead in shares of an alternate ETF tracking the same market index or another market index with the same general market, there is no guarantee that shares of an alternate ETF would be available for investment at that time.

Fixed Income Securities

Fixed income securities include bonds and securities offered on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis. Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Funds could lose money if an issuer of a fixed income security cannot meet its financial obligations or goes bankrupt. Interest rate risk is the risk that the Funds' investments in fixed income securities may fall when interest rates rise.

Investments in high-yield bonds (aka junk bonds) are considered to be more speculative than higher quality fixed income securities. They are more susceptible to credit risk than investment-grade securities, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or economic downturns. The value of lower quality securities are subject to greater volatility and are generally more dependent on the ability of the issuer to meet interest and principal payments than higher quality securities. Issuers of high-yield securities may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings.

Foreign Securities

The Funds may gain exposure to foreign securities both directly and indirectly through underlying investment companies that invest in foreign securities or by trading in domestic markets through an ADR. Purchases of foreign equity securities entail certain risks. For example, there may be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about a U.S. company, and foreign companies generally are not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S. Other risks associated with investments in foreign securities include changes in restrictions on foreign currency transactions and rates of exchange, changes in the administrations or economic and monetary policies of foreign governments, the imposition of exchange control regulations, the possibility of expropriation decrees and other adverse foreign governmental action, the imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, delays in settlement of securities transactions and greater price volatility. In addition, investing in foreign securities will generally result in higher commissions than investing in similar domestic securities.

High Yield Securities

The Funds may invest in high yield securities as a non-principal investment strategy. High yield, high risk bonds are securities that are generally rated below investment grade by the primary rating agencies (BBB- or lower by S&P and Baa3 or lower by Moody's). Other terms used to describe such securities include "lower rated bonds," "non-investment grade bonds," "below investment grade bonds," and "junk bonds." These securities are considered to be high-risk investments.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities

The Funds may invest in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities include securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale (e.g., because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")) and securities that are otherwise not readily marketable (e.g., because trading in the security is suspended or because market makers do not exist or will not entertain bids or offers). Securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Foreign securities that are freely tradable in their principal markets are not considered to be illiquid. The Funds may gain exposure to foreign securities through its investment in ADRs. Certain ADRs are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid.

Restricted and other illiquid securities may be subject to the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation. The Funds might be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty in satisfying redemption requests from shareholders. The Funds might have to register restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

A large institutional market exists for certain securities that are not registered under the Securities Act, including foreign securities. The fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of the liquidity of such investments. Rule 144A under the Securities Act allows such a broader institutional trading market for securities otherwise subject to restrictions on resale to the general public. Rule 144A establishes a "safe harbor" from the registration requirements of the Securities Act for resale of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A has produced enhanced liquidity for many restricted securities, and market liquidity for such securities may continue to expand as a result of this regulation and the consequent existence of the PORTAL system, which is an automated system for the trading, clearance and settlement of unregistered securities of domestic and foreign issuers sponsored by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., now known as the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

Under guidelines adopted by the Board, the Funds' Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser may determine that particular Rule 144A securities, and commercial paper issued in reliance on the private placement exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act, are liquid even though they are not registered. A determination of whether such a security is liquid or not is a question of fact. In making this determination, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers will consider, as it deems appropriate under the circumstances and among other factors: (i) the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; (ii) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security; (iii) the number of other potential purchasers of the security; (iv) dealer undertakings to make a market in the security; (v) the nature of the security (e.g., debt or equity, date of maturity, terms of dividend or interest payments, and other material terms) and the nature of the marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of transfer); and (vi) the rating of the security and the financial condition and prospects of the issuer. In the case of commercial paper, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers will also determine that the paper (i) is not traded flat or in default as to principal and interest, and (ii) is rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least two NRSRO or, if only one NRSRO rates the security, by that NRSRO, or, if the security is unrated, the Adviser determines that it is of equivalent quality.

Rule 144A securities and Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper that have been deemed liquid as described above will continue to be monitored by the Adviser to determine if the security is no longer liquid as the result of changed conditions. Investing in Rule 144A securities or Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Funds' assets invested in illiquid securities if institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

Indexed Securities

The Funds may purchase indexed securities consistent with their investment objectives. Indexed securities are those, the value of which varies positively or negatively in relation to the value of other securities, securities indices or other financial indicators. Indexed securities may be debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. Recent issuers of indexed securities have included banks, corporations and certain U.S. Government agencies.

The performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the security or other instrument to which they are indexed and also may be influenced by interest rate changes in the United States and abroad. Indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instruments. Certain indexed securities that are not traded on an established market may be deemed illiquid.

Insured Bank Obligations

The Funds may invest in insured bank obligations. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insures the deposits of federally insured banks and savings and loan associations (collectively referred to as "banks") up to \$250,000. The Funds may purchase bank obligations which are fully insured as to principal by the FDIC. Currently, to remain fully insured as to principal, these investments must be limited to \$250,000 per bank; if the principal amount and accrued interest together exceed \$250,000, the excess principal and accrued interest will not be insured. Insured bank obligations may have limited marketability.

Investment Company Securities

The Funds may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such an investment would be consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the Funds' investment objectives. Investments in the securities of other investment companies may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, the Funds become a shareholder of that investment company. As a result, the Funds' shareholders indirectly will bear the Funds' proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses the Funds' shareholders directly bear in connection with the Funds' own operations.

Under Section 12(d)(1) of the of the 1940 Act, the Funds may invest only up to 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one investment company (ETF or other mutual funds), but may not own more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company (the “3% Limitation”) or invest more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of other investment companies. However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the of 1940 Act, as amended provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Funds if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by the Funds and all affiliated persons of the Funds; and (ii) the Funds have not offered or sold after January 1, 1971, and is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price which includes a sales load of more than 1 ½% percent. An investment company that issues shares to the Funds pursuant to paragraph 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company’s total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. The Funds (or the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers acting on behalf of the Funds) must comply with the following voting restrictions: when the Funds exercise voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Funds, the Funds will either seek instruction from the Funds’ shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Funds in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security. Because other investment companies employ an investment adviser, such investments by the Funds may cause shareholders to bear duplicate fees.

In addition, the Funds are subject to the 3% Limitation unless (i) the ETF or the Funds have received an order for exemptive relief from the 3% limitation from the SEC that is applicable to the Funds; and (ii) the ETF and the Funds take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order.

Preferred Stock

Preferred stocks are securities that have characteristics of both common stocks and corporate bonds. Preferred stocks may receive dividends, but payment is not guaranteed as with a bond. These securities may be undervalued because of a lack of analyst coverage resulting in a high dividend yield or yield to maturity. The risks of preferred stocks are a lack of voting rights and the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may incorrectly analyze the security, resulting in a loss to the Funds. Furthermore, preferred stock dividends are not guaranteed and management can elect to forego the preferred dividend, resulting in a loss to the Funds.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”) are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interest. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling property that has appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. The real property and mortgages serving as investment vehicles for REITs may be either residential or commercial in nature and may include healthcare facilities. Similar to investment companies, REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with several requirements of the Code. Such tax requirements limit a REIT’s ability to respond to changes in the commercial real estate market.

Investments in REITs are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate. Real estate values rise and fall in response to many factors, including local, regional and national economic conditions, the demand for rental property, and interest rates. In addition, REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be more volatile than other securities.

Repurchase Agreements

The Funds may invest in fully collateralized repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a short term investment in which the purchaser (i.e., the Funds) acquires ownership of a security and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period (usually not more than 7 days from the date of purchase). Any repurchase transaction in which the Funds engage will require full collateralization of the seller's obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of the seller, the Funds could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value. However, the Funds intend to enter into repurchase agreements only with its custodian, other banks with assets of \$1 billion or more and registered securities dealers determined by the Adviser to be creditworthy. The Adviser monitors the creditworthiness of the banks and securities dealers with which the Funds engage in repurchase transactions. The Funds may not enter into a repurchase agreement with a term of more than seven days if, as a result, more than 15% of the value of its net assets would then be invested in such repurchase agreements and other illiquid investments. To the extent the Funds enter into a repurchase agreements, the Adviser is the only authorized party to enter into such agreements.

Reverse Repurchase Transactions

The Funds may enter into reverse repurchase transactions. In a reverse repurchase transaction, the Funds concurrently agrees to sell portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers, and to repurchase the same securities at a later date at a mutually agreed upon price. The repurchase price generally is equal to the original sales price plus interest. The Funds retain record ownership of the securities and the right to receive interest and principal payments. The Funds will enter into a reverse repurchase transaction in order to obtain funds to pursue additional investment opportunities with a return in excess of the cost of the reverse repurchase transaction. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of Funds assets and may be viewed as a form of leverage. Reverse purchase transactions also involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by the Funds may decline below the price at which the Funds are obligated to repurchase the securities. In the event of bankruptcy or other default by the purchaser, the Funds could experience both delays in repurchasing the portfolio securities and losses. The Funds will enter into reverse purchase transactions only with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the Adviser.

Reverse purchase transactions are considered by the SEC to be borrowings by the Funds under the 1940 Act. At the time the Funds enter into a reverse purchase transaction, it will direct its custodian to place in a segregated account assets (such as cash or liquid securities consistent with the Funds' investment restrictions) having a value equal to the repurchase price (including accrued interest). The Funds will monitor the account to ensure that the market value of the account equals the amount of the Funds' commitments to repurchase securities. To the extent the Funds enter into a reverse repurchase transactions, the Adviser is the only authorized party to enter into such agreements.

Rights

Rights are usually granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued to the public. The right entitles its holder to buy common stock at a specified price. Rights have similar features to warrants, except that the life of a right is typically much shorter, usually a few weeks. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers believe rights may become underpriced if they are sold without regard to value and if analysts do not include them in their research. The risk in investing in rights is that the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser might miscalculate their value resulting in a loss to the Funds. Another risk is the underlying common stock may not reach the Adviser's and/or Sub-Advisers' anticipated price within the life of the right.

Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities

The Federal Reserve creates STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) by separating the coupon payments and the principal payment from an outstanding Treasury security and selling them as individual securities. To the extent the Funds purchase the principal portion of the STRIP, the Funds will not receive regular interest payments. Instead they are sold at a deep discount from their face value. The Funds will accrue income on such STRIPS for tax and accounting purposes, in accordance with applicable law, which income is distributable to shareholders. Because no cash is received at the time such income is accrued, the Funds may be required to liquidate other securities to satisfy its distribution obligations. Because the principal portion of the STRIP does not pay current income, its price can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its dividend, the Funds take into account as income a portion of the difference between the principal portion of the STRIP's purchase price and its face value.

Sub-Adviser Risks

If either Sub-Adviser manages more money in the future, including money raised in this offering, such additional funds could affect their performance or trading strategies. This increases the competition for the same trades which the Funds make. There is no assurance that the Funds' trading will generate the same results as any other accounts managed by either Sub-Adviser.

U.S. Government Securities

The Funds may invest in U.S. government securities. These securities may be backed by the credit of the government as a whole or only by the issuing agency. U.S. Treasury bonds, notes, and bills and some agency securities, such as those issued by the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government as to payment of principal and interest and are the highest quality government securities. Other securities issued by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, such as securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Banks and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), are supported only by the credit of the agency that issued them, and not by the U.S. government. Securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit System, the Federal Land Banks, and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) are supported by the agency's right to borrow money from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

The Funds' investments in U.S. Government securities may include agency step-up obligations. These obligations are structured with a coupon rate that "steps-up" periodically over the life of the obligation. Step-up obligations typically contain a call option, permitting the issuer to buy back the obligation upon exercise of the option. Step-up obligations are designed for investors who are unwilling to invest in a long-term security in a low interest rate environment. Step-up obligations are used in an attempt to reduce the risk of a price decline should interest rates rise significantly at any time during the life of the obligation. However, step-up obligations also carry the risk that market interest rates may be significantly below the new, stepped-up coupon rate. If this occurs, the issuer of the obligation likely will exercise the call option, leaving investors with cash to reinvest. As a result, these obligations may expose the Funds to the risk that proceeds from a called security may be reinvested in another security paying a lower rate of interests.

Warrants

Warrants are securities that are usually issued with a bond or preferred stock but may trade separately in the market. A warrant allows its holder to purchase a specified amount of common stock at a specified price for a specified time. The risk in investing in warrants is the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers might miscalculate their value, resulting in a loss to the Funds. Another risk is the warrants will not realize their value because the underlying common stock does not reach the Adviser's and/or Sub-Advisers' anticipated price within the life of the warrant.

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Limitations. The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the Funds and are fundamental ("Fundamental"), *i.e.*, they may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Funds. As used in the Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information, the term "majority" of the outstanding shares of the Funds means the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Funds present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Funds are present or represented at such meeting; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Funds. Other investment practices, which may be changed by the Board without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy, are considered non-fundamental ("Non-Fundamental").

1. **Borrowing Money.** The Funds will not borrow money, except: (i) from a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of the Funds; or (ii) from a bank or other persons for temporary purposes only, provided that such temporary borrowings are in an amount not exceeding 5% of the Funds' total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude the Funds from entering into reverse repurchase transactions, provided that the Funds have an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings and repurchase commitments of the Funds pursuant to reverse repurchase transactions. To the extent the Fund enters into borrowing agreements to include repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase transactions, the Adviser is the only authorized party to enter into such agreements.

2. **Senior Securities.** The Funds will not issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by the Funds, provided that the Funds' engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the 1940 Act the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff.

3. **Underwriting.** The Funds will not act as underwriter of securities issued by other persons. This limitation is not applicable to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities (including restricted securities), the Funds may be deemed an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.

4. **Real Estate.** The Funds will not purchase or sell real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation does not preclude the Funds from investing in mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts).

5. **Commodities.** The Funds will not purchase or sell commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments. This limitation does not preclude the Funds from purchasing or selling options or futures contracts, from investing in securities or other instruments backed by commodities or from investing in companies, which are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities.

6. Loans. The Funds will not make loans to other persons, except: (i) by loaning portfolio securities; (ii) by engaging in repurchase agreements; or (iii) by purchasing non-publicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term “loans” shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.

7. Concentration. The Funds will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in a particular industry or group of industries. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

8. Diversification. The Funds will invest in the securities of any issuer only if, immediately after such investment, at least 75% of the value of the total assets of the Funds will be invested in cash and cash items (including receivables), government securities, securities of other investment companies, and other securities for the purposes of this calculation limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount (determined immediately after the latest acquisition of securities of the issuer) not greater in value than 5% of the value of the total assets of the Funds and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer.

With respect to the percentages adopted by the Trust as maximum limitations on its investment policies and limitations, an excess above the fixed percentage will not be a violation of the policy or limitation unless the excess results immediately and directly from the acquisition of any security or the action taken. This paragraph does not apply to the borrowing policy set forth in paragraph 1 above.

The 1940 Act limits the Funds’ ability to borrow money, prohibiting the Funds from issuing senior securities, except the Funds may borrow from any bank provided that immediately after any such borrowing there is an asset coverage of at least 300% for all borrowings by the Funds and provided further, that in the event that such asset coverage shall at any time fall below 300%, the Funds shall, within three days thereafter or such longer period as the SEC may prescribe by rules and regulations, reduce the amount of its borrowings to such an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowing shall be at least 300%. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing limitations, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by the Trust, provided that if such merger, consolidation or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer prohibited by said paragraphs, the Trust shall, within ninety days after the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition, dispose of all of the securities of such issuer so acquired or such portion thereof as shall bring the total investment therein within the limitations imposed by said paragraphs above as of the date of consummation.

Non-Fundamental. The following limitations have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the Funds and are Non-Fundamental (see “Investment Limitations - Fundamental” above).

1. Pledging. The Funds will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any assets of the Funds except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings described in limitation (1) above. Margin deposits, security interests, liens and collateral arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investments and techniques are not deemed to be a mortgage, pledge or hypothecation of assets for purposes of this limitation.

2. Borrowing. The Funds will not purchase any security while borrowings (including reverse repurchase agreements) representing more than one third of its total assets are outstanding.

3. Margin Purchases. The Funds will not purchase securities or evidences of interest thereon on “margin.” This limitation is not applicable to short-term credit obtained by the Funds for the clearance of purchases and sales or redemption of securities, or to arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, or futures contracts.

4. Illiquid Investments. The Funds will not invest 15% or more of its net assets in securities for which there are legal or contractual restrictions on resale and other illiquid securities.

With respect to Fundamental Investment Restriction #7, the Funds will examine its other investment company holdings to ensure that the Funds are not indirectly concentrating its investments in a particular industry.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Board supervises the business activities of the Trust and appoints the officers. Each Trustee serves as a trustee until the termination of the Trust unless the Trustee dies, resigns, retires or is removed. As of the date of this SAI, the Funds are in addition to nineteen other series in the “Fund Complex”. The Board generally meets four times a year to review the progress and status of the Funds.

Board Leadership Structure

The Trust is led by Brandon E. Lacoff, Esq., who has served as the Chairman of the Board since inception. The Board is comprised of Mr. Lacoff, Mr. Skidmore and four other Trustees, none of whom are an interested person (“Independent Trustees”). The Independent Trustees have not selected a Lead Independent Trustee. Additionally, under certain 1940 Act governance guidelines that apply to the Trust, the Independent Trustees will meet in executive session, at least quarterly. Under the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws, the Chairman of the Board is responsible for (a) presiding at board meetings, (b) calling special meetings on an as-needed basis, and, more generally, in-practice (c) execution and administration of Trust policies including (i) setting the agendas for board meetings and (ii) providing information to board members in advance of each board meeting and between board meetings. Generally, the Trust believes it best to have a single leader who is seen by shareholders, business partners and other stakeholders as providing strong leadership. The Trust believes that its Chairman together with the Audit Committee and the full Board, provide effective leadership that is in the best interests of the Trust and the Funds’ shareholders because of the Board’s collective business acumen and understanding of the regulatory framework under which investment companies must operate.

Board Risk Oversight

The Board is comprised of Mr. Lacoff and Mr. Skidmore and four Independent Trustees with a standing independent Audit Committee with a separate chair. The Board is responsible for overseeing risk management, and the full Board regularly engages in discussions of risk management and receives compliance reports that inform its oversight of risk management from its Chief Compliance Officer at quarterly meetings and on an ad hoc basis, when and if necessary. The Audit Committee considers financial and reporting risk within its area of responsibilities. Generally, the Board believes that its oversight of material risks is adequately maintained through the compliance-reporting chain where the Chief Compliance Officer is the primary recipient and communicator of such risk-related information, and the Audit Committee’s communications with the independent registered public accounting firm.

Trustee Qualifications

Generally, the Trust believes that each Trustee is competent to serve because of their individual overall merits including: (i) experience, (ii) qualifications, (iii) attributes and (iv) skills.

Brandon E. Lacoff, Esq. – **Interested Trustee** - Mr. Lacoff has been a Member of the Board of Belpointe Asset Management, LLC since 2007. Belpointe Asset Management, LLC provides investment advisory services to individuals. His career began in finance and accounting at Arthur Andersen, LLP and continued at Ernst & Young, LLP in their Mergers and Acquisitions groups. He founded a group of companies under the brand Belpointe (formerly known as Belray) in 2001 for the purpose of investing in real estate and other private investments. He left Ernst & Young in 2004 to focus on operating Belpointe. He holds a Juris Doctorate degree from the Hofstra University Maurice A. Deane School of Law and a Masters of Business Administration from the Hofstra University Frank G. Zarb School of Business, as well as a Bachelor of Arts degree in Finance from the Syracuse University Whitman School of Management.

Gregory Skidmore – **Interested Trustee** – Mr. Skidmore is Founder, President and CIO of Belpointe Asset Management, LLC. Greg provides Belpointe with overall strategic leadership and oversees the firm’s investment strategies. Mr. Skidmore’s career in finance began in 2003 when Greg joined Advest, Inc., formally a subsidiary of AXA Financial. There he spent time in Equity Research and Institutional Sales. He then took that experience to Citigroup Smith Barney where he was a private client financial advisor from 2005 to 2007. Mr. Skidmore founded Belpointe Asset Management in 2007 and has been President since its foundation. He has passed the series 65 exam. He graduated from Connecticut College in 1999 with a BA in Economics and History.

Dean Drulias Esq. – **Independent Trustee** – Mr. Drulias is an attorney practicing in Westlake Village California. Mr. Drulias is a member of the State Bar Association of California and Texas. He was admitted to The State Bar of California in 1977. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of California Berkley. He received a J.D. from Loyola Law School. He served as Corporate Secretary and General Counsel of Fortune Natural Resources Corporation. Prior to 1997, he was a stockholder and a practicing attorney at the law firm of Burris, Drulias & Gartenberg. Mr. Drulias has been a Director of Fortune Natural Resources Corp. since 1990. He specializes in the areas of energy, environmental and real property law.

Shawn Orser – **Independent Trustee** – Mr. Orser is the President and CEO of Seaside Financial and Insurance Services, an independent RIA. Shawn began his career in Finance in 1997 supporting an Index Arbitrage desk at RBC Dominion Securities. He then moved to Merrill Lynch where he worked on the trading desk for the Equity Linked Products Group. He left Merrill Lynch to join the hedge fund Titan Capital where he traded equity derivatives. Afterwards he worked as a proprietary trader for Remsenburg Capital trading equity and option strategies. In 2007, he moved to the retail side of the business with Northwestern Mutual and has been with Seaside since 2009. Shawn holds a BS in Finance from Syracuse University and has passed the following FINRA exams and his licenses are held at Fortune Financial Services, Inc. He holds the following licenses: Series 7, Series 63, Series 55, and Series 66. He also holds Life & Health Insurance licenses in California & Connecticut.

Fredrick Stoleru – **Independent Trustee** – Mr. Stoleru has been Chief Executive Officer of Atlas Resources LLC and President of Atlas Resources LLC at DGOC Series 18B L.P. and DGOC Series 18(C), L.P since February 2017. Mr. Stoleru serves as the Chief Executive Officer and President of Atlas Resources LLC. Mr. Stoleru serves as Vice President of the General Partner of Atlas Growth Partners, L.P. since its inception in 2013. From 2008 to 2013 Mr. Stoleru served as Managing Director and Vice President of Business Development of Resource Financial Institutions Group, Inc., responsible for business development and all retail fundraising efforts. From 2005 to 2008, Mr. Stoleru was a Principal of NPV/Direct Invest, where he was responsible for broker dealer relationships and raising capital for structured real estate programs. From 2002 to 2005, he was an Associate at the Capital Transactions Group of the Shorenstein Company. From 2000 to 2002, Mr. Stoleru was an Investment Banking Associate with JP Morgan Chase and from 1993 to 1998 with JP Morgan Investment Management. He served as the Chairman and a Director of Atlas Resources, L.L.C. until June 30, 2017. He serves as Director of Atlas Resources LLC at DGOC Series 18B L.P. and DGOC Series 18(C), L.P. He has been a Director of Titan Energy, LLC since February 8, 2017. He received his MBA degree from Georgetown University and a Bachelor of Science in business from the University of Delaware. Mr. Stoleru holds FINRA Series 7 and 63 licenses.

Ronald Young Jr. – Independent Trustee – Mr. Young Jr. possesses what the Board feels are unique experiences, qualifications and skills valuable to the Trust. Mr. Young currently serves as the President of Young Consulting, LLC, a corporation that provides business consulting. He also, currently serves as President of Tri-State LED, a corporation that provides comprehensive LED lighting solutions. Previously, he co-founded and served as the managing partner for a diversified private equity capital firm and real estate development company.

Each of the Independent Trustees possesses a strong understanding of the regulatory framework under which investment companies must operate. The Trust does not believe any one factor is determinative in assessing a Trustee’s qualifications, but that the collective experience of each Trustee makes the Board highly effective.

The following tables provide information about Board and the senior officers of the Trust. Information about each Trustee is provided below and includes each person’s: name, address, age (as of the date of the Funds’ most recent fiscal year end), present position(s) held with the Trust, principal occupations for the past five years. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each person listed below is c/o Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC, 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147-4003. Unless otherwise noted, each officer is elected annually by the Board.

The following table provides information regarding each Trustee who is not an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act.

Name Address² and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office/Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex¹ Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Dean Drulias, Esq. Birth Year: 1947	Trustee	Indefinite/ November 2017 - present	Attorney (self-employed), since 2012.	21	None
Shawn Orser Birth Year: 1975	Trustee	Indefinite/ November 2017 - present	CEO, Seaside Advisory (June 2016-Present); Executive Vice President, Seaside Advisory (2009-June 2016).	21	None
Fredrick Stoleru Birth Year: 1971	Trustee	Indefinite/ November 2017 - present	Chief Executive Officer and President of Atlas Resources LLC since February 2017, Senior Vice President, Atlas Energy, 2015-2017, Vice President of the General Partner of Atlas Growth Partners, L.P. since 2013.	21	None
Ronald Young Jr. Birth Year: 1974	Trustee	Indefinite/ March 2020 – present	President - Young Consulting, Inc. (Business Consultants) (2008-Present); President – Tri State LED, Inc. (2010-Present).	21	None

¹ The “Fund Complex” consists of the Collaborative Investment Series Trust.

² The address for each Trustee listed is 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, OH 44147

The following table provides information regarding each Trustee who is an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, and each officer of the Trust.

Interested Trustees and Officers

Name, Address³ and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office/ Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex¹ Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Brandon E. Lacoff, Esq. ² Year of Birth: 1974	Trustee	Indefinite/ November 2017 - present	Managing Director of Belpointe Group of Companies since 2004 and Member of Board of Belpointe Asset Management, LLC	21	None
Gregory Skidmore Year of Birth: 1976	Trustee and President	since November 2017	President, Belpointe Asset Management, LLC since 2007.	21	N/A
Brandon Pokersnik Year of Birth: 1978	Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer	since November 2017	Accountant, Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC, since 2008; Attorney Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC, since June 2016; Owner/President, Empirical Administration, LLC, since September 2012.	N/A	N/A
Adam Snitkoff Year of Birth: 1965	Treasurer	since November 2017	Tax Attorney (self-employed), since 2012.	N/A	N/A

¹ The “Fund Complex” consists of the Collaborative Investment Series Trust.

² Brandon E. Lacoff, Esq. and Gregory Skidmore are each considered an “Interested” Trustee as defined in the 1940 Act, because of their ownership in Collaborative Fund Services, LLC.

³The address for each Trustee and Officer listed is 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, OH 44147.

The Trust’s audit committee consists of the Independent Trustees. The audit committee is responsible for (i) overseeing the accounting and financial reporting policies and practices of the Funds, their internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; (ii) overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Funds’ financial statements and the independent audit of the financial statements; and (iii) acting as a liaison between the Funds’ independent auditors and the full Board.

As of December 31, 2020, the Trustees beneficially owned the following amounts in the Funds:

Name of Trustee or Officer	Dollar Range of Securities in the TFA Quantitative Fund	Dollar Range of Securities in the TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Securities In Trust
Brandon Lacoff ¹	None	None	None
Gregory Skidmore ¹	None	None	None
Dean Drulias	None	None	None
Shawn Orser	None	None	None
Fredrick Stoleru	None	None	None
Ronald Young Jr.	None	None	None

¹ Brandon E. Lacoff, Esq. and Gregory Skidmore are each considered an “Interested” Trustee as defined in the 1940 Act, because of their ownership in Collaborative Fund Services, LLC.

The following table describes the compensation estimated to be paid to the Trustees for the Funds' for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2020. Trustees of the Funds who are deemed "interested persons" of the Trust receive no compensation from the Funds.

Name ¹	Aggregate Compensation from the TFA Quantitative Fund	Aggregate Compensation from the TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund	Total Compensation from Trust²
Brandon Lacoff ³	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gregory Skidmore ³	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dean Drulias	\$702.11	\$902.11	\$10,859.40
Shawn Orser	\$702.11	\$902.11	\$10,859.40
Fredrick Stoleru	\$702.11	\$902.11	\$10,859.40
Ronald Young Jr.	\$702.11	\$902.11	\$9,859.40

¹ Each non-interested Trustee receives quarterly compensation based on the net assets of each Fund.

² The Trust is Collaborative Investment Series Trust.

³ Brandon E. Lacoff, Esq. and Gregory Skidmore are each considered an "Interested" Trustee as defined in the 1940 Act, because of their ownership in Collaborative Fund Services, LLC.

CODE OF ETHICS

Pursuant to the requirements of rule 17j-1 under 1940 Act, and in order to protect against certain unlawful acts, practices and courses of business by certain individuals or entities related to the Funds, the Funds, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers and the Distributor have each adopted a Code of Ethics and procedures for implementing the provisions of the Code. The personnel of the Funds, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers and the Distributor are subject to the code of ethics when investing in securities that may be purchased, sold or held by the Funds.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Funds have adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, (the "Plan"). The Plan permits the Funds to pay Arbor Court Capital, LLC (the "Distributor") for certain distribution and promotion expenses related to marketing Class A shares of the Funds. The amount payable annually by the Funds is 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Class A shares. The Plan is a compensation style plan which means the Funds accrue expenses and pay the Distributor based upon the percentage described above rather than on actual expenses incurred by the Distributor.

Under the Plan, the Trust may engage in any activities related to the distribution of Funds shares, including without limitation the following: (i) payments, including incentive compensation, to securities dealers or other financial intermediaries, financial institutions, investment advisers and others that are engaged in the sale of shares of the Funds, or that may be advising shareholders of the Trust regarding the purchase, sale or retention of shares of the Funds; (ii) expenses of maintaining personnel (including personnel of organizations with which the Trust has entered into agreements related to this Plan) who engage in or support distribution of shares of the Funds; (iii) costs of preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses and statements of additional information and reports of the Funds for recipients other than existing shareholders of the Funds; (iv) costs of formulating and implementing marketing and promotional activities, including, but not limited to, sales seminars, direct mail promotions and television, radio, newspaper, magazine and other mass media advertising; (v) costs of preparing, printing and distributing sales literature; (vi) costs of obtaining such information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities as the Trust may, from time to time, deem advisable; and (vii) costs of implementing and operating this Plan.

The Trustees expect that the Plan could significantly enhance the Funds’ ability to expand distribution of shares of the Funds. It is also anticipated that an increase in the size of the Funds will produce economies of scale that benefit the shareholders, facilitate more efficient portfolio management, and assist the Funds in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

The Plan has been approved by the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any related agreement, by a vote cast in person. Continuation of the Plan and the related agreements must be approved by the Trustees annually, in the same manner, and the Plan or any related agreement may be terminated at any time without penalty by a majority of such independent Trustees or by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Funds. Any amendment increasing the maximum percentage payable under the Plan or other material change must be approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Funds, and all other material amendments to the Plan or any related agreement must be approved by a majority of the independent Trustees. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2020, there were no payments made pursuant to the Plan.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Control Persons

Shareholders owning more than 25% of the shares of the Funds are considered to “control” the Fund as that term is defined under the 1940 Act. Persons controlling the Funds can determine the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to the Funds’ fundamental policies or the terms of the management agreement with the Adviser. As of April 1, 2021, the following shareholders owned more than 5% of the Fund:

Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund
<i>TFA Quantitative Fund</i>		
<i>Class I Shares</i>		
TD AMERITRADE, INC. FBO OUR CLIENTS PO BOX 2226 OMAHA, NE 68103	3,496,623.17	92.66%
E*TRADE SAVINGS BANK FBO E*TRADE Savings Bank PO BOX 6503 ENGLEWOOD, CO 80155	269,306.57	7.14%
<i>TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund</i>		
<i>Class I Shares</i>		
TD AMERITRADE, INC. FBO OUR CLIENTS PO BOX 2226 OMAHA, NE 68103	4,953,066.22	91.74%
E*TRADE SAVINGS BANK FBO E*TRADE Savings Bank PO BOX 6503 ENGLEWOOD, CO 80155	429,774.36	7.96%

MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

As of December 31, 2020, the Trustees and officers, as a group, owned less than 1.00% of each Fund's outstanding shares and less than 1.00% of the Fund Complex's outstanding shares.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

Investment Adviser

The Trustees selected Tactical Fund Advisors, LLC, located at 8316 Cornell Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45249, as the investment adviser to the Funds. Under the terms of the management agreement (the "Agreement"), the Adviser, subject to the oversight of the Board, provides or arranges to be provided to the Funds such investment advice as it deems advisable and will furnish or arrange to be furnished a continuous investment program for the Funds consistent with the Funds' investment objective and policies. As compensation for its management services, the Funds are obligated to pay the Adviser a fee computed and accrued daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of 1.30% of the average daily net assets of the Funds. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2020, the TFA Quantitative Fund and TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund each paid the Adviser \$288,083 and \$343,679, respectively.

The Agreement will continue for an initial term of two years and is renewed on a year-to-year basis thereafter, provided that continuance is approved at least annually by specific approval of the Board or by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds. In either event, it must also be approved by a majority of the Trustees who are neither parties to the agreement nor interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Agreement may be terminated at any time without the payment of any penalty by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds on not more than 60 days written notice to the Adviser. In the event of its assignment, the Agreement will terminate automatically.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and to reimburse expenses, at least through April 30, 2022 to ensure that total annual Funds operating expenses after fee waiver and reimbursement (exclusive of any acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expenses, dividend expenses on short sales, taxes, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed the percentages, shown in the table below, of average daily net assets (the "Expense Limitation Agreement"). These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund within three years of the date on which the waiver or reimbursement occurs, if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limits and the expense limits in place at the time of recoupment. The Expense Limitation Agreement may be terminated only by the Board, on 60 days written notice to the Adviser.

Fund	Expense Limitation
TFA Quantitative Fund	Class A 2.20% Class I 1.95%
TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund	Class A 2.20% Class I 1.95%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Agreement is available in the Funds' semi-annual report dated June 30, 2020.

Theodore J. Doremus is the portfolio manager responsible for the day-to-day management of the TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund. As of December 31, 2020, Mr. Doremus is also responsible for the management of the following other types of accounts:

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$2,255,000	1	\$11,820,000
Other Accounts	75	\$141,168,000	0	\$0

Richard M. Paul and Meghan S. Paul are the portfolio managers responsible for the day-to-day management of the TFA Quantitative Fund. As of December 31, 2020, Richard M. Paul and Megan S. Paul are also responsible for the management of the following other types of accounts:

Richard M. Paul

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	59	\$22,232,000	0	\$0

Megan S. Paul

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	59	\$22,232,000	0	\$0

In general, when a portfolio manager has responsibility for managing more than one account, potential conflicts of interest may arise. Those conflicts could include preferential treatment of one account over others in terms of allocation of resources or of investment opportunities. For instance, the Adviser may receive fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fee it receives from the Funds, or it could receive a performance-based fee on certain accounts. The procedures to address conflicts of interest, if any, are described below.

The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers attempt to avoid conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of the management of multiple client accounts. From time to time, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may recommend or cause a client to invest in a security in which another client of the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers have an ownership position. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers have each adopted certain procedures intended to treat all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. To the extent that the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers seek to purchase or sell the same security for multiple client accounts, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may aggregate, or bunch, these orders where it deems this to be appropriate and consistent with applicable regulatory requirements. When a bunched order is filled in its entirety, each participating client account will participate at the average share prices for the bunched order. When a bunched order is only partially filled, the securities purchased will be allocated on a pro-rata basis to each account participating in the bunched order based upon the initial amount requested for the account, subject to certain exceptions. Each participating account will receive the average share price for the bunched order on the same business day.

For services as a Portfolio Manager to the respective Fund, Mr. Doremus, Mr. Paul, and Ms. Paul receives a share of the respective sub-adviser's profits, if any.

The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the portfolio managers in the Funds as of December 31, 2020.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds
Theodore Doremus	None
Richard Paul	None
Meghan Paul	None

Sub-Advisers and Sub-Advisory Agreements

The Adviser has engaged Preston Wealth Advisors, LLC and Potomac Advisors, Inc. to serve as sub-advisers to their respective Funds pursuant to sub-advisory agreements (each a "Sub-Advisory Agreement" and collectively, the "Sub-Advisory Agreements").

Each Sub-Advisory Agreement shall continue in effect for two years initially and then from year to year, provided it is renewed at least annually by a vote of the majority of the Trustees, who are not parties to the agreement or interested persons of any such party, cast in person at a meeting specifically called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Sub-Advisory Agreements may be terminated without penalty at any time by the Adviser or the respective Sub-Adviser on 60 days' written notice and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act).

The Sub-Advisory Agreements provide that each Sub-Adviser will formulate and implement a continuous investment program for their respective Fund, in accordance with that Fund's objectives, policies, and limitations and any investments guidelines established by the Adviser. The Sub-Advisers are required to furnish, at its own expense, all investment facilities necessary to perform its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreements. Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreements between the Adviser and Sub-Advisers, the Sub-Advisers are entitled to receive an annual Sub-Advisory fee, which paid by the Adviser, not the Funds.

Custodian

U.S. Bank, 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, serves as the Funds' custodian ("Custodian"). The Custodian acts as the Funds' depository, provides safekeeping of its portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect thereto, disburses funds at the Funds' request and maintains records in connection with its duties.

Fund Services

Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC. ("MSS"), 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147-4003, acts as the transfer agent ("Transfer Agent") for the Funds. MSS maintains the records of the shareholder's account, answers shareholders' inquiries concerning their accounts, processes, purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent and performs other transfer agent and shareholder service functions. MSS receives an annual fee from the Trust of \$11.50 per shareholder (subject to a minimum monthly fee of \$775.00 per Fund) for these transfer agency services. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2020, the TFA Quantitative Fund and TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund each paid MSS \$5,775.

In addition, MSS provides the Fund with fund accounting services, which includes certain monthly reports, record-keeping and other management-related services. For its services as fund accountant ("Fund Accounting Agent"), MSS receives an annual fee from the Trust based on the average value of the Fund. These fees are: from \$0 to \$25 million in assets the annual fee is \$21,000, from \$25 million to \$50 million in assets the annual fee is \$30,500, from \$50 million to \$75 million in assets the annual fee is \$36,250, from \$75 million to \$100 million in assets the annual fee is \$42,000, from \$100 million to \$125 million in assets the annual fee is \$47,750, from \$125 million to \$150 million in assets the annual fee is \$53,500, and for asset above \$150 million the annual fee is \$59,250. The Trust will receive a discount ranging from 10-60% depending on the net assets of each Trust until the Trust reaches \$10 million in assets. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2020, the TFA Quantitative Fund and TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund paid MSS \$21,782 and \$20,872, respectively.

Administrator and Compliance Services

Collaborative Fund Services, LLC ("CFS"), located at 125 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, will serve as the Funds' Administrator and will provide compliance services to the Funds. CFS will be paid an annual fee of 0.35% of the Funds' average daily net assets. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2020, the TFA Quantitative Fund and TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund paid CFS \$78,864 and \$93,471, respectively. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2020, CFS waived fees in the amount of \$34,000 and \$40,000 for the TFA Quantitative Fund and TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund, respectively.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 342 N. Water St., Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm providing services including (1) audit of annual financial statements, and (2) other audit, tax, and related services to the Funds.

Legal Counsel

Thompson Hine LLP, 41 South High Street, Suite 1700, Columbus, Ohio 43215 serves as the Trust's legal counsel.

Distributor

The Trust selected Arbor Court Capital, LLC, located at 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147 as the Funds distributor. The Distributor serves as the principal underwriter and national distributor for the shares of the Funds pursuant to underwriting agreement with the Trust (the "Underwriting Agreement"). The Distributor is registered as broker-dealer under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and each state's securities laws and is a member of FINRA. The offering of the Funds' shares are continuous. The Underwriting Agreement provides that the Distributor, as agent in connection with the distribution of the Funds' shares, will use reasonable efforts to facilitate the sale of the Funds' shares.

The Underwriting Agreement provides that, unless sooner terminated, it will continue in effect for two years initially and thereafter shall continue year to year, subject to annual approval by (a) the Board or a vote of the majority of the outstanding shares, and (b) by a majority of Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust or of the Distributor by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

The Underwriting Agreement may be terminated by the Board at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by a vote of a majority of the entire Board or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Funds on 60 days' written notice to the Distributor, or by the Distributor at any time, without any payment of any penalty, on 60 days' written notice to the Funds'. The Underwriting Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Subject to policies established by the Board, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers, subject to the oversight of the Board, are responsible for the Funds' portfolio decisions and the placing of the Funds' portfolio transactions. In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers seek the best qualitative execution for the Funds, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), the execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness of the broker or dealer and the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers generally seek favorable prices and commission rates that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received.

The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers are specifically authorized to select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage and research services to the Funds and/or the other accounts over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion, and to pay such brokers or dealers a commission in excess of the commission another broker or dealer would charge if the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. The determination may be viewed in terms of a particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to the Trust and to other accounts over which it exercises investment discretion. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may not give consideration to sales of shares of the Trust as a factor in the selection of brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions. However, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may place portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers that promote or sell the Funds' shares so long as such placements are made pursuant to policies approved by the Board that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker's execution and not on its sales efforts.

Research services include supplemental research, securities and economic analyses, statistical services and information with respect to the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities, and analyses of reports concerning performance of accounts. The research services and other information furnished by brokers through whom the Funds effect securities transactions may also be used by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers in servicing all of its accounts. Similarly, research and information provided by brokers or dealers serving other clients may be useful to the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers in connection with its services to the Funds. Although research services and other information are useful to the Funds and the Adviser, it is not possible to place a dollar value on the research and other information received. It is the opinion of the Board and the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers that the review and study of the research and other information will not reduce the overall cost to the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers of performing its duties to the Funds under the Agreement.

Over-the-counter transactions will be placed either directly with principal market makers or with broker-dealers, if the same or a better price, including commissions and executions, is available. Fixed income securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer, an underwriter or a market maker. Purchases include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and the purchase price paid to a market maker may include the spread between the bid and asked prices.

When the Funds and the Adviser's and/or Sub-Advisers' clients seek to purchase or sell the same security at or about the same time, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may execute the transaction on a combined ("blocked") basis. Blocked transactions can produce better execution for the Funds because of the increased volume of the transaction. If the entire blocked order is not filled, the Funds may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, the Funds may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell or as high a price for any particular portfolio security if the other client desires to sell the same portfolio security at the same time. In the event that the entire blocked order is not filled, the purchase or sale will normally be allocated on a pro rata basis. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may adjust the allocation when, taking into account such factors as the size of the individual orders and transaction costs, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers believes an adjustment is reasonable. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2020, the TFA Quantitative Fund and TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund paid brokerage fees of \$0 and \$67,010.63, respectively.

Portfolio Turnover

The portfolio turnover rates for the Funds are calculated by dividing the lesser of the Funds' purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities. The calculation excludes all securities whose remaining maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less. The portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may also be affected by cash requirements for redemptions of shares. High portfolio turnover rates will generally result in higher transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, to the Funds and may result in additional tax consequences to the Funds' Shareholders. The Funds' are not restricted by policy with regard to portfolio turnover and will make changes in its investment portfolio from time to time as business and economic conditions as well as market prices dictate. For the fiscal period ended December 30, 2020, the TFA Quantitative Fund had a portfolio turnover rate of 963.53%. For the fiscal period ended December 30, 2020, the TFA Multidimensional Tactical Fund had a portfolio turnover rate of 934.35%.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Funds are required to include a schedule of portfolio holdings in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, which is sent to shareholders within 60 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters and which is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on Form N-CSR within 70 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters. The Funds also are required to file a schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-Q within 60 days of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters. The Funds must provide a copy of the complete schedule of portfolio holdings as filed with the SEC to any shareholder of the Funds, upon request, free of charge. This policy is applied uniformly to all shareholders of the Funds without regard to the type of requesting shareholder (i.e., regardless of whether the shareholder is an individual or institutional investor). The Funds may enter into ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings to rating agencies, such as Morningstar or Lipper, in order for the agencies to assign a rating or ranking to the Funds. Portfolio holdings will be supplied to rating agencies no more frequently than quarterly and only after the Funds have filed a Form N-CSR or Form N-Q with the SEC. The Funds currently do not have any ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings information to rating agencies.

Pursuant to policies and procedures adopted by the Board, the Funds have ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings information on a daily basis to the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, Transfer Agent, the Funds Accounting Agent and Custodian and on an as needed basis to other third parties providing services to the Funds. The Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, Transfer Agent, Funds’ Accounting Agent and Custodian receive portfolio holdings information daily in order to carry out the essential operations of the Fund. The Funds disclose portfolio holdings to its auditors (Cohen & Company, Ltd.), legal counsel (Thompson Hine LLP), proxy voting services (if applicable), pricing services, printers, parties to merger and reorganization agreements and their agents, and prospective or newly hired investment advisers or sub-advisers. The lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed will vary based on the identity of the party to whom the information is disclosed. For instance, the information may be provided to auditors within days of the end of an annual period, while the information may be given to legal counsel at any time.

The Funds make publicly available on a monthly basis an updated list of the Funds’ top ten holdings, sector weightings and other Funds’ characteristics. This information is made available on the Funds’ website. The same information may also be included in printed marketing materials. The information is updated monthly and is usually available within 5 days of the month end. The Funds’ Form N-CSR and Form N-PORT will contain the Funds’ entire list of portfolio holdings as of the applicable quarter end.

The Funds, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, the Transfer Agent, the Funds’ Accounting Agent and the Custodian are prohibited from entering into any special or ad hoc arrangements with any person to make available information about the Funds’ portfolio holdings without the specific approval of the Board. Any party wishing to release portfolio holdings information on an ad hoc or special basis must submit any proposed arrangement to the Board, which will review the arrangement to determine (i) whether the arrangement is in the best interests of the Funds’ shareholders, (ii) the information will be kept confidential (based on the factors discussed below), (iii) whether sufficient protections are in place to guard against personal trading based on the information, and (iv) whether the disclosure presents a conflict of interest between the interests of Funds’ shareholders and those of the Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers, or any affiliated person of the Funds or the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers. Additionally, the Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers, and any affiliated persons of the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration, for themselves or on behalf of the Funds, as a result of disclosing the Funds’ portfolio holdings.

Information disclosed to third parties, whether on an ongoing or ad hoc basis, is disclosed under conditions of confidentiality. “Conditions of confidentiality” include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships) or (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential. The agreements with the Funds’ Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, Transfer Agent, Funds’ Accounting Agent and Custodian contain confidentiality clauses, which the Board and these parties have determined extend to the disclosure of nonpublic information about the Fund’s portfolio holding and the duty not to trade on the non-public information. The Funds believe, based upon its size and history, that these are reasonable procedures to protect the confidentiality of the Funds’ portfolio holdings and will provide sufficient protection against personal trading based on non-public information.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The price (net asset value) of the shares of the Funds are determined at the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business. For a description of the methods used to determine the net asset value, see “How to Buy Shares – Purchasing Shares” in the prospectus.

Equity securities generally are valued by using market quotations but may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers, as applicable, believes such prices accurately reflect the fair market value of such securities. Securities that are traded on any stock exchange or on the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are generally valued by the pricing service at the last quoted sale price. Lacking a last sale price, an equity security is generally valued by the pricing service at its last bid price. When market quotations are not readily available, when the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers determine that the market quotation or the price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the current market value, or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, such securities are valued as determined in good faith by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers, in conformity with guidelines adopted by and subject to review of the Board.

Fixed income securities generally are valued by using market quotations but may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers believe such prices accurately reflect the fair market value of such securities. A pricing service utilizes electronic data processing techniques based on yield spreads relating to securities with similar characteristics to determine prices for normal institutional-size trading units of debt securities without regard to sale or bid prices. If the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers decide that a price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the fair market value of the securities, when prices are not readily available from a pricing service, or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser, in conformity with guidelines adopted by and subject to review of the Board. Short term investments in fixed income securities with maturities of less than 60 days when acquired, or which subsequently are within 60 days of maturity, are valued by using the amortized cost method of valuation, which the Board has determined will represent fair value.

FAIR VALUE COMMITTEE AND VALUATION PROCESS

The fair value committee is composed of one or more officers from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) Administrator, and (iii) Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers. The applicable investments are valued collectively via inputs from each of these groups. For example, fair value determinations are required for the following securities: (i) securities for which market quotations are insufficient or not readily available on a particular business day (including securities for which there is a short and temporary lapse in the provision of a price by the regular pricing source), (ii) securities for which, in the judgment of the Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers, the prices or values available do not represent the fair value of the instrument. Factors which may cause the Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers to make such a judgment include, but are not limited to, the following: only a bid price or an asked price is available; the spread between bid and asked prices is substantial; the frequency of sales; the thinness of the market; the size of reported trades; and actions of the securities markets, such as the suspension or limitation of trading; (iii) securities determined to be illiquid; (iv) securities with respect to which an event that will affect the value thereof has occurred (a “significant event”) since the closing prices were established on the principal exchange on which they are traded, but prior to the Funds’ calculation of its net asset value. Specifically, interests in commodity pools or managed futures pools are valued on a daily basis by reference to the closing market prices of each futures contract or other asset held by a pool, as adjusted for pool expenses. Restricted or illiquid securities, such as private placements or non-traded securities are valued via inputs from the Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers valuation based upon the current bid for the security from two or more independent dealers or other parties reasonably familiar with the facts and circumstances of the security (who should take into consideration all relevant factors as may be appropriate under the circumstances). If the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers are unable to obtain a current bid from such independent dealers or other independent parties, the fair value committee shall determine the fair value of such security using the following factors: (i) the type of security; (ii) the cost at date of purchase; (iii) the size and nature of each Fund’s holdings; (iv) the discount from market value of unrestricted securities of the same class at the time of purchase and subsequent thereto; (v) information as to any transactions or offers with respect to the security; (vi) the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the security and the existence of any registration rights; (vii) how the yield of the security compares to similar securities of companies of similar or equal creditworthiness; (viii) the level of recent trades of similar or comparable securities; (ix) the liquidity characteristics of the security; (x) current market conditions; and (xi) the market value of any securities into which the security is convertible or exchangeable.

As a general principle, the fair value of a security is the amount that the Funds might reasonably expect to realize upon its current sale. The Trust has adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (“ASC 820”). In accordance with ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that the Funds would receive upon selling an investment in a timely transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market of the investment. ASC 820 establishes a three-tier hierarchy to maximize the use of observable market data and minimize the use of unobservable inputs and to establish classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, for example, the risk inherent in a particular valuation technique used to measure fair value including such a pricing model and/or the risk inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the reporting entity’s own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, developed based on the best information available under the circumstances.

Various inputs are used in determining the value of the Funds’ investments relating to ASC 820. These inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below.

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.

Level 2 – other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.)

Level 3 – significant unobservable inputs (including the Funds’ own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments).

The fair value committee takes into account the relevant factors and surrounding circumstances, which may include: (i) the nature and pricing history (if any) of the security; (ii) whether any dealer quotations for the security are available; (iii) possible valuation methodologies that could be used to determine the fair value of the security; (iv) the recommendation of the portfolio manager of each Fund with respect to the valuation of the security; (v) whether the same or similar securities are held by other funds managed by the Adviser (and/or the Sub-Advisers) or other funds and the method used to price the security in those funds; (vi) the extent to which the fair value to be determined for the security will result from the use of data or formulae produced by independent third parties and (vii) the liquidity or illiquidity of the market for the security.

Board’s Determination. The Board meets at least quarterly to consider the valuations provided by the fair value committee and to ratify the valuations made for the applicable securities. The Board considers the reports provided by the fair value committee, including follow up studies of subsequent market-provided prices when available, in reviewing and determining in good faith the fair value of the applicable portfolio securities.

The Trust expects that the NYSE will be closed on the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

COMPLIANCE WITH PORTFOLIO HOLDING DISCLOSURE PROCEDURES

The Funds’ Chief Compliance Officers will report periodically report to the Board with respect to compliance with the Funds’ portfolio holdings disclosure procedures, and from time to time will provide the Board any updates to the portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures.

REDEMPTION IN-KIND

The Funds do not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. The Funds reserve the right to honor requests for redemption or repurchase orders made by a shareholder during any 90-day period by making payment in whole or in part in portfolio securities (“redemption in kind”) if the amount of such a request is large enough to affect operations (if the request is greater than the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Funds’ net assets at the beginning of the 90-day period) in order to protect the interests of remaining shareholders, or to accommodate a request by a particular shareholder. In the event that an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions, on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from the Funds.

TAX CONSEQUENCES

The Funds intend to qualify under Sub-Chapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. Under provisions of Sub-Chapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended, the Funds, by paying out substantially all of its investment income and realized capital gains, intends to be relieved of federal income tax on the amounts distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under Sub-Chapter M, at least 90% of the Funds’ income must be derived from dividends, interest and gains from securities transactions, and no more than 50% of the Funds’ total assets may be in two or more securities that exceed 5% of the total assets of the Funds at the time of each security’s purchase. Not qualifying under Sub-Chapter M of the Internal Revenue Code would cause the Funds to be considered a personal holding company subject to normal corporate income taxes. The Funds then would be liable for federal income tax on the capital gains and net investment income distributed to its shareholders, resulting in a second level of taxation that would substantially reduce net after-tax returns from the Funds. Any subsequent dividend distribution of the Funds’ earnings after taxes would still be taxable as received by shareholders.

Tax Distribution: The Funds' distributions (capital gains and dividend income), whether received by shareholders in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Funds, may be subject to federal income tax payable by shareholders. All income realized by the Funds including short-term capital gains, will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. Dividends from net income will be made annually or more frequently at the discretion of the Board. Dividends received shortly after purchase of Funds' shares by an investor will have the effect of reducing the per share net asset value of his/her shares by the amount of such dividends or distributions. You should consult a tax adviser regarding the effect of federal, state, local, and foreign taxes on an investment in the Funds.

Federal Withholding: The Funds are required by federal law to withhold 31% of reportable payments (which may include dividends, capital gains, distributions and redemptions) paid to shareholders who have not complied with IRS regulations. In order to avoid this withholding requirement, you must certify on a W-9 tax form supplied by the Funds that your Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Number provided are correct and that you are not currently subject to back-up withholding, or that you are exempt from back-up withholding.

Medicare Tax: An additional 3.8% Medicare tax generally will be imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from each Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of each Fund's shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that any such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors about the application of federal, state, local and foreign tax law in light of their particular situation. Should additional series, or funds, be created by the Trustees, the Funds would be treated as a separate tax entity for federal tax purposes.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act: Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution ("FFI") or a non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (i) income dividends paid by each Fund and (ii) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of each Fund's shares paid by each Fund. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (i) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (ii) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. The Funds may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Funds fails to provide the Funds with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Tax Loss Carryforward: Under current tax law, net capital losses realized after October 31 and net ordinary losses incurred after December 31 may be deferred and treated as occurring on the first day of the following fiscal year. The Funds' carryforward losses, post-October losses and post December losses are determined only at the end of each fiscal year. Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, net capital losses recognized after December 31, 2010 may be carried forward indefinitely, and their character is retained as short-term and/or long-term. Although the Act provides several benefits, including the unlimited carryover of future capital losses, there may be a greater likelihood that all or a portion of the Funds' pre-enactment capital loss carryovers may expire without being utilized due to the fact that post-enactment capital losses get utilized before pre-enactment capital loss carryovers. For the fiscal period ended December 30, 2020, neither Fund had any tax loss carryforwards.

The undistributed ordinary income and capital gains (losses) shown above differ from corresponding accumulated net investment income and accumulated net realized gain (loss) figures reported in the statement of assets and liabilities due to post-October capital loss deferrals on the Funds.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). To ensure compliance with this law, the Trust's Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program. The Trust's secretary serves as its Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Fund's Distributor and Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity and providing a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Trust will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

As a result of the Program, the Trust may be required to "freeze" the account of a shareholder if the shareholder appears to be involved in suspicious activity or if certain account information matches information on government lists of known terrorists or other suspicious persons, or the Trust may be required to transfer the account or proceeds of the account to a governmental agency.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has delegated responsibilities for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Funds to the Adviser. A copy of the proxy voting policies of the Adviser is attached hereto as Appendix A. The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 will be available without charge, upon request, by calling toll free, 1-800-869-1679. The information also will be available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, a copy of the Trust's proxy voting policies and procedures are also available by calling 1-800-869-1679 and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.

Appendix A

Adviser Proxy Voting Policy

Background

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised.

Investment advisers registered with the SEC, and which exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, are required by Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act to (a) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that client securities are voted in the best interests of clients, which must include how an adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between an adviser's interests and those of its clients; (b) to disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser with respect to the voting of proxies for their securities; (c) to describe to clients a summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy to its clients; and (d) maintain certain records relating to the adviser's proxy voting activities when the adviser does have proxy voting authority.

Policy

Tactical Fund Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), as a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to our clients, has responsibility for voting proxies for portfolio securities consistent with the best economic interests of the clients. Our Firm maintains written policies and procedures as to the handling, research, voting and reporting of proxy voting and makes appropriate disclosures about our Firm's proxy policies and practices.

Our general policy is to refrain from voting proxies because we believe the time cost of voting a proxy typically outweighs the benefits to our clients in aggregate. From time-to-time we may elect to vote proxies when we believe the benefit outweighs these costs.

The Adviser's policy when managing accounts for investment companies is to determine how to vote proxies based on our reasonable judgment of that vote most likely to produce favorable financial results for the fund's shareholders. Proxy votes generally will be cast in favor of proposals that maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders and management, increase shareholder value, maintain or increase shareholder influence over the issuer's board of directors and management, and maintain or increase the rights of shareholders; proxy votes generally will be cast against proposals having the opposite effect. However, the Adviser will consider both sides of each proxy issue.

Our policy and practice includes the responsibility to receive and disclose any potential conflicts of interest and maintaining relevant and required records.

Responsibility

The Designated Supervisor is responsible for implementing and monitoring the Adviser's proxy voting policy, practices, disclosures and record keeping, including outlining our voting guidelines in our procedures.

Procedure

The Adviser has adopted procedures to implement the Firm's policy and reviews to monitor and ensure the Firm's policy is observed, implemented properly and amended or updated, as appropriate, which include the following:

Procedures for Investment Company Clients

Voting Procedures

Once proxy material has been received, it is then promptly reviewed by the Adviser. The Adviser is to evaluate the issues presented. The Adviser generally vote in a manner consistent with the following Voting Guidelines.

Voting Guidelines

A. From time to time, it is possible that one the Adviser will decide (i) to vote shares held in client differently from the vote of another Adviser's client accounts who hold the same security or (ii) to abstain from voting on behalf of client accounts it manages when another of the Adviser's portfolio manager is casting votes on behalf of other Adviser client accounts.

The CCO or CIO reviews all proxy votes collected from the Adviser prior to such votes being cast. The CCO maintains a log of all votes. The CCO, or their designee, performs a quarterly review of all votes cast by the Adviser to confirm that any conflicting votes were properly handled.

B. There are many circumstances that might cause the Adviser to vote against an issuer's board of directors or "management" proposal. These would include, among others, excessive compensation, unusual management stock options, preferential voting and poison pills. The Adviser decides these issues on a case-by-case basis.

C. The Adviser may, determine to take no action on a proxy or a specific proxy item and not submit a vote when he or she concludes that the potential benefit of voting is outweighed by the cost, when it is not in the client account's best interest to vote.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser will identify any conflicts that exist between the interests of the adviser and the client by reviewing the relationship of the Adviser with the issuer of each security to determine if the Adviser or any of its Supervised Persons has any financial, business or personal relationship with the issuer.

If a material conflict of interest exists, the CCO will determine whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to the affected clients, to give the clients an opportunity to vote the proxies themselves, or to address the voting issue through other objective means such as voting in a manner consistent with a predetermined voting policy or receiving an independent third party voting recommendation. The Adviser will maintain a record of the voting resolution of any conflict of interest.

Recordkeeping

The Designated Supervisor shall retain the following proxy records in accordance with the SEC's five-year retention requirement.

- These policies and procedures and any amendments;
- A record of each vote that the Adviser casts;
- Any document the Adviser created that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies, or that memorializes that decision including periodic reports to CCO or proxy committee, if applicable.
- A copy of each written request from a client for information on how the Adviser voted such client's proxies, and a copy of any written response.