



SUMMARY Prospectus

August 30, 2016

Toreador International Fund
Investor Class Ticker: TMRFX
Class C Ticker: TMRCX
Institutional Class Ticker: TMRIX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at www.theworldfundstrust.com. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 800-673-0550. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2016, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Toreador International Fund (the “International Fund”) is capital appreciation.

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.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Investor Shares	Institutional Shares	Class C Shares
Redemption Fee as a % of amount redeemed, (if applicable, for shares redeemed within 90 days of purchase)	1.00%	1.00%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of the NAV at time of purchase) ⁽¹⁾	None	None	2.00%
Annual Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management Fees	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	0.25%	None	1.00%
Other Expenses	0.38%	0.38%	0.38%
Shareholder Services Plan	<u>0.05%</u>	<u>0.05%</u>	<u>0.05%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>1.83%</u>	<u>1.58%</u>	<u>2.58%</u>

(1) This deferred sales charge applies to Class C Shares sold within two years of purchase.

Example:

The following 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor Class Shares	\$186	\$576	\$990	\$2,148
Institutional Shares	\$161	\$499	\$860	\$1,878
Class C Shares ⁽¹⁾	\$461	\$802	\$1,370	\$2,915

⁽¹⁾ If you did not redeem your shares your cost would be \$261 for the one year period.

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 most recent fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, the International Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 60.3% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The International Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a non-diversified portfolio consisting primarily of equity securities. Under normal market conditions, the International Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of companies located outside the United States. This investment policy may be changed by the International Fund upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders. Equity securities consist of common stock, depositary receipts, and securities convertible into common stock, such as warrants, rights, convertible bonds, debentures and convertible preferred stocks.

The foreign securities the International Fund purchases may not always be purchased on the principal market. For example, depositary receipts may be purchased if trading conditions make them more attractive than the underlying

security. Depositary receipts include securities such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and Registered Depositary Certificates ("RDCs"). ADRs are securities, typically issued by a U.S. financial institution (a "depository"), that represent ownership interests in a security or a pool of securities issued by a foreign issuer and deposited with the depository. GDRs and EDRs are securities that represent ownership interests in a security or pool of securities issued by a foreign or U.S. corporation. Depositary receipts may be available through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the security underlying the receipt and the depository, whereas an unsponsored facility is established by the depository without participation by the issuer of the underlying security. The market value of depositary receipts is dependent on the market value of the underlying securities, and fluctuations in the relative value of the currencies in which the depositary receipts and the underlying securities are quoted.

In addition to the equity securities described above, the International Fund may also invest in shares of other registered investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs, generally, are investment companies that seek to track the performance of a particular market index. These investment companies invest in securities that are consistent with the International Fund's investment objective and strategies. By investing in other investment companies, the International Fund indirectly pays a portion of the expenses and brokerage costs of these companies as well as its own expenses. Also, federal securities laws impose limits on such investments, which may affect the ability of the International Fund to purchase or sell these shares. Securities of other investment companies will be acquired by the International Fund within the limits contained in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

In selecting securities for the International Fund, Toreador Research & Trading, LLC (the "Adviser") emphasizes fundamental company-by-company analysis in conjunction with a broader analysis of specific sectors. When relevant, however, the Adviser may consider historical value measures, such as price/earnings ratios, operating profit margins and liquidation values. The primary factor in selecting securities for investment by the International Fund will be the company's current price relative to its long-term earnings potential, or intrinsic value as determined using the Adviser's proprietary valuation techniques, whichever are appropriate. In addition, the Adviser may consider overall growth prospects, competitive positions in export markets, technologies, research and development, productivity, labor costs, raw material costs and sources, profit margins, returns on investment, capital resources, state regulation, management and other factors in comparison to other companies around the world which the Adviser believes are comparable.

In determining which portfolio securities to sell, the Adviser may consider, but is not limited to, the following: (1) if a security appreciates such that, as a total percentage of the International Fund's portfolio, it becomes too large; (2) if the sector or security appears to be under-performing; (3) if the company's management appears to be engaging in conduct not in the best interest of public shareholders; (4) if it is necessary to sell loss positions in order to reduce taxable gains to International Fund shareholders reflected in earlier sales of positions with gains; and (5) if it is necessary to raise funds to cover redemptions.

Principal Risks

The principal risk of investing in the International Fund is that the value of its investments are subject to market, economic and business risk that may cause the International Fund's net asset value ("NAV") to fluctuate over time. Therefore, the value of your investment in the International Fund could decline and you could lose money. There is no assurance that the Adviser will achieve the International Fund's investment objective. An investment in the International Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Equity Securities Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the International Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the International Fund's equity securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the International Fund.

Market Risk – The value of securities in the International Fund's overall portfolio will fluctuate and, as a result, the International Fund's share price may decline suddenly or over a sustained period of time.

Management Risk – The strategies used by the Adviser may fail to produce the intended result.

Risks of Investment Selection and Asset Allocation – The International Fund's investment success depends on the skill of the Adviser in evaluating, selecting and monitoring the portfolio assets. If the Adviser's conclusions about growth rates or securities values are incorrect, the International Fund may not perform as anticipated.

Risk of Other Equity Securities –

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are subject to the risks and price fluctuations of the underlying stock. They may be subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Some convertible preferred stocks have a conversion or call feature that allows the issuer to redeem the stock before the conversion date, which could diminish the potential for capital appreciation on the investment.

Preferred Securities. The fixed dividend rate of preferred stocks may cause their prices to behave more like those of debt securities. If interest rates rise, the value of preferred stock having a fixed dividend rate tends to fall. Preferred stock generally ranks behind debt securities in claims for dividends and assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy.

Rights and Warrants. The price of a warrant does not necessarily move parallel to the price of the underlying security and is generally more volatile than that of the underlying security. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a shorter duration. The market for rights or warrants may be very limited and it may be difficult to sell them promptly at an acceptable price. Rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Investment Companies and ETFs — The International Fund may invest a portion of its assets in other investment companies, including ETFs. By investing in other investment companies, the International Fund indirectly pays a portion of the expenses and brokerage costs of these companies as well as its own expenses. Also, federal securities laws impose limits on such investments, which may affect the ability of the International Fund to purchase or sell these shares. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the International Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which may result in a loss.

Foreign Investing — The International Fund invests in foreign securities. These investments may involve financial, economic or political risks that are not ordinarily associated with investments in U.S. securities. Therefore, the International Fund's NAV may be affected by changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, different regulatory standards, less liquidity and increased volatility, taxes and adverse social or political developments.

Emerging and Developing Markets — The International Fund also invests in securities of companies that trade in emerging and developing markets. The International Fund's investments in emerging and developing countries involve

the same risks that are associated with foreign investing in general. In addition to those risks, companies in such countries generally do not have lengthy operating histories. Consequently, these markets may be subject to more substantial volatility and price fluctuations than securities that are traded on more developed markets.

Depository Receipts — In addition to the risk of foreign investments applicable to the underlying securities, unsponsored depository receipts may also be subject to the risks that the foreign issuer may not be obligated to cooperate with the U.S. depository, may not provide additional financial and other information to the depository or the investor, or that such information in the U.S. market may not be current.

Non-Diversification Risk — The International Fund operates as a non-diversified fund for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). This means that the International Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in a small number of securities. As a result, the International Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or political occurrence affecting one or more of these securities, and may experience increased volatility due to its investments in these securities.

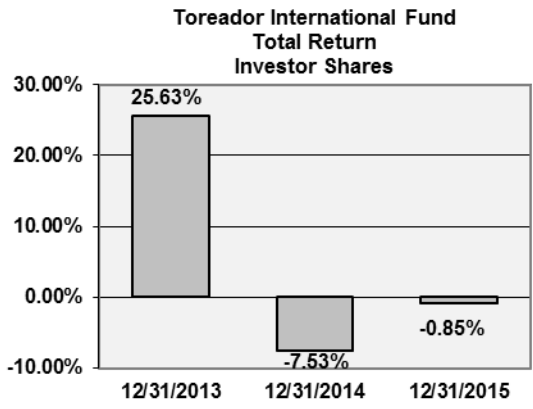
Performance Information

The International Fund began operations on October 1, 1998 as the Third Millennium Russia Fund (the "Russia Fund "). On October 10, 2012 the Russia Fund's name and investment policies were changed and on December 27, 2012, shareholders approved the new investment advisory agreement between the Company, on behalf of the International Fund, and the Adviser. No performance information is presented for the International Fund under its prior investment policy.

The International Fund was reorganized on August 15, 2014 from a series of World Funds, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the "Predecessor Fund"), to a series of the World Funds Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (the "Reorganization"). While the International Fund is a continuation of the Predecessor Fund and would have invested in the same portfolio of securities, the International Fund's performance during the same time period may have been different than the performance of the Predecessor Fund due to, among other things, differences in fees and expenses.

The following bar chart shows the International Fund's annual returns for the Investor Shares of the International Fund as of December 31, 2015. The performance of the International Fund's Institutional Shares and C Shares would differ from the Investor shares returns shown in the bar chart because the expenses of the classes differ.

Investor Class Year-by-Year Annual Returns as of December 31st



During the period shown, the highest quarterly return was 11.55% (quarter ended September 30, 2013) and the lowest quarterly return was -9.38% (quarter ended September 30, 2015).

Year to date return as of June 30, 2016 is -6.29%.

Average Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2015

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

Return Before Taxes	One Year	Since Inception (12/27/2012)
Investor Class Shares	-0.85%	5.04%
Institutional Shares	-0.61%	5.31%
Class C Shares	-1.70%	4.24%
Return After Taxes – Investor Class Shares		
Return After-Taxes on Distributions	-1.16%	4.82%
Return After-Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-0.48%	3.78%
MSCI EAFE Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-0.81%	4.87%

Investment Adviser

Toreador Research & Trading, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the International Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Mr. Paul Blinn and Mr. Rafael Resendes have served as the Portfolio Managers to the International Fund since August 2012.

For important information about purchase and sale of fund shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this prospectus entitled "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares", "Tax Information" and "Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 29 of the prospectus.

Purchase and Sale Of Fund Shares

You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the Funds on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the Funds either through a financial adviser or directly from the Funds. The minimum initial purchase or exchange into the Fund for Investor and Class C Shares is \$2,500 and \$100,000 for Institutional Shares. Subsequent investments must be in amounts of \$100 for Investor Shares, \$250 for Class C Shares and \$10,000 for Institutional Shares. The Funds may waive minimums for purchases or exchanges through employer-sponsored retirement plans.

Tax Information

The Funds intend to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case withdrawals will be taxed.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Funds through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Funds and their distributor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other financial intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Funds over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.