

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

July 30, 2020

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated July 30, 2020, along with the Fund's annual report dated March 31, 2020, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can obtain these documents and other information about the Fund online at www.centerstoneinv.com. You can also obtain these documents at no cost by calling 1.877.314.9006 or by sending an email request to ordercenterstonefunds@ultimusfundsolutions.com.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Fund's website www.centerstoneinv.com, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Funds electronically or to continue receiving paper copies of shareholder reports, which are available free of charge, by contacting your financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) or, if you are a direct investor, by following the instructions included in the "For More Information" section within the Fund's Prospectus.

Investment Objective. The investment objective of the Centerstone International Fund (the "International Fund") is to seek long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the International Fund. This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the International Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in the International Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and under "Shareholder Information – More About Class A Shares" beginning on page 51 the Fund's Prospectus.

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Class A	Class C	Class I
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.00%	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	1.00% ⁽¹⁾	1.00% ⁽²⁾	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amounts redeemed within 30 days of purchase)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management Fees	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None
Other Expenses	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽³⁾	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.62%	2.37%	1.37%
Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement	(0.20)%	(0.20)%	(0.20)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement ⁽⁴⁾	1.42%	2.17%	1.17%

(1) A maximum contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") of 1.00% may apply to certain redemptions of Class A shares made within the first 18 months of their purchase when an initial sales charge was not paid on the purchase.

(2) If you redeem Class C shares within 12 months after purchase, you will be charged a CDSC of up to 1.00%. The charge will apply to the lesser of the original cost of the Class C shares being redeemed or the proceeds of your redemption and will be calculated without regard to any redemption fee. When you redeem Class C shares, the redemption order is processed so that the lowest CDSC is charged. Class C shares that are not subject to a CDSC are redeemed first. In addition, you will not be charged a CDSC when you redeem shares that you acquired through reinvestment of International Fund dividends or capital gains. Any CDSC paid on the redemptions of Class C shares expressed as a percentage of the applicable redemption amount may be higher or lower than the charge described due to rounding.

(3) This number represents the combined total fees and operating expenses of the acquired funds owned by the International Fund and is not a direct expense incurred by the International Fund or deducted from the International Fund's assets. Since this number does not represent a direct operating expense of the International Fund, the operating expenses set forth in the International Fund's financial highlights do not include this figure.

- (4) Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between Centerstone Investors, LLC (the “Adviser”) and the Trust, the Adviser has agreed to waive its fees and/or absorb expenses of the International Fund to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred loads, brokerage fees and commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short), taxes and extraordinary expenses such as litigation) for the International Fund do not exceed 1.35%, 2.10% and 1.10%, of the International Fund’s average net assets, for Class A, Class C and Class I shares, respectively, through July 31, 2022. This operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees. The Adviser is permitted to receive reimbursement from the International Fund for fees it waived and Fund expenses it paid, subject to the limitation that: (1) the reimbursement for fees and expenses will be made only if payable within three years from the date the fees and expenses were initially waived or reimbursed; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the expense limitation in effect at the time of the waiver or currently in effect, whichever is lower, to be exceeded.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the International Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the International Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the International Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangement discussed in the table above is reflected only through July 31, 2022. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A	\$637	\$947	\$1,299	\$2,290
Class C	Shares held \$220 Shares sold \$320	\$700	\$1,227	\$2,670
Class I	\$119	\$393	\$710	\$1,608

Portfolio Turnover. The International 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 International Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the International Fund’s performance. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, the International Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 30.37% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies. To achieve its objective of long-term capital growth, normally, the International Fund invests at least 60% of its net assets in foreign (non-U.S.) equity securities. Equity securities are selected based on their price versus value, business quality and balance sheet strength, among other factors. The International Fund also may invest up to 40% of its total assets in debt instruments (including those of foreign issuers). The International Fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents. The International Fund may generally invest in the following fixed income securities: notes, bills and debentures, bank debt obligations, high-yield debt securities rated below investment grade, convertible securities, Rule 144A securities (Rule 144A securities are restricted securities that can be resold to qualified institutional buyers but not to the general public); and securities issued by supranational organizations and sovereign debt securities. The International Fund may invest in debt securities generally without regard to their credit rating or time to maturity. The International Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in lower-rated or defaulted debt securities (including so-called “junk bonds”), corporate debt, comparable unrated debt securities, or other indebtedness (or participations in the indebtedness) of such companies. In selecting debt securities to achieve the International Fund’s investment objective, the Adviser will consider the likelihood of default and the potential for capital appreciation. The International Fund may also invest up to 10% of its total assets in precious metals such as gold or silver, or in instruments related to such precious metals such as commodity contracts, options on such contracts, structured notes and ETFs. The International Fund may invest in the foregoing securities or assets directly or gain exposure to such securities or assets indirectly by investing in ETFs or other investment companies.

The International Fund particularly seeks companies that have financial strength and stability, strong management and fundamental value. The Adviser will follow a bottom-up oriented long-term investment philosophy. The International Fund identifies investment opportunities through intensive research of individual companies and generally does not focus or rely on current stock market conditions and other macro factors when assessing potential investment opportunities. The International Fund will focus its investments in areas where the Adviser finds the most compelling opportunities at any given moment and on situations that, in the Adviser’s opinion, have the potential for capital appreciation. The investment philosophy and strategy of the International Fund seeks a “margin of safety” in investments with the goal being to avoid permanent impairment of capital (as opposed to temporary losses in share value relating to shifting investor sentiment or other normal share price volatility). In particular, a discount to “intrinsic value” is sought even for the best of businesses, with a deeper discount demanded for companies that the Adviser views as under business model, balance sheet, management or other stresses. For these reasons, the International Fund may seek investments in the equity securities of companies in industries that are believed to be temporarily depressed.

Investment decisions for the International Fund are made without regard to the capitalization (size) of the companies in which it invests. The International Fund may invest in any size company, including large, medium and smaller companies.

The International Fund will invest primarily in equity securities of companies traded in mature markets (markets that already have a number of established companies, for example, Japan, Germany and France) and may invest in countries whose economies are still developing (sometimes called “emerging markets”). The International Fund intends to invest its assets in investments that are tied economically to a number of countries throughout the world. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest in issuers located in at least three different countries (not including the U.S. although the Fund may also invest in U.S. issuers).

The International Fund may invest a portion of its assets in derivative instruments. These include forward contracts and futures contracts. The International Fund may invest in derivatives primarily to seek to hedge exposure to certain markets and securities and/or for speculative (i.e., non-hedging) purposes. The International Fund may seek to hedge its exposure to foreign currencies, typically through the use of foreign currency derivatives, including currency forward contracts and may engage in currency transactions with counterparties to gain or reduce exposure to certain currencies or to generate income or gains.

The International Fund may also engage in securities lending to generate income.

The Adviser will consider selling a security when it determines that such security no longer offers fundamental value or financial strength and stability.

Principal Risks. Remember that in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, you could lose money by investing in the International Fund. Each risk summarized below is a principal risk of investing in the International Fund and different risks may be more significant at different times depending upon market conditions or other factors.

- ♦ *Value Investing Risk.* Value investing attempts to identify companies selling at a discount to their intrinsic value. Value investing is subject to the risk that a company’s intrinsic value may never be fully realized by the market or that a company judged by the Adviser to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Additionally, securities that exhibit value characteristics tend to perform differently and shift into and out of favor with investors depending on changes in market and economic sentiment and conditions.
- ♦ *Equity Securities Risk.* The International Fund invests in common stock (and securities convertible into common stocks) which subjects the International Fund and its shareholders to the risks associated with common stock investing. Overall stock market risks may affect the value of the International Fund. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities markets. When the value of the International Fund’s investments goes down, your investment in the International Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.
- ♦ *Foreign Investment Risk.* Foreign securities can involve additional risks relating to political, economic or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign currencies; withholding or other taxes; trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets.
- ♦ *Market Risk.* The value of the International Fund’s portfolio holdings may fluctuate in response to events specific to the companies or markets in which the International Fund invests, as well as economic, political, or social events in the United States or abroad. The International Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the International Fund’s performance. Securities markets may experience long periods of decline in value.

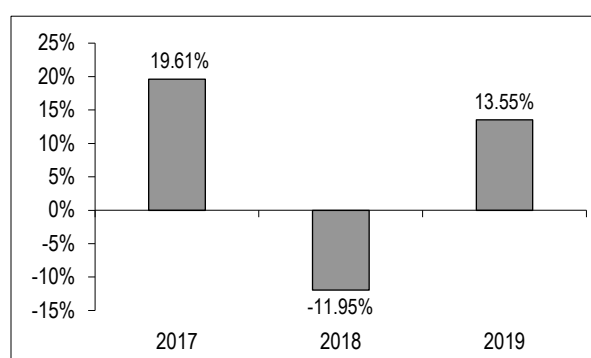
Local, state, regional, national or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the International Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the International Fund’s net asset value. Political, geopolitical, natural and other events, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, government shutdowns, market closures, natural and environmental disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises and related events and governments’ reactions to such events have led, and in the future may lead, to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, increased market volatility and other disruptive effects on U.S. and global economies and markets. Such events may have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on a Fund and its investments. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and affect International Fund performance. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.

- ♦ *Currency Risk.* Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of what the International Fund owns and the International Fund's share price. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that country loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets.
- ♦ *Volatility Risk.* The International Fund may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the International Fund's net asset value per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.
- ♦ *Sector Risk.* The risk that if the International Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain issuers within the same economic sector, an adverse economic, business or political development affecting that sector may affect the value of the International Fund's investments more than if the International Fund's investments were not so concentrated.
- ♦ *Small-Cap Company Risk.* The risk that the securities of small-cap companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of companies with larger market capitalizations. These small-cap companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of large- or mid-cap companies, therefore, their securities tend to be more volatile than the securities of larger, more established companies.
- ♦ *Mid-Cap Company Risk.* The risk that the mid-cap companies in which the International Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies.
- ♦ *Large-Cap Company Risk.* The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors.
- ♦ *Gold and Precious Metals Risk.* The International Fund may invest directly and indirectly in precious metals. Gold and other precious metals prices can be influenced by a variety of economic, financial and political factors, especially inflation, which may have an impact on the International Fund's performance.
- ♦ *ETF Risk.* Investment in an ETF carries risks associated with the ETF's underlying securities and market risk. Also, if the area of the market representing the underlying index or benchmark does not perform as expected for any reason, the value of the investment in the ETF may decline. In addition, due to transactions via market prices rather than at net asset value, the performance of an ETF may not completely replicate the performance of the underlying index. ETFs are also subject to investment adviser fees and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the International Fund.
- ♦ *Credit Risk.* Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a bond or other instrument will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the International Fund's investment in that issuer. In addition, fluctuations in interest rates can affect the value of debt instruments held by the International Fund. An increase in interest rates tends to reduce the market value of debt instruments, while a decline in interest rates tends to increase their values. Longer-duration instruments tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter durations.
- ♦ *Cyber Security Risk.* Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the International Fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

- ♦ *Derivatives Risk.* The risks of investments in derivatives, including options, forward contracts, futures contracts and foreign currency derivatives, include the risk that derivatives may result in losses that are potentially unlimited and that partially or completely offset gains in portfolio positions. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The risks associated with investments in derivatives also include liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the market value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, if a derivative is being used for hedging purposes there can be no assurance given that each derivative position will achieve a perfect correlation with the security or currency against which it is being hedged, or that a particular derivative position will be available when sought by the portfolio manager.
- ♦ *Emerging Markets Risk.* A magnification of the risks that apply to foreign investments. These risks are greater for securities of companies in emerging market countries because the countries may have less stable governments, more volatile currencies and less established markets.
- ♦ *Fixed Income Risk.* When the International Fund invests in fixed income securities (without regard to credit rating or time to maturity), the value of your investment in the International Fund may fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments).
- ♦ *General Risks.* Economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events are among the factors affecting the securities markets in which the International Fund invests. There is risk that these and other factors may adversely affect the International Fund's performance. You could lose money by investing in the International Fund.
- ♦ *Hedging Risk.* Hedging, including foreign currency hedging, is a strategy in which the International Fund uses a derivative to offset the risks associated with other Fund holdings. There can be no assurance that the International Fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective. The International Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.
- ♦ *Junk Bond Risk.* The risk that lower-rated or defaulted debt securities may fluctuate more in price, and are less liquid than higher-rated securities because issuers of such lower-rated debt securities are not as strong financially, and are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and be more vulnerable to adverse changes in the economy.
- ♦ *Management Risk.* The risk that the investment process used by the International Fund's portfolio manager could fail to achieve the International Fund's investment goal and cause an investment in the International Fund to lose value.
- ♦ *Private Fund Risk.* The International Fund's investments in private funds are subject to the risks of such funds' underlying investments, which will vary depending on the industries and business lines in which such private funds invest. These risks include additional illiquidity risk, foreign investing risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, default risk, valuation risk and derivatives risk. Generally, little public information exists for private investments, and there is a risk the International Fund may not have sufficient information to make a fully informed investment decision.
- ♦ *Regulatory Risk.* Changes in the laws or regulations of the United States or other countries, including any changes to applicable tax laws and regulations, could impair the ability of the International Fund to achieve its investment objective and could increase the operating expenses of the International Fund.
- ♦ *Securities Lending Risk.* The International Fund may lend portfolio securities to U.S. Government securities dealers and to institutions, such as banks and certain broker-dealers. The International Fund may experience a loss or delay in the recovery of its securities if the borrower breaches its agreement with the International Fund.

Performance. The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the International Fund's returns, which may be an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows performance of the International Fund's Class I shares for each full calendar year since the International Fund's inception. Returns for Class A and Class C shares, which are not presented, will vary from the returns of Class I shares. The performance table compares the performance of the International Fund's Class I shares over time to the performance of a broad-based securities market index. You should be aware that the International Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information are mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling the International Fund toll-free at 877.314.9006.

Performance Bar Chart
Calendar Year Ended December 31



Best Quarter: 1st Quarter 2019 7.55%
 Worst Quarter: 4th Quarter 2018 (9.84)%

The year-to-date return as of the most recent fiscal quarter, which ended June 30, 2020, was (21.43)%.

Performance Table
Average Annualized Total Returns
For periods ended December 31, 2019

	One Year	Since Inception of the International Fund (05-03-2016)
Class I Return before taxes	13.55%	5.82%
Class I Return after taxes on distributions	12.97%	5.21%
Class I Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	8.39%	4.42%
Class A Return with sales charge before taxes	7.63%	4.15%
Class C Return before taxes	12.50%	4.94%
MSCI ACWI ex-US Index	21.51%	9.16%
MSCI EAFE Index	22.01%	8.53%

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rate and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on a shareholder's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your Fund shares in tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRA").

Investment Adviser. Centerstone Investors, LLC serves as the International Fund's Adviser.

Portfolio Manager. The following individual serves as the International Fund's portfolio manager:

Portfolio Manager	Primary Title	With the International Fund since
Abhay Deshpande, CFA	Founder & Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser	Inception May 2016

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares. You may conduct transactions by mail (Centerstone International Fund, c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC, 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022-3474), or by telephone at 877.314.9006. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem International Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly. The minimum initial investment for Class A shares, Class C shares and Class I shares is \$2,500, (\$1,000 for IRAs and other retirement plans). The minimum subsequent investment amount is \$100 for each Class (also \$100 for IRAs and other retirement plans). There is no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirement for qualified retirement plans or other defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans that invest in the International Fund through omnibus arrangements. These limits are applied on a per transaction basis or, in the case of the maximum investment amount, on aggregate purchases by an investor on a single trading day. The International Fund may waive or reduce its minimum or maximum investment amount from time to time in the sole discretion of the Adviser.

Tax Information. The International Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries. If you purchase International Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the International Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of International Fund shares and related services. These payments may create conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the International Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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