

RECURRENT

INVESTMENT ADVISORS

Semi-Annual Report
April 30, 2021

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund Class I Shares (RMLPX)

1-833-RECURRENT
(1-833-732-8773)
www.recurrentadvisors.com

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This report and the financial statements contained herein are submitted for the general information of shareholders and are not authorized for distribution to prospective investors unless preceded or accompanied by an effective prospectus, which contains information about the Fund's investment objective, risks, fees and expenses. Investors are reminded to read the prospectus carefully before investing in the Fund.



Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

Fiscal H1 2021 Report *(6 months ended April 30, 2021)*

PORTFOLIO MANAGER PERSPECTIVE ON PERFORMANCE AND
BUSINESS TRENDS IMPACTING THE RECURRENT MLP &
INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (RMLPX) FOR FISCAL H1 2021

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund – Fiscal H1 2021 at a glance

Before we move onto a discussion of the outlook for the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund (“RMLPX”), we want to thank all of our clients – current and prospective – for their support and trust. We find ourselves excited by the prospect of moving beyond the COVID-19 pandemic, getting back to our normal routines of work, and returning to our “normal lives”. While the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the performance of energy-related investments during the past fiscal year that ended on April 30, 2021, we are encouraged by the rebound that has been driven by the successful and rapid vaccine rollout that began in late 2020, as well as the broader market rotation into “value” investments (of which energy is undoubtedly a component) as investors look beyond the tech- and growth-oriented “pandemic winners” of the last year.

We have very much enjoyed meeting many of you – mostly virtually – during the past year, although we are now vaccinated and have begun to meet with investors in person again. With your partnership, we have continued to grow RMLPX’s assets under management (“AUM”), reaching \$147.2 million as of April 30, 2021, over 60% asset growth vs. the \$89.8 million level of our annual letter. As of May 31, 2021, RMLPX sits at \$161.5 million. This AUM growth gives us confidence in our business plan and bodes well for the possible reduction of our expense ratio as AUM continues to grow.

We noted in our October 2020 annual letter that “the patience of investors in midstream, MLPs, and energy infrastructure could see a change in 2021, as vaccines bring an end to the acute phase of the pandemic, and travel to school and work, as well as air travel, begin their return to normal.” We are encouraged to see our thesis play out, the mobility indicators continue to inflect upward as the final vestiges of the pandemic in the US peter out, and global case count continues to fall. Meanwhile, commodity prices are surging on the back of surprisingly strong demand for transportation and a resurgence in global economic activity.

As we look forward, we remain encouraged by a nascent rally in RMLPX (details below) and the performance broadly of “value” sectors including energy and midstream stocks. Importantly, RMLPX remains below the pre-COVID levels of 12/31/2019 (down 9.68% from 12/31/19 through 4/30/21), despite strong cash flow performance and debt reduction that has taken place during the pandemic, a potential indicator of additional upside as the economy returns to a more normal situation.

During FH1 2021 (from October 31, 2020 through April 30, 2021), RMLPX generated a +63.69% total return, slightly underperforming the +65.62% return of the Alerian MLP Index (AMZ) by (1.92%). From the Fund’s November 2, 2017 inception date through October 31, 2020, RMLPX has returned -2.13% on an annualized basis, exceeding the AMZ’s -3.00% annualized return by +0.87%.

The performance data quoted here represents past performance. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call (833)-RECURRENT. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted above. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate so that investors’ shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Total Annual Operating Expenses are 1.26% for RMLPX; although the Adviser has agreed to cap total fund expenses for the fund at 1.25% through at least March 1, 2022.

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund – Market Outlook

The 6 months ended April 30, 2021 began on October 31, 2020, almost exactly with the end of what might be called the “acute stage” of the COVID-19 pandemic, at least in the United States. On November 9, 2020, Pfizer and BioNTech announced the test results confirming that their vaccine was >90% effective at stopping the transmission of COVID-19, followed by similarly efficacious results from Moderna only one week later.

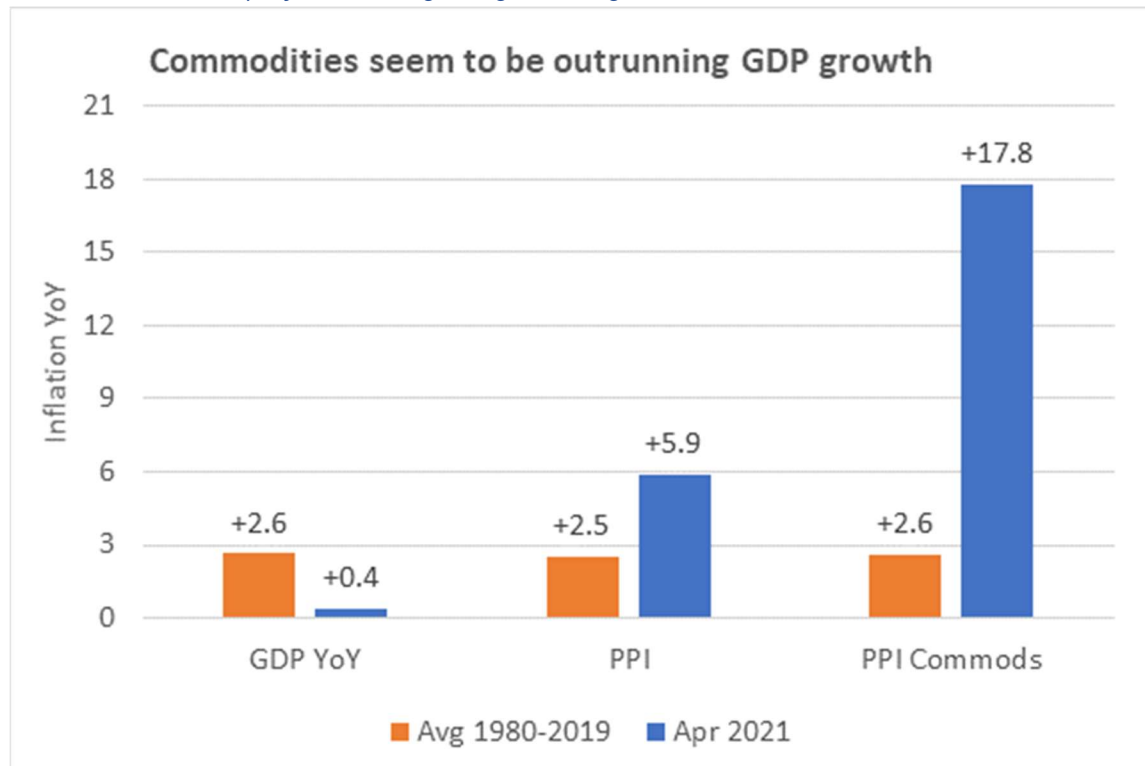
The 12 months ended October 31, 2020, had been an especially difficult time for RMLPX and energy investors broadly. The pandemic manifested in the economy as a deflationary shock - a result of physical “lockdowns” being used to combat the spread of COVID. This was compounded with social unrest and a divisive presidential election cycle. Looking back now it is easy to say that with the conclusion of the election and the start of vaccine distribution - things almost had to get better.

Part 1: Inflationary signals – generally positive for energy investing – begin to emerge

And sure enough, things did get better. The concerns of a democratic administration “cracking down” on oil and gas gave way to greater concerns about unending waves of inflationary stimulus packages, and early signs of commodity-driven inflation began to take hold in the US economy.

In [exhibit 1](#), we show how even though as of April 30, economic data showed year-over-year GDP growth at a very low level, inflation indicators (like the producer price index, or PPI) as well as commodity indicators (like the PPI Commodity Index) were surging to levels historically coincident with strong GDP growth.

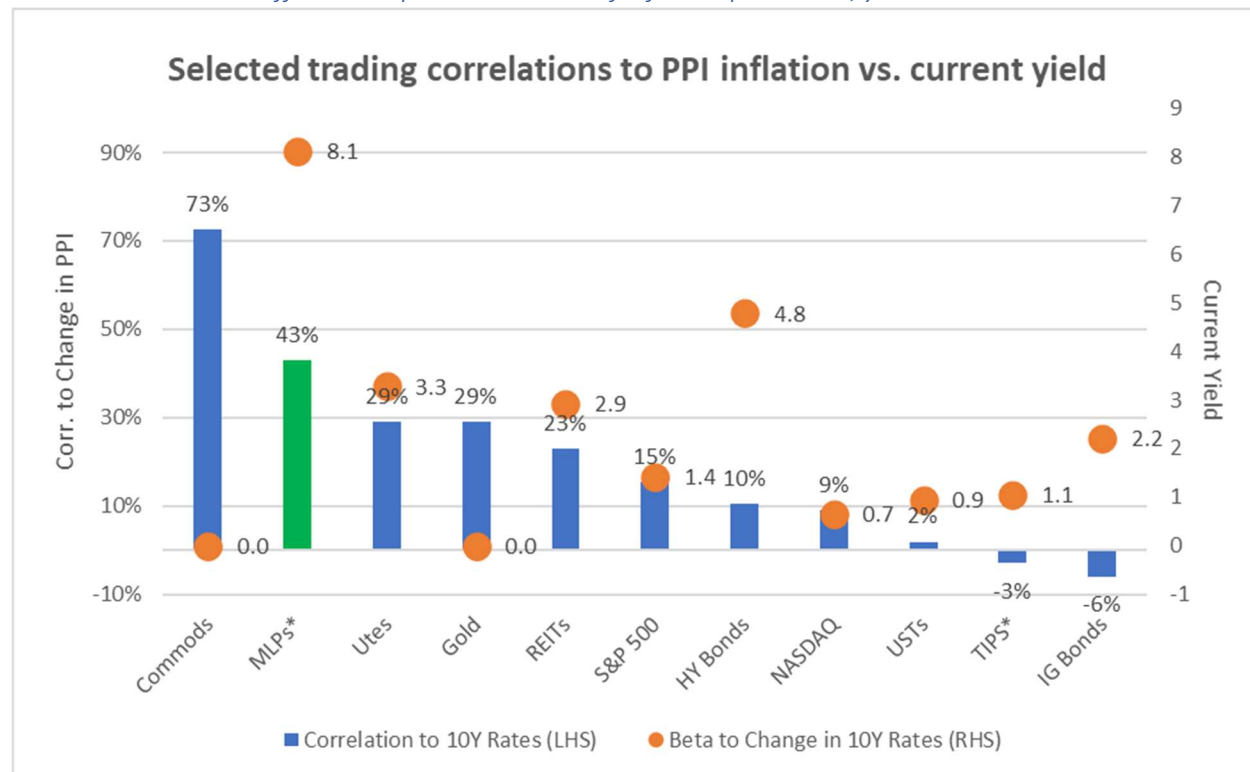
Exhibit 1: Commodity inflation is beginning to emerge



Data through 4/30/2021. Source: Bloomberg data, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Recurrent research.

Exhibit 2 shows how the previous 20+ years of market data indicate that midstream MLPs (as represented by the Alerian MLP Index below) can offer meaningful protection against inflationary environments, as MLP performance exhibits meaningfully higher correlations to changes in the PPI Index compared to various other asset classes. At the same time, MLPs offer the highest yield of any of the asset classes listed below, while the only asset class offering greater correlations to the rate of PPI inflation (Bloomberg Commodity Index), offers no yield at all.

Exhibit 2: Midstream offers a unique combination of inflation protection, yield



Data through April 30, 2020. Source: Bloomberg data, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Recurrent research.

Notes: Commods = Bloomberg Commodity Index; REITs = Dow Jones REIT Index; Utilities = S&P Utilities; MLPs = Alerian MLP Index; HY (High Yield)/(IG) Investment Grade/TIPS/UST (Treasury) = Bloomberg Barclays Bond Indices. Asterisk next to MLP and TIPS indicates data series beginning in 1997 (24 years instead of 31)

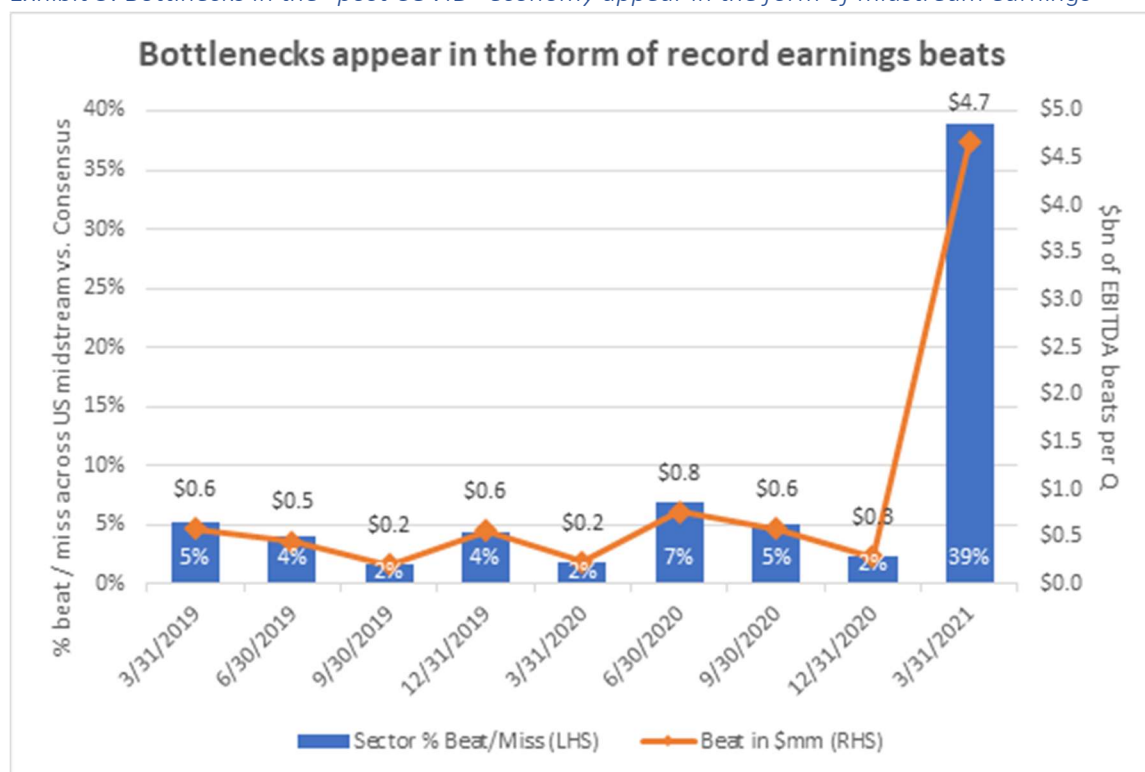
The referenced indices are shown for general market comparison and are not meant to represent the fund. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. The indices shown are for informational purposes only and are not reflective of any investment. As it is not possible to invest in the indices, the data shown does not reflect or compare features of an actual investment, such as its objectives, costs and expenses, liquidity, safety, guarantees or insurance, fluctuation of principal or return, or tax features. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Part 2: midstream fundamentals are improving as macroeconomic backdrop becomes more favorable

After years of reduced investment, fundamental constraints are appearing – most notably, in February’s deep freeze which afflicted much of the southern United States. Midstream bellwethers Kinder Morgan (KMI) and Energy Transfer (ET) reported excess freeze-related earnings from their gas operations that reached \$1bn for KMI and \$2.4bn for ET. In line with our long-term debt reduction thesis, ET permanently retired \$3.7bn of debt outstanding in Q1 – that’s compared to a market cap of roughly \$25bn!

More recently, a cyberattack on Colonial Pipeline, the source of nearly 50% of all East Coast motor fuels and petroleum products, found its operations halted after a cyberattack. In Michigan, politicians are seeking to dig up a pipeline that has operated safely for 60+ years – despite the fact that it supplies most of the state’s propane supply for winter heating. What ties these seemingly random events together is the realization that the US – a country with more miles of pipelines than any other – still has fairly low levels of redundancy in its commodity value chains.

Exhibit 3: Bottlenecks in the “post COVID” economy appear in the form of midstream earnings

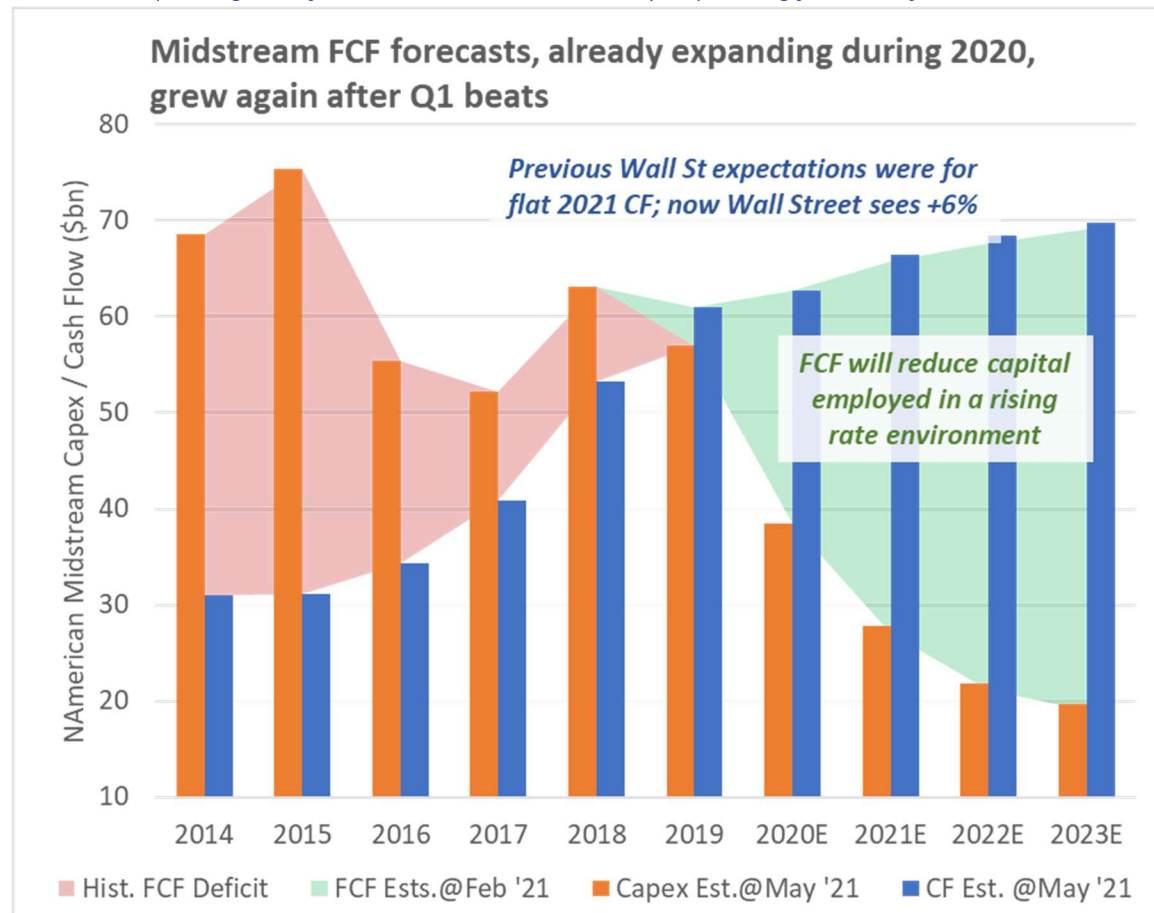


Data as of 5/10/21. Source: Bloomberg data, Recurrent research.

For illustrative purposes only. All investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal. Stock prices fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and dramatically, due to factors affecting individual companies, particular industries or sectors, or general market conditions.

While the polar vortex was responsible for billions of dollars of excess midstream profits derived from natural gas assets, improving outlooks reflect an array of other factors. Prices of gas liquids used in plastics production – mainly extracted by midstream companies – are now +50 to +100% higher than 2019 levels. Global gas demand has drained non-US storage to multi-year lows and driven global gas prices +50% vs. 2019, encouraging US LNG exports. Top of the list of “surging commodities you haven’t heard of” are Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs), issued to blenders of ethanol and biomass-based fuels into gasoline and diesel. With lower gasoline production during COVID, RINs have grown scarce, driving RIN prices nearly 20x higher than 2019 levels, increasing the value of midstream assets that can blend reliably and accurately.

Exhibit 4: Improving cash flow contributes to an already-expanding free cash flow



Note: CF and Capex estimates reflect Wall Street consensus for North American midstream companies as of 5/10/21.

The forecasts and/or opinions may not come to pass and are subject to change.

As rates rise, a reduction of capital employed could provide further tailwinds

Fundamentally, the outlook is improving for midstream, as shown in the exhibits above. But from a macroeconomic perspective, the pressure of government borrowing and rising rates will be felt by other capital-intensive sectors, such as global infrastructure and utilities.

As Secretary Yellen indicated last month and has repeated since, higher interest rates are a high-likelihood outcome of the current proposal for surging government borrowings in coming years. The result for most capital-intensive businesses will be higher costs of capital and less returns left over for equityholders. Midstream, in this regard, is unique – capital intensity has been reduced dramatically by a multi-year downturn, meaning that midstream will experience significant increases in free cash flow (FCF), reducing capital employed, while many other “growth-oriented” businesses like utilities and cleantech could be forced to finance growth plans as the cost of capital is rising.

Once again, thank you to all of our investors who have supported us and placed their confidence in us. As we ourselves are also significant owners in the fund, we are excited to see how the re-opening of the global economy will impact what we believe is a very undervalued set of companies in the RMLPX portfolio.

Best regards,

Brad Olsen and Mark Laskin

Co-Founders and Portfolio Managers

Recurrent Investment Advisors (Subadvisor of the Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund)

The views in this report are those of the Fund’s management. This report contains certain forward-looking statements about factors that may affect the performance of the Fund in the future. These statements are based on the Fund’s management’s predictions and expectations concerning certain future events such as the performance of the economy as a whole and of specific industry sectors. Management believes these forward-looking statements are reasonable, although they are inherently uncertain and difficult to predict.

Investments cannot be made in an index. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and the index performance shown is not indicative of the performance of the Recurrent Funds.

Alerian MLP Index - is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy master limited partnerships calculated by Standard & Poor's using a float-adjusted market capitalization methodology.

S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged composite of 500 large capitalization companies. This index is widely used by professional investors as a performance benchmark for large-cap stocks

S&P North American Natural Resources Index - seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of U.S.-traded natural resource-related companies, including oil and gas production, transportation, refining, materials, and mining.

EBITDA- Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is a non-GAAP metric, typically used as a measure of a company's operating cash flow, excluding changes in working capital.

EV/IC vs. ROIC- Enterprise Value / Invested Capital vs. Return on Invested Capital. Compares a company's market value (EV) vs. the book value of its capital (IC).

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Recurrent Funds. This and other important information about the Funds is contained in the prospectus, which can be obtained by calling 832-241-5900. The prospectus should be read carefully before investing. The Recurrent Funds are distributed by Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, member FINRA/SIPC. Recurrent Investment Advisors is not affiliated with Northern Lights Distributors, LLC.

Important Risk Disclosure (RMLPX)

Mutual Funds involve risk including the potential loss of principal. Higher turnover and frequent trading may result in higher costs. Cash available for distribution by MLP's may vary and could be affected by the entity's operations, including capital expenditures, operating, acquisition, construction, exploration and borrowing costs, reducing the amount of cash and MLP has available for distribution. The Fund may focus on one or more industries, sectors or geographic regions of the economy and the value of an investment may fluctuate more widely than if it were diversified. Tax risks associated with the Fund include fund structure risk, MLP tax risk, and tax estimation/NAV risk. Cyber-attacks or failures affecting the Fund or service providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders.

The Fund invests primarily in the energy sector and infrastructure industry and is susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, and regulatory concerns. Additional risks include acquisition, catastrophic event, commodity price, depletion, natural resource, supply/demand and weather risk. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction cost, market and liquidity risks. The investment strategies employed by the Advisor may not result in an increase in value or performance. Overall equity market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Holders of MLP's have limited control and voting rights, additionally, there are certain tax risks and conflicts of interest between holders of MLP's and the general partner. The Fund is newly-formed and may not grow to or maintain economically viable size, not be successful implementing its investment strategy, which could result in the Fund being liquidated. (5280-NLD-6/7/2021)

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
PORTFOLIO REVIEW (Unaudited)
April 30, 2021

The Fund's performance figures* for the periods ended April 30, 2021, compared to its benchmarks:

	Six Months	One Year	Annualized	
			Three Year	Since Inception (a)
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund - Class I	63.69%	45.50%	(2.41)%	(2.14)%
Alerian MLP Index (Total Return)**	65.81%	45.47%	(3.26)%	(2.91)%

(a) Inception date is November 2, 2017.

* The performance data quoted is historical. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted. The principal value and investment return of an investment will fluctuate so that your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Total returns would have been lower absent the advisor fee waiver. The returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or on the redemptions of Fund shares. The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the Fund until at least March 1, 2022 to ensure that the Fund's total annual operating expenses after expense waiver and reimbursement (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred loads; brokerage fees and commissions; acquired fund fees and expenses; borrowing costs such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short, taxes; and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) will not exceed 1.25% of average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares. This agreement may be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees on 60 days' written notice to the Advisor. The Fund's total annual fund operating expense ratio, gross of fee waivers or expense reimbursements is 1.38% for Class I shares per the fee table in the Fund's March 1, 2021 Prospectus. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years on a rolling three year basis (within three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) if such recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits as well as any expense limitation that was in effect at the time the waiver or reimbursement was made. For performance information current to the most recent month-end, please call 1-833-732-8773.

** The Alerian MLP Index (Total Return) is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy master limited partnerships calculated by Standard & Poor's using a float-adjusted market capitalization methodology. This index provides a comprehensive benchmark for investors to track the performance of the energy MLP sector. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses of investing.

<u>Holdings by type of investment</u>	<u>% of Net Assets</u>
Common Stocks	76.5%
MLP & MLP Related Securities	21.4%
Short-Term Investment	2.0%
Other Assets Less Liabilities	0.1%
	<u>100.0%</u>

Please refer to the Portfolio of Investments that follows in this semi-annual report for a detail of the Fund's holdings.

RECURRENT MLP & INFRASTRUCTURE FUND
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited)
April 30, 2021

Shares		Fair Value
	COMMON STOCKS — 76.5%	
	FOOD - 1.1%	
22,335	Darling Ingredients, Inc. ^(a)	\$ 1,551,166
	OIL & GAS PRODUCERS - 73.5%	
245,198	AltaGas Ltd.	4,578,278
1,182,913	Cenovus Energy, Inc.	9,191,234
44,369	Cheniere Energy, Inc. ^(a)	3,439,485
124,856	Enbridge, Inc.	4,815,696
313,699	Equitrans Midstream Corporation	2,559,784
255,260	Keyera Corporation	5,832,676
519,012	Kinder Morgan, Inc.	8,849,155
148,175	Marathon Petroleum Corporation	8,245,939
307,217	Pembina Pipeline Corporation	9,480,716
80,221	Phillips 66	6,490,681
856,975	Plains GP Holdings, L.P., Class A	8,038,426
261,392	Suncor Energy, Inc.	5,599,017
146,610	Targa Resources Corporation	5,085,901
75,928	TC Energy Corporation	3,756,158
33,839	TOTAL S.E. - ADR	1,498,391
102,545	Valero Energy Corporation	7,584,228
397,978	Viper Energy Partners, L.P.	7,167,584
272,304	Williams Companies, Inc. (The)	6,633,325
		<u>108,846,674</u>
	OIL & GAS SERVICES & EQUIPMENT - 1.2%	
195,506	Archrock, Inc.	1,826,026
	RENEWABLE ENERGY - 0.7%	
34,500	Aemetis, Inc. ^(a)	628,935
8,183	Renewable Energy Group, Inc. ^(a)	454,320
		<u>1,083,255</u>
	TOTAL COMMON STOCKS (Cost \$86,835,563)	<u>113,307,121</u>

RECURRENT MLP & INFRASTRUCTURE FUND
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited)(Continued)
April 30, 2021

<u>Shares</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>
	MASTER LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS — 21.4%	
	OIL & GAS PRODUCERS - 21.4%	
1,146,936	Energy Transfer, L.P.	\$ 9,875,118
392,414	Enterprise Products Partners, L.P.	9,029,446
119,206	Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.	5,575,265
60,527	Sunoco, L.P.	2,124,498
257,373	Western Midstream Partners, L.P.	5,054,806
		<u>31,659,133</u>
	TOTAL MASTER LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS (Cost \$27,163,177)	<u>31,659,133</u>
	SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT — 2.0%	
	MONEY MARKET FUND - 2.0%	
3,003,640	Federated Hermes Government Obligations Fund, Institutional Class, 0.02% (Cost \$3,003,640) ^(b)	3,003,640
		<u>3,003,640</u>
	TOTAL INVESTMENTS - 99.9% (Cost \$117,002,380)	<u>\$ 147,969,894</u>
	OTHER ASSETS IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES - 0.1%	<u>208,424</u>
	NET ASSETS - 100.0%	<u>\$ 148,178,318</u>

ADR - American Depositary Receipt
LP - Limited Partnership
LTD - Limited Company

^(a) Non-income producing security.

^(b) Rate disclosed is the seven day effective yield as of April 30, 2021.

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Unaudited)
April 30, 2021

ASSETS

Investment securities:		
At cost	\$	117,002,380
At fair value	\$	147,969,894
Receivable for Fund shares sold		999,793
Interest and dividends receivable		800,369
Prepaid expenses & other assets		42,045
TOTAL ASSETS		149,812,101

LIABILITIES

Payable for securities purchased		1,480,581
Advisory fees payable		101,661
Payable for Fund shares redeemed		17,049
Payable to related parties		11,835
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		22,657
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,633,783

NET ASSETS

\$ 148,178,318

Net Assets Consist Of:

Paid in capital (\$0 par value, unlimited shares authorized)	\$	136,501,847
Accumulated earnings		11,676,471

NET ASSETS

\$ 148,178,318

Net Asset Value Per Share:

Class I Shares:		
Net Assets	\$	148,178,318
Shares of beneficial interest outstanding (\$0 par value, unlimited shares authorized)		10,695,413
Net asset value (Net Assets ÷ Shares Outstanding), offering price and redemption price per share	\$	13.85

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)

For the Six Months Ended April 30, 2021

INVESTMENT INCOME

Dividends (Foreign taxes withheld: \$150,397)	\$	3,514,622
Interest		161
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME		3,514,783

EXPENSES

Investment advisory fees		564,653
Administrative services fees		47,187
Audit and tax fees		19,980
Legal fees		12,163
Transfer agent fees		30,928
Chief compliance officer fees		13,284
Trustees fees and expenses		5,948
Registration fees		28,129
Printing and postage expenses		9,571
Custodian fees		10,532
Third party administrative services fees		51,741
Insurance fees		7,311
Other expenses		6,342
TOTAL EXPENSES		807,769
Less: Fees waived by the Advisor		(19,174)
NET EXPENSES		788,595
NET INVESTMENT INCOME		2,726,188

REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN/(LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS

Net realized gain/(loss) on:		
Investments		(1,106,435)
Foreign currency translations		5,437
Total realized loss		(1,100,998)

Net change in unrealized appreciation on:		
Investments		55,663,882
Foreign currency translations		13,585
Total change in unrealized appreciation		55,677,467

**NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN
ON INVESTMENTS**

54,576,469

**NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS
RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS**

\$ 57,302,657

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Six Months Ended April 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	Year Ended October 31, 2020
FROM OPERATIONS		
Net investment income	\$ 2,726,188	\$ 3,082,794
Net realized loss on investments	(1,100,998)	(16,883,928)
Net change in unrealized depreciation on investments	55,677,467	(23,450,898)
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	<u>57,302,657</u>	<u>(37,252,032)</u>
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS		
Total distributions paid	(6,553,523)	(539,680)
Return of capital	-	(8,215,713)
Net decrease in net assets from distributions to shareholders	<u>(6,553,523)</u>	<u>(8,755,393)</u>
FROM SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST		
Proceeds from shares sold:	41,012,470	116,000,279
Net asset value of shares issued in reinvestment of distributions:	5,303,288	6,003,971
Payments for shares redeemed:	(38,683,236)	(40,965,062)
Net increase in net assets from shares of beneficial interest	<u>7,632,522</u>	<u>81,039,188</u>
TOTAL INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	58,381,656	35,031,763
NET ASSETS		
Beginning of period	89,796,662	54,764,899
End of period	<u>\$ 148,178,318</u>	<u>\$ 89,796,662</u>
SHARE ACTIVITY		
Shares sold	3,396,219	10,074,063
Shares reinvested	436,700	562,103
Shares redeemed	(3,208,096)	(3,753,915)
Net increase in shares of beneficial interest outstanding	<u>624,823</u>	<u>6,882,251</u>

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	Class I ⁽¹⁾			
	For the Six Months Ended April 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	For the Year Ended October 31, 2020	For the Year Ended October 31, 2019	For the Period Ended October 31, 2018
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 8.92	\$ 17.18	\$ 18.14	\$ 20.00
Activity from investment operations:				
Net investment income (2)	0.27	0.46	0.58	0.97
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments (3)	5.31	(7.53)	(0.24)	(1.53)
Total from investment operations	5.58	(7.07)	0.34	(0.56)
Less distributions from:				
Net investment income	(0.65)	(0.07)	(0.25)	-
Return of capital	-	(1.12)	(1.05)	(1.30)
Total distributions	(0.65)	(1.19)	(1.30)	(1.30)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 13.85	\$ 8.92	\$ 17.18	\$ 18.14
Total return (4)	63.69%	(42.41)%	1.53%	(3.10)%
Net assets, at end of period (000's)	\$ 148,178	\$ 89,797	\$ 54,765	\$ 8,591
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (5)	1.28% (8)	1.38% (7)	1.75%	7.39% (8)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets (5)(6)	1.25% (8)	1.26% (7)	1.25%	1.25% (8)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	4.33% (8)	3.89%	3.13%	4.85% (8)
Portfolio Turnover Rate	20% (9)	32%	52%	116% (9)

(1) The Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund commenced operations on November 2, 2017.

(2) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the period.

(3) Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments per share are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period, and may not reconcile with aggregate gains/(losses) in the statement of operations due to the share transactions for the period.

(4) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price and reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Total returns would be lower absent fee waivers.

(5) Does not include the expenses of other investment companies in which the Fund invests, if any.

(6) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets net of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the Advisor.

(7) Includes tax expenses. If these expenses were excluded, the ratio of gross expenses to average net assets would be 1.37% and the ratio of net expenses to average net assets would be 1.25%.

(8) Annualized.

(9) Not annualized.

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

April 30, 2021

1. ORGANIZATION

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund (the “Fund”), is a series of shares of beneficial interest of the Two Roads Shared Trust (the “Trust”), a statutory trust organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on June 8, 2012, and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), as a non-diversified, open-end management investment company. The Fund offers Class I shares. The Fund commenced investment operations for Class I shares on November 2, 2017. The Fund’s investment objective is to seek total return including substantial current income from a portfolio of master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) and energy infrastructure investments.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Fund in preparation of its financial statements. These policies are in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Fund is a registered investment company and accordingly follows the investment company accounting and reporting guidance of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standard Codification Topic 946 “Financial Services – Investment Companies”.

Securities Valuation – Securities listed on an exchange are valued at the last reported sale price at the close of the regular trading session of the exchange on the business day the value is being determined, or in the case of securities listed on NASDAQ at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. In the absence of a sale, such securities shall be valued at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the primary exchange on the day of valuation. Short-term debt obligations having 60 days or less remaining until maturity, at the time of purchase, may be valued at amortized cost which approximates fair value.

Valuation of Underlying Funds - The Fund may invest in portfolios of open-end or closed-end investment companies (the “Underlying Funds”). The Underlying Funds value securities in their portfolios for which market quotations are readily available at their market values (generally the last reported sale price) and all other securities and assets at their fair value according to the methods established by the board of directors of the Underlying Funds.

Open-end investment companies are valued at their respective net asset values as reported by such investment companies. The shares of many closed-end investment companies, after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price per share, which is different than the net asset value per share. The difference represents a market premium or market discount of such shares. There can be no assurances that the market discount or market premium on shares of any closed-end investment company purchased by the Fund will not change.

Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”) - An MLP is an entity receiving partnership taxation treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) the partnership interests or “units” of which are traded on securities exchanges like shares of corporate stock. To qualify as an MLP for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an entity must receive at least 90% of its income from qualifying sources such as interest, dividends, income and gain from mineral or natural resources activities, income and gain from the transportation or storage of certain fuels, and, in certain circumstances, income and gain from commodities or futures, forwards and options with respect to commodities. For this purpose, mineral or natural resources activities include exploration, development, production, mining, refining, marketing and transportation (including pipelines) of oil and gas, minerals, geothermal energy, fertilizer, timber or industrial source carbon dioxide.

A typical MLP consists of a general partner and limited partners; however, some entities receiving partnership taxation treatment under the Code are established as limited liability companies (LLCs). The general partner of an MLP manages the partnership, has an ownership stake in the partnership and in some cases the general partners are eligible to receive an incentive distribution. The limited partners provide capital to the partnership, receive common units of the partnership, have a limited role in the operation and management of the partnership and are entitled to receive cash distributions with respect to their units. Currently, most MLPs operate in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors. Due to their partnership structure, MLPs generally do not pay income taxes. Thus, unlike investors in corporate securities, direct MLP investors are generally not subject to double taxation (i.e., corporate level tax and tax on corporate dividends).

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The Fund may hold securities, such as private investments, interests in commodity pools, other non-traded securities or temporarily illiquid securities, for which market quotations are not readily available or are determined to be unreliable. These securities will be valued using the “fair value” procedures approved by the Board. The Board has delegated execution of these procedures to a fair value committee composed of one or more representatives from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) administrator, and (iii) advisor. The committee may also enlist third party consultants such a valuation specialist at a public accounting firm, valuation consultant or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board has also engaged a third party valuation firm to, as needed, attend valuation meetings held by the Trust, review minutes of such meetings and report to the Board on a quarterly basis. The Board reviews and considers the determinations reached by the fair value committee in ratifying the fair value committee’s application of the fair valuation methodologies employed.

Fair Valuation Process – The applicable investments are valued collectively via inputs from each group within the fair value committee. 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 advisor, the prices or values available do not represent the fair value of the instrument; factors which may cause the advisor 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; and (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 a Fund’s 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 investments or non-traded securities are valued via inputs from the advisor 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 advisor is 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 the 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.

The Fund utilizes various methods to measure the fair value of all of its investments on a recurring basis. U.S. GAAP establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation methods. The three levels of input are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that a Fund has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument in an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available; representing a Fund’s own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available.

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The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities. The following tables summarize the inputs used as of April 30, 2021 for the Fund's assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

Assets *	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Common Stocks	\$ 113,307,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 113,307,121
MLP & MLP Related Securities	31,659,133	-	-	31,659,133
Short-Term Investment	3,003,640	-	-	3,003,640
Total Investments	\$ 147,969,894	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147,969,894

* Refer to the Portfolio of Investments for classification.

The Fund did not hold any Level 3 securities during the six months ended April 30, 2021.

Security Transactions and Investment Income – Security transactions are accounted for on trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis. Discounts are accreted and premiums are amortized on securities purchased over the lives of the respective securities. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Realized gains or losses from sales of securities are determined by comparing the identified cost of the security lot sold with the net sales proceeds.

Foreign Currency Translations – The accounting records of the Fund are maintained in U.S. dollars. Investment securities and other assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency, and income receipts and expense payments are translated into U.S. dollars using the prevailing exchange rate at the London market close. Purchases and sales of securities are translated into U.S. dollars at the contractual currency rates established at the approximate time of the trade.

Net realized gains and losses on foreign currency transactions represent net gains and losses from currency realized between the trade and settlement dates on securities transactions and the difference between income accrued versus income received. The effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on investments in securities are included with the net realized and unrealized gain or loss on investments.

Dividends and Distributions to Shareholders – Dividends from net investment income are declared and distributed quarterly for the Fund. Dividends from net realized capital gains are distributed annually. Dividends from net investment income and distributions from net realized gains are recorded on ex-dividend date and determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations, which may differ from U.S. GAAP. These “book/tax” differences are considered either temporary (i.e., deferred losses, capital loss carry forwards) or permanent in nature. To the extent these differences are permanent in nature, such amounts are reclassified within the composition of net assets based on their federal tax-basis treatment. Temporary differences do not require reclassification.

Federal Income Taxes – It is the Fund's policy to qualify as a regulated investment company by complying with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that are applicable to regulated investment companies and to distribute substantially all of their taxable income and net realized gains to shareholders. Therefore, no federal income tax provision has been recorded.

The Fund recognizes the tax benefits of uncertain tax positions only where the position is “more likely than not” to be sustained assuming examination by tax authorities. Management has analyzed the Fund's tax positions and has concluded that no liability for unrecognized tax benefits should be recorded related to uncertain tax positions taken on returns filed for

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open tax years ended October 31, 2018-October 31, 2019, or expected to be taken in the Fund's October 31, 2020 year-end tax returns. The Fund identifies its major tax jurisdictions as U.S. Federal, Ohio, and foreign jurisdictions where the Fund makes significant investments. The Fund is not aware of any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will change materially in the next twelve months.

Expenses – Expenses of the Trust that are directly identifiable to a specific fund are charged to that fund. Expenses, which are not readily identifiable to a specific fund, are allocated in such a manner as deemed equitable, taking into consideration the nature and type of expense and the relative sizes of the funds in the Trust.

Indemnification – The Trust indemnifies its officers and Trustees for certain liabilities that may arise from the performance of their duties to the Trust. Additionally, in the normal course of business, the Fund enter into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties and which provide general indemnities. The Fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Fund that have not yet occurred. However, the risk of loss due to these warranties and indemnities appears to be remote.

3. INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

For the six months ended April 30, 2021, the aggregate purchases and sales of investments (excluding short-term investments) was \$26,337,670 and \$24,080,854, respectively.

Please refer to the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information ("SAI") for a more full listing of risks associated with the Fund's investments. The risks below and other risks are also discussed more fully in the Fund's prospectus and SAI which include but are not limited to active trading risk, cash flow risk, concentration risk, cybersecurity risk, energy sector focus risk, energy infrastructure industry focus risks (including acquisition risk, catastrophic event risk, commodity price risk, depletion risk, environmental and regulatory risk, interest rate risk, natural resources risk, supply and demand risk, and weather risk), equity risk, gap risk, geographic and sector risk, IPO risk, liquidity risk, leveraging risk, management risk, market capitalization risk, market events risk, market risk, master limited partnership risk, MLP tax risk, non-diversification risk, portfolio turnover risk, RIC qualification risk, and volatility risk.

Concentration Risk - Because the Fund may focus on one or more industries or sectors of the economy, its performance depends in large part on the performance of those sectors or industries. As a result, the value of an investment may fluctuate more widely than it would in a fund that is diversified across industries and sectors.

Energy Sector Focus Risk – The Fund focuses its investments in the energy sector which is comprised of energy, industrial, consumer, infrastructure and logistics companies, and will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory or other occurrences affecting that sector such as that experienced with the COVID pandemic. The energy sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of these investments may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, energy sector companies are subject to substantial government regulation and changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other energy reserves may also affect the profitability of energy companies.

Energy Infrastructure Industry Focus Risk – A substantial percentage of the Fund invests primarily in the energy infrastructure industry. As a result, the Fund will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, environmental or regulatory occurrences affecting the energy infrastructure industry. Risks associated with investments in MLPs and other companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry include but are not limited to the following:

- *Acquisition Risk* - Energy infrastructure companies owned by the Fund may depend on their ability to make acquisitions that increase adjusted operating surplus per unit in order to increase distributions to unit holders.
- *Catastrophic Event Risk* - MLPs and other companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry are subject to many dangers inherent in the production, exploration, management, transportation, processing and distribution of

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natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined petroleum and petroleum products and other hydrocarbons. Any occurrence of a catastrophic event, such as a terrorist attack, could bring about a limitation, suspension or discontinuation of the operations of MLPs and other companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry.

- *Commodity Price Risk* - MLPs and other companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry may be affected by fluctuations in the prices of energy commodities. Fluctuations in energy infrastructure commodity prices would directly impact companies that own such energy infrastructure commodities and could indirectly impact companies that engage in transportation, storage, processing, distribution or marketing of such energy infrastructure commodities.
- *Depletion Risk* - Energy infrastructure companies engaged in the exploration, development, management, gathering or production of energy commodities face the risk that commodity reserves are depleted over time. Such companies seek to increase their reserves through expansion of their current businesses, acquisitions, further development of their existing sources of energy infrastructure commodities or exploration of new sources of energy infrastructure commodities or by entering into long-term contracts for additional reserves; however, there are risks associated with each of these potential strategies.
- *Environmental and Regulatory Risk* - Companies operating in the energy infrastructure industry are subject to significant regulation of their operations by federal, state and local governmental agencies. Additionally, voluntary initiatives and mandatory controls have been adopted or are being studied and evaluated, both in the United States and worldwide, to address current potentially hazardous environmental issues, including hydraulic fracturing and related waste disposal and geological concerns, as well as those that may develop in the future. The U.S. regulatory landscape has been impacted by the change in administration with the recent inauguration of President Joseph Biden. The Fund cannot predict whether federal financial regulatory agencies will take any action to adopt new regulations or provide guidance that will adversely impact the energy infrastructure industry. In addition, the new administration has recently announced several initiatives aimed at addressing climate change. It is unclear how these initiatives could impact the Fund's investments.
- *Interest Rate Risk* - Rising interest rates could increase the cost of capital thereby increasing operating costs and reducing the ability of MLPs and other companies operating in the energy industry to carry out acquisitions or expansions in a cost-effective manner. Rising interest rates may also impact the price of energy infrastructure securities as the yields on alternative investments increase.
- *Natural Resources Risk* - The Fund's investments in natural resources issuers (including MLPs) is susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory or other occurrences affecting that sector. The natural resources sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of these investments may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole. Companies operating in the natural resources sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; domestic and global competition, extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, natural resource sector companies are subject to substantial government regulation, including environmental regulation and liability for environmental damage, and changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other natural resources reserves may also affect the profitability of natural resources companies.
- *Supply and Demand Risk* - Companies in the energy infrastructure industry may be impacted by the levels of supply and demand for energy infrastructure commodities. The demand for oil and other energy commodities was adversely impacted by the market disruption and slowdown in economic activity resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Future pandemics could lead to reduced production and price volatility.
- *Weather Risk* - Weather plays a role in the seasonality of some energy infrastructure companies' cash flows, and extreme weather conditions could adversely affect performance and cash flows of those companies.

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Equity Risk – Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Factors that may influence the price of equity securities include developments affecting a specific company or industry, or changing economic, political or market conditions. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.

Market Risk – Overall market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. The 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 Fund's performance. Factors such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions, real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rate levels, lack of liquidity in the bond or other markets, volatility in the markets, adverse investor sentiment, and political events affect the securities markets. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

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 Fund and its investments and could result in decreases to the 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 the 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 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.

COVID-19 has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, business and school closings, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen.

Master Limited Partnership Risk - An investment in MLP units involves certain risks which differ from an investment in the securities of a corporation. Holders of MLP units have limited control and voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. In addition, there are certain tax risks associated with an investment in MLP units and conflicts of interest exist between common unit holders of MLPs and the general partner, including those arising from incentive distribution payments. The MLP market may be adversely impacted by negative investor perceptions, such as reaction to reduced distributions. Risks of MLPs include the following: a decrease in the production of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, coal or other energy commodities or a decrease in the volume of such commodities available for transportation, mining, processing, storage or distribution may adversely impact the financial performance of MLPs or MLP-related securities. In addition, investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs. The amount of cash that any MLP has available to pay its unit holders in the form of distributions/dividends depends on the amount of cash flow generated from such company's operations. Cash flow from operations will vary from quarter to quarter and is largely dependent on factors affecting the MLP's operations and factors affecting the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors in general. MLPs were adversely impacted by the reduced demand for oil and other energy commodities as a result of the slowdown in economic activity resulting from the spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, which triggered an unprecedented sell-off of energy pipeline and midstream companies in 2020. Recently, global oil prices have experienced significant volatility, including a period where an oil-price futures contract fell into negative territory for the first time in history. Reduced production and continued oil price volatility may adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments in MLPs and energy infrastructure companies.

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April 30, 2021

MLP Tax Risk – Historically, MLPs have been able to offset a significant portion of their taxable income with tax deductions, including depreciation and amortization expense deductions. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in the MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax, excise tax or other form of tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation or other form of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes could have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and could cause any such distributions received by the Fund to be taxed as dividend income, return of capital, or capital gain. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations or other forms of taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs could be materially reduced which could cause a material decrease in the net asset value per share (“NAV”) of the Fund’s shares.

4. INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT AND TRANSACTION WITH RELATED PARTIES

Recurrent Investment Advisors, LLC serves as the Fund’s investment advisor. Pursuant to an advisory agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund, the Advisor, under the oversight of the Board, directs the daily operations of the Fund and supervises the performance of administrative and professional services provided by others. As compensation for its services and the related expenses borne by the Advisor, the Fund pays the Advisor a fee computed and accrued daily paid monthly, based on the Fund’s average daily net assets and is computed at the annual rate of 0.90%. Pursuant to the advisory agreement, the Fund incurred \$564,653 in advisory fees for the six months ended April 30, 2021. As of April 30, 2021, the amount due to Advisor from the Fund was \$101,661.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to reduce the Fund’s fees and/or to absorb expenses of the Fund until at least until March 1, 2022 to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads; brokerage fees and commissions; acquired fund fees and expenses; borrowing costs, such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short; taxes; and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Fund. This agreement may be terminated by the Board on 60 days’ written notice to the Advisor. These expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years on a rolling three-year basis (within three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) if such recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits as well as any expense limitation that was in effect at the time the waiver or reimbursement was made. Fee waiver and reimbursement arrangements can decrease the Fund’s expenses and increase its performance. For the six months ended April 30, 2021, the Advisor waived \$19,174 of advisory fees.

The Fund’s ability to recoup the cumulative expenses previously waived or reimbursed subject to the aforementioned conditions will expire as presented in the table below:

10/31/2021	\$ 227,498
10/31/2022	\$ 156,362
10/31/2023	\$ 96,867

The distributor of the Fund is Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), an affiliate of Gemini Fund Services, LLC. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has adopted the Trust’s Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Plan”), as amended, to pay for certain distribution activities and shareholder services. During the six months ended April 30, 2021, the Fund did not pay distribution related charges pursuant to the Plan.

In addition, certain affiliates of the Distributor provide services to the Fund as follows:

Gemini Fund Services, LLC (“GFS”)

GFS, an affiliate of the Distributor, provides administration, fund accounting, and transfer agent services to the Trust. Pursuant to separate servicing agreements with GFS, the Fund pays GFS customary fees for providing administration, fund accounting and transfer agency services to the Fund. Certain officers of the Trust are also officers of GFS and are not paid any fees directly by the Fund for serving in such capacities.

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Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC (“NLCS”)

NLCS, an affiliate of GFS and the Distributor, provides a Chief Compliance Officer to the Trust, as well as related compliance services, pursuant to a consulting agreement between NLCS and the Trust. Under the terms of such agreement, NLCS receives customary fees from the Fund.

Blu Giant, LLC (“Blu Giant”), an affiliate of GFS and the Distributor, provides EDGAR conversion and filing services as well as print management services for the Fund on an ad-hoc basis. For the provision of these services, Blu Giant receives customary fees from the Fund.

5. AGGREGATE UNREALIZED APPRECIATION AND DEPRECIATION – TAX BASIS

The identified cost of investments in securities owned by the Fund for federal income tax purposes, and its respective gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation at April 30, 2021, were as follows:

<u>Tax Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Appreciation</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Depreciation</u>	<u>Net Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)</u>
\$ 119,205,177	\$ 29,481,067	\$ (716,350)	\$ 28,764,717

6. DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS AND TAX COMPONENTS OF CAPITAL

The tax character of fund distributions paid for the years ended October 31, 2020 and October 31, 2019 was as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2020</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2019</u>
Ordinary Income	\$ 539,680	\$ 516,268
Long-Term Capital Gain	-	-
Return of Capital	8,215,713	2,105,916
	<u>\$ 8,755,393</u>	<u>\$ 2,622,184</u>

As of October 31, 2020, the components of accumulated earnings/(deficit) on a tax basis were as follows:

<u>Undistributed Ordinary Income</u>	<u>Undistributed Long-Term Gains</u>	<u>Post October Loss and Late Year Loss</u>	<u>Capital Loss Carry Forwards</u>	<u>Other Book/Tax Differences</u>	<u>Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)</u>	<u>Total Accumulated Earnings/(Deficits)</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$(12,173,206)	\$ -	\$(26,899,457)	\$ (39,072,663)

The difference between book basis and tax basis unrealized depreciation and undistributed net investment income/loss is primarily attributable to tax adjustments for partnerships and the tax deferral of losses on wash sales.

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund
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At October 31, 2020, the Fund had capital loss carry forwards (“CLCF”) for federal income tax purposes available to offset future capital gains (including prior year losses of 127,544 incurred as a C-Corp and carried forward to the Fund), as follows:

Non-Expiring Short-Term	Non-Expiring Long-Term	Total	CLCF Utilized
\$ 8,870,992	\$ 3,302,214	\$ 12,173,206	\$ -

Permanent book and tax differences, primarily attributable to non-deductible expenses and adjustments to the Fund’ prior year federal tax return, resulted in reclassifications for the Fund for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020 as follows:

Paid In Capital	Accumulated Earnings/(Losses)
\$ 101,361	\$ (101,361)

7. CONTROL OWNERSHIP

The beneficial ownership, either directly or indirectly, of more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund creates presumption of control of the Fund, under Section 2(a) 9 of the 1940 Act. As of April 30, 2021, Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. and National Financial Services LLC held approximately 41% and 25%, respectively, of the voting securities of the Fund.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events after the date of the Statements of Assets and Liabilities have been evaluated through the date the financial statements were issued. Management has determined that no events or transactions occurred requiring adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund EXPENSE EXAMPLES (Unaudited)

April 30, 2021

As a shareholder of the Fund, you incur two types of costs: (1) transaction costs; (2) ongoing costs, including management fees; and other Fund expenses. This example is intended to help you understand your ongoing costs (in dollars) of investing in the Fund and compare these costs with the ongoing costs of investing in other mutual funds.

The example is based on an investment of \$1,000 invested at the beginning of the period* and held for the entire period from November 1, 2020 through April 30, 2021.

Actual Expenses

The “Actual Expenses” line in the table below provides information about actual account values and actual expenses. You may use the information below, together with the amount you invested, to estimate the expenses that you paid over the period. Simply divide your account value by \$1,000 (for example, an \$8,600 account value divided by \$1,000 = 8.6), then multiply the result by the number in the table under the heading entitled “Expenses Paid During Period” to estimate the expenses you paid on your account during this period.

Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes

The “Hypothetical” line in the table below provides information about hypothetical account values and hypothetical expenses based on the Fund’s actual expense ratio and an assumed rate of return of 5% per year before expenses, which is not the Fund’s actual return. The hypothetical account values and expenses may not be used to estimate the actual ending account balances or expenses you paid for the period. You may use this information to compare this 5% hypothetical example with the 5% hypothetical examples that appear in the shareholder reports of other funds.

Please note that the expenses shown in the table are meant to highlight your ongoing costs only and do not reflect any transactional costs, such as sales loads, or redemption fees. Therefore, the table is useful in comparing ongoing costs only, and will not help you determine the relative total costs of owning different funds. In addition, if these transactional costs were included, your costs would have been higher.

	<u>Actual</u>				<u>Hypothetical (5% return before expenses)</u>	
	<i>Fund's Annualized Expense Ratio</i>	<i>Beginning Account Value</i>	<i>Ending Account Value</i>	<i>Expenses Paid During Period</i>	<i>Ending Account Value</i>	<i>Expenses Paid During Period</i>
Class I:						
Recurrent MLP & Infrastructure Fund*	1.25%	\$1,000.00	\$1,636.90	\$8.17	\$1,018.60	\$6.26

* Expense information is equal to the average account value over the period, multiplied by the Fund’s annualized expense ratio, multiplied by the number of days in the period (181) divided by the number of days in the fiscal year (365).

PRIVACY NOTICE

FACTS	WHAT DOES TWO ROADS SHARED TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	<p>THE TYPES OF PERSONAL INFORMATION WE COLLECT AND SHARE DEPENDS ON THE PRODUCT OR SERVICE THAT YOU HAVE WITH US. THIS INFORMATION CAN INCLUDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security number and income • Account transactions and transaction history • Investment experience and purchase history <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reason Two Roads Shared Trust chooses to share and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Two Roads Shared Trust share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	YES	NO
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	NO	We do not share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	NO	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	NO	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	NO	We do not share
For our affiliates to market to you	NO	We do not share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	NO	We do not share

Questions?	Call 1-402-895-1600
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What we do

<p>How does Two Roads Shared Trust protect my personal information?</p>	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
<p>How does Two Roads Shared Trust collect my personal information?</p>	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open an account or give us contact information • provide account information or give us your income information • make deposits or withdrawals from your account <p>We also collect your personal information from other companies.</p>
<p>Why can't I limit all sharing?</p>	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness • affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing</p>

Definitions

<p>Affiliates</p>	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two Roads Shared Trust has no affiliates.</i>
<p>Nonaffiliates</p>	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two Roads Shared Trust does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i>
<p>Joint marketing</p>	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliates financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two Roads Shared Trust does not jointly market.</i>

PROXY VOTING POLICY

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the most recent twelve month period ended June 30 as well as a description of the policies and procedures that the Fund uses to determine how to vote proxies is available without charge, upon request, by calling 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773) or by referring to the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Fund files its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year as an exhibit to its report on Form N-PORT. Form N-PORT is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The information on Form N-PORT is available without charge, upon request, by calling 1-833-RECURRENT (1-833-732-8773).

INVESTMENT ADVISOR

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This report and the financial statements contained herein are submitted for the general information of shareholders and are not authorized for distribution to prospective investors unless preceded or accompanied by an effective prospectus. Nothing contained herein is to be considered an offer of sale or solicitation of an offer to buy shares of the Fund. Such offering is made only by a prospectus, which contains information about the Fund's investment objective, risks, fees and expenses. Investors are reminded to read the prospectus carefully before investing in the Fund.