

March 21, 2022

**Clockwise Capital Innovation ETF
CWC**

A Series of Capitol Series Trust (the “Trust”)

**Supplement to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional
Information, Each Dated December 22, 2021**

Effective April 1, 2022, the TICKER symbol of the Clockwise Capital Innovation ETF will be **TIME**. Accordingly, the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), each dated December 22, 2021, of the Clockwise Capital Innovation ETF are hereby amended to reflect the updated TICKER symbol of **TIME** in all occurrences as of April 1, 2022.

Further Information

For further information, please contact the Clockwise Capital Innovation ETF toll-free at 1-800-610-6128. You may also obtain additional copies of the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI, free of charge, by writing to the Clockwise Capital Innovation ETF c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC at P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707, by calling the toll-free number above or by visiting the Clockwise Capital Innovation ETF’s website at www.clockwisefunds.com.

Investors Should Retain this Supplement for Future Reference.



SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

DECEMBER 22, 2021

Clockwise Capital Innovation ETF

CWC

Before You Invest

Before you invest, you may want to review the Clockwise Capital Innovation ETF's (the "Fund") prospectus which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus, and other information about the Fund, including its Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.clockwisefunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-610-6128 or by submitting a written request to the Fund at: Clockwise Capital Innovation ETF, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707. The current prospectus and SAI, each dated December 22, 2021, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. The Fund will not commence operations nor sell its shares until such shares are listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange").

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). You may pay other fees on your purchases and sales of Shares, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee.....	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee.....	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.95%

(1) Pursuant to its Advisory Agreement, Clockwise Capital LLC (the "Adviser") pays all other expenses of the Fund (other than taxes and governmental fees, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses, certain foreign custodial fees and expenses, costs of borrowing money, including interest expenses, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)).

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. This Example does not reflect the effect of brokerage commissions or other transaction costs you paid in connection with the purchase or sale of Fund Shares. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$97	\$303

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. Since the Fund has yet to commence operations, no portfolio turnover information is available for its most recently completed fiscal year. The Adviser anticipates that the Fund's portfolio turnover will typically be approximately 25%.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that will invest under normal circumstances primarily in domestic equity securities of companies that are relevant to the Fund’s investment theme of 5G enabled opportunistic investing. The Adviser defines 5G enabled opportunistic investing as investing in companies that, in the Adviser’s opinion, best leverage the proliferation of 5G internet and cloud-based products and services. Investments may include, but are not limited to, companies focusing on artificial intelligence and machine learning, robotic and smart manufacturing, cryptocurrency and digital payments, electric vehicles and self-driving vehicles, preventative health and remote surgery, and big data and data security. The Fund will not directly invest in cryptocurrency and does not currently intend to invest in any entity whose primary business purpose is to provide exposure to cryptocurrency, but may have indirect exposure by investing in companies with exposure to cryptocurrency.

The Adviser’s investment thesis focuses on the meaning of time and the role it plays in people’s lives, believing that the essence of a successful investment resides in the ability of a company to save their customer’s time. The Adviser believes that those companies that best leverage the proliferation of 5G internet and cloud-based products and services will experience the greatest increases in labor productivity, fulfilling technology’s essential purpose, improving people’s time. The Adviser believes that those companies that are best able to improve labor productivity and increase customer efficiencies over time will be best positioned for positive long-term growth.

The Adviser will seek to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, using its own internal research and analysis, by identifying and investing in companies capitalizing on 5G internet and cloud-based products and services. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser seeks to identify, using its own internal research and analysis, companies capitalizing on 5G internet and cloud-based products and services. The Adviser uses both “top down” and “bottom up” approaches to security selection for the Fund. The Adviser begins by using a “top down” approach employing thematic prerequisites to develop a target universe of approximately 80 companies that the Adviser believes are best positioned to leverage the proliferation of 5G internet and cloud-based products and services (the “Investment Universe”). To perform this analysis, all investment team members review new ideas during daily briefings and weekly portfolio reviews. Ideas are first screened for such thematic prerequisites from the list of companies that comprise Nasdaq, the S&P 500, and Russell 2000. The Adviser next uses a “bottom up” approach to determine which companies the Fund will invest in within the Investment Universe. As part of this process, the investment team evaluates certain minimum financial thresholds for each investment idea, including the company’s growth profile, margin opportunity, and asset turnover ratios. The Adviser makes its investment decisions primarily based on its analysis of the potential of the individual companies in the Investment Universe using its proprietary valuation scoring methodology which accounts for financial modeling of asset turnover trends and projections, market opportunity, network resilience, and historical multiple performance of each company in the Investment Universe. The Clockwise proprietary valuation scoring methodology aims to standardize valuations across growth companies. The valuation methodology takes into account variables not captured by traditional valuation metrics, including price-to-sales and price-to-earnings ratios. These variables include the company’s market penetration relative to its total addressable market, sales growth rates relative to industry peers, and profit margin profile. The combination of these variables standardizes valuations across a target set of growth companies, thereby supplying the ability to rank investment opportunities for inclusion into the fund. The Adviser then selects for final consideration those companies from the Investment Universe that the Adviser believes, based on its fundamental analysis, have a minimum 100% return target threshold over a 5-year investment period. From that final list, the Fund will invest in approximately 10 – 20 companies, applying a 5% – 20% conviction driven weighting to each portfolio investment. New positions in the Fund will generally start at 25% to 30% of their target weights. The Adviser’s highest-conviction investment ideas are those that it believes present the best risk-reward opportunities.

As a result of the small number of positions that the Fund expects to hold in its portfolio, and because it does not intend to invest in certain sectors at all, the Fund from time to time expects to be focused in the Communications Sector, Consumer Discretionary Sector, Consumer Staples Sector, Industrials Sector, Information Technology Sector, Real Estate Sector or Utilities Sector. The Fund will not be concentrated in any particular industry or sub-industry.

Under normal circumstances, approximately 90% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in equity securities, including common stocks, partnership interests, and other equity investments or ownership interests in business enterprises. The Fund’s investments will include small-, medium- and large-capitalization companies, with the Adviser focusing on investing in companies with market capitalization greater than \$1 billion. Under normal circumstances, the Fund as a target will invest up to 10% of the Fund’s portfolio in fixed income securities on an opportunistic basis, including short-term treasuries, money market funds, and other cash equivalents. The Fund may maintain a higher percentage of the Fund’s assets in such investments under extreme conditions (e.g., with exceedingly high market values pre-COVID).

As part of its investment strategy, the Fund may invest in covered calls with respect to securities held in the Fund’s portfolio. A covered call is a strategy in which the Fund purchases or already owns an equity security and then sells calls on that security on a share for share basis. Whether the shares are purchased before the calls are sold or purchased at the same time, the resulting position is referred to as a “covered call position.” The benefits to the Fund of investing in a covered call are: (1) the premium received from selling a covered call is income to the Fund; (2) by selling the covered call, the Fund establishes a target selling price for the security that is above the current price, and also allows the Fund to manage capital gains in the portfolio from a tax perspective; and (3) the covered call provides a limited amount of downside protection because the premium received reduces the breakeven point for owning the stock.

The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), which means that it may invest a high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers.

Principal Investment Risks

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Please see “Additional Information About Risks” in this Prospectus for a more detailed description of the Fund’s risks. It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. The first five risks are presented in an order that reflects the Adviser’s current assessment of relative importance, but this assessment could change over time as the Fund’s portfolio changes or in light of changes in the market or the economic environment, among other things. The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate your ability to find particular risks and compare them with the risk of other funds. The Fund is not required to and will not update this Prospectus solely because its assessment of the relative importance of the principal risks of investing in the Fund changes. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Active Management Risk. As an actively-managed ETF, the Fund is subject to management risk. The ability of the Adviser to successfully implement the Fund’s investment strategies will significantly influence the Fund’s performance. The success of the Fund will depend in part upon the skill and expertise of certain key personnel of the Adviser, and there can be no assurance that any such personnel will be successful.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively higher percentage of its assets in a relatively smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund’s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

Issuer Risk. Because the Fund may invest in approximately 10 to 20 issuers, it is subject to the risk that the value of the Fund’s portfolio may decline due to a decline in value of the equity securities of particular issuers. The value of an issuer’s equity securities may decline for reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods or services.

Market Risk. Markets can decline in value sharply and unpredictably. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region, or financial market. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on the U.S. financial market. The current novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the forced or voluntary closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on the U.S. financial market. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your Fund investment. Therefore, the Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates can have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. In times of severe market disruptions, you could lose your entire investment. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund’s shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings. This adverse effect on liquidity for the Fund’s shares could, in turn, lead to differences between the market price of the Fund’s shares and the underlying net asset value of those shares.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of intermediaries that act as authorized participants, and none of these authorized participants are or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that these intermediaries exit the business or are unable to or choose not to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, Fund Shares may be more likely to trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. This risk may be more pronounced in volatile markets, potentially where there are significant redemptions in ETFs generally.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. When the Fund’s assets are allocated to cash or cash equivalents, the Fund’s potential for gain during a market upswing may be limited and there is a possibility that the cash account will not be able to keep pace with inflation. Cash equivalents include shares in money market funds that invest in short-term, high-quality instruments, the value of which generally are tied to changes in interest rates. Cash equivalents are not guaranteed as to principal or interest, and the Fund could lose money through these investments.

Cash Transactions Risk. Unlike certain ETFs, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions in cash or partially in cash. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and subsequently recognize gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that distributes portfolio securities entirely in-kind.

Covered Call Risk. The risks of selling covered calls are two-fold. The first is that the Fund may still lose money if the price of the security declines to below the breakeven point (the strike price less the premium paid). The second is the opportunity risk of not participating in a large rise in the price of a security held in the Fund's portfolio.

Cryptocurrency Risk. Cryptocurrencies (also referred to as "virtual currencies" and "digital currencies") are digital assets designed to act as a medium of exchange. Cryptocurrency is an emerging asset class. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, the most well-known of which is bitcoin. The Fund may have exposure to Cryptocurrency indirectly through an investment in other issuers that invest in or have exposure to bitcoin. The Fund will not invest directly in any cryptocurrencies, nor will it invest in any bitcoin futures ETFs. Cryptocurrency generally operates without central authority (such as a bank) and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrency is not legal tender. Federal, state and/or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. The market price of bitcoin has been subject to extreme fluctuations. If cryptocurrency markets continue to be subject to sharp fluctuations, investors may experience losses if the value of the Fund's investments in issuers with exposure to cryptocurrencies decline. Cryptocurrencies are susceptible to theft, loss and destruction. Cryptocurrency exchanges and other trading venues on which cryptocurrencies trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. Any investment in cryptocurrency remains subject to volatility experienced by the cryptocurrency exchanges and other cryptocurrency trading venues. Such volatility can adversely affect an investment in the Fund. Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware, which may also affect the price of the cryptocurrency and thus the Fund's investment.

Cryptocurrency Tax Risk. Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in cryptocurrency are uncertain and an investment in cryptocurrency may produce income that is not treated as qualifying income for purposes of the income test applicable to regulated investment companies, such as the Fund. See "Status and Taxation of the Fund" in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") for more information.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of the equity securities in which the Fund invests may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities the Fund holds participate or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. These can include stock movements, purchases or sales of securities by the Fund, government policies, litigation and changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of the securities' issuer or perceptions of the issuer, or economic conditions in general or specific to the issuer. Equity securities may also be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market, and a decline in the broader market may affect the value of the Fund's equity investments.

ETF Shares Trading Risk. Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares are expected to fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the Fund's NAV, the intraday value of the Fund's holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of significant market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for the Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in the Shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's holdings. During such periods, you may incur significant losses if you sell your Shares.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that large-capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and may not be able to attain the high growth rate of smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. The Adviser defines large-capitalization stocks as generally having market capitalization over \$10 billion.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser has not previously served as an adviser to a registered mutual fund or ETF. As a result, there is no long-term track record against which an investor may judge the Adviser and it is possible the Adviser may not achieve the Fund's intended investment objective.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is newly formed, which may result in additional risk. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the Fund may cease operations. In such an event, investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

Secondary Market Liquidity Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade at prices other than NAV. As with all exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of the Fund's shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Fund's daily NAV and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV (premium) or less than the NAV (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. When an ETF is first launched, it is unlikely to have immediate secondary market liquidity. There is likely to be a lead market maker making markets of significant size, but it is unlikely there will be many market participants on day one of trading. This lack of secondary market liquidity may make it difficult for investors to transact in Fund shares in the market, and the market price consequently may deviate from the Fund's NAV. As the Fund begins to trade and as client interest increases, more and more market participants buy or sell shares of the Fund and secondary market liquidity will grow. While all ETFs can be held for prolonged periods or intraday, some ETFs experience more secondary market trading than others.

Sector Focus Risk. The Adviser may allocate more of the Fund's investments to a particular sector or sectors in the market, including the following sectors: Industrials, Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Health Care, Financials, Information Technology, Communications, Utilities and Real Estate. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in a certain sector or certain sectors, its investment portfolio will be more susceptible to the financial, economic, business, and political developments that affect those sectors than a fund that is more diversified.

Communications Sector Risk. The Fund may be more affected by the performance of the communications sector than a fund with less exposure to such sector. Communication companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communications sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and government regulation. Additionally, fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication company's profitability.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and global economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Also, companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability relative to other sectors. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer products and services in the marketplace.

Consumer Staples Sector Risk. Consumer staples companies are subject to government regulation affecting their products which may negatively impact such companies performance. For instance, government regulations may affect the permissibility of using various food additives and production methods of companies that make food products, which could affect company profitability. Also, the success of food, beverage, household and personal product companies may be strongly affected by consumer interest, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand, including performance of the overall domestic and global economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence and spending.

Financial Sector Risk. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets.

Health Care Sector Risk. The health care sector may be affected by government regulations and government health care programs, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims, among other factors. Many health care companies are: (i) heavily dependent on patent protection and intellectual property rights and the expiration of a patent may adversely affect their profitability; (ii) subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims; and (iii) subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many health care products and services may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly, and delays or failure to receive such approvals may negatively impact the business of such companies.

Industrial Sector Risk. Industrial companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. Government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Transportation securities, a component of the industrial sector, are cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements which may result from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs. Aerospace and defense companies, another component of the industrial sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely, to a significant extent, on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, such companies are heavily influenced by governmental spending policies which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. (and other) government budgets.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The information technology sector includes companies engaged in internet software and services, technology hardware and storage peripherals, electronic equipment instruments and components, and semiconductors and semiconductor equipment, among other things. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face rapid product obsolescence due to technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Failure to introduce new products, develop and maintain a loyal customer base, or achieve general market acceptance for their products could have a material adverse effect on a company's business. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on intellectual property and the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections may adversely affect the profitability of these companies

Real Estate Sector Risk. The Fund's assets may be concentrated in the real estate sector, which means the Fund will be more affected by the performance of the real estate sector than a fund that is more diversified. An investment in a real estate company may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including, by way of example, the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. Some real property companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

Utilities Sector Risk. Investments in the utilities sector at times may be limited to a relatively small number of issuers. Such investments may therefore be subject to greater risks and market fluctuations than a portfolio representing a broader range of industries. As an example of these risks, companies in the telecommunications and electric utilities industries have experienced substantial changes in the amount and type of regulation at the state and federal levels. While creating opportunities for some companies, it also has increased uncertainty for others with respect to future revenues and earnings. This trend may continue for some time and increased share price volatility may result. In addition, utilities companies may be significantly affected by government regulation, supply and demand of services or fuel, availability of financing, tax laws and regulations and environmental issues.

Small-Capitalization and Medium-Capitalization Companies Risk. Small-capitalization and medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. Returns on investments in securities of small-capitalization and medium capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies. The Adviser defines small-capitalization stocks as generally having market capitalization between \$300 million and \$2 billion and medium-capitalization stocks as generally having market capitalization between \$2 billion and \$10 billion.

Trading Issues Risk. The Fund faces numerous trading risks, including disruptions to the creation and redemption processes of the Fund, losses from trading in secondary markets, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares due to market stress, which may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to their NAV. Although the Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity and wide bid-ask spreads (which may be especially pronounced for smaller funds). Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Fund's Shares, and authorized participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. In the event market makers cease making a market in the Fund's Shares or authorized participants stop submitting purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units, Fund Shares may trade at a larger premium or discount to their net asset value. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small or the Fund does not have enough shareholders.

Performance

The Fund has yet to commence operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Annual return information will be incorporated once the Fund has operated for a full calendar year and will include charts that show annual total returns, highest and lowest quarterly returns and average annual total returns (before and after taxes) compared to a benchmark index selected for the Fund. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Visit www.clockwisefunds.com for current performance information.

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers

The Adviser is Clockwise Capital LLC.

The following individuals serve as co-portfolio managers of the Fund and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio: Ryan J. Guttridge CFA® and Cengiz Mehmet ("James") Cakmak CFA®. Mr. Guttridge founded the Adviser in 2014 and serves as Chief Investment Officer and Managing Partner of the Adviser. Mr. Cakmak joined the Adviser in 2019 and serves as the Chief Research Officer of the firm. Both Messrs. Guttridge and Cakmak have served as the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund only offers and redeems Shares on a continuous basis at NAV in large blocks of Shares (“Creation Units”) or multiples thereof, which only authorized participants (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Generally, Creation Units are offered and redeemed on an in-kind basis. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash (including any portion of the Deposit Securities for which cash may be substituted). The Fund may, in certain circumstances, offer Creation Units partially or solely for cash. Creation and redemption baskets may differ and the Fund will accept “custom baskets” in accordance with the requirements of Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act. Additional information regarding custom baskets is contained in the Fund’s SAI.

Individual Shares (rather than Creation Units) of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker or dealer at market price. You may purchase and sell individual Fund Shares on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) through your financial institution on each day that the Exchange is open for business (“Business Day”). Because Fund Shares trade at market prices rather than at their NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling Fund Shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Fund Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Fund Shares (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at www.clockwisefunds.com.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through a tax deferred account such as an Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”) or you are a tax-exempt investor. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s web site for more information.

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