

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III



Prospectus | March 1, 2024

Barrow Hanley Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund

I Shares: BEOIX

Y Shares: BEOYX

Barrow Hanley Total Return Bond Fund

I Shares: BTRIX

Y Shares: BTRYX

Barrow Hanley Credit Opportunities Fund

I Shares: BCONX

Y Shares: BCOYX

Barrow Hanley Floating Rate Fund

I Shares: BFRNX

Y Shares: BFRYX

Barrow Hanley US Value Opportunities Fund

I Shares: BVOIX

Y Shares: BVOYX

Investment Adviser: Perpetual US Services, LLC, Doing Business As PGIA

Sub-Adviser: Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus.
Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

About This Prospectus

This prospectus has been arranged into different sections so that you can easily review this important information. For detailed information about each Fund, please see:

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Y Shares of each Fund are currently not available for purchase.

Barrow Hanley Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund

Investment Objective

The Barrow Hanley Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund (the “Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks long term capital appreciation and consistent income.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in I Shares, which are not reflected in the tables or the example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 30 days)	1.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	I Shares	Y Shares
Management Fees	0.93%	0.93%
Other Expenses	0.80%	0.95%
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	0.15%
Other Operating Expenses	0.80%	0.80%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.73%	1.88%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.68)%	(0.68)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	1.05%	1.20%

¹ Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA (the “Adviser” or “Perpetual-PGIA”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, Shareholder Servicing Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles and other non-routine expenses, such as litigation (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 1.05% of the Fund’s average daily net assets until February 28, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, the Adviser may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. This agreement will terminate automatically upon the termination of the Fund’s investment advisory agreement and may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2025.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
I Shares	\$107	\$479	\$875	\$1,984
Y Shares	\$122	\$525	\$953	\$2,146

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 63% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies based in emerging market countries and instruments with economic characteristics

similar to such securities. This policy may be changed upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. Emerging market countries are countries represented in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI Frontier Markets Index and to the extent not represented in those indexes, Singapore and Hong Kong. A company is based in an emerging market country if: (i) the company is organized or maintains its principal place of business in an emerging market country; (ii) the company's securities are traded principally in an emerging market country; (iii) at least 50% of the company's revenues or profits are generated in an emerging markets country; or (iv) at least 50% of the company's assets are located in an emerging markets country. Under normal market conditions, the Fund also will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of companies that meet the environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria of Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser" or "Barrow Hanley"), the Fund's sub-adviser. The Fund invests principally in common stock and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), including unsponsored ADRs, of companies of any market capitalization.

The Fund may invest in the securities of companies based in the People's Republic of China ("China"), including A Shares of such companies that trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange through the Shanghai – Hong Kong and Shenzhen – Hong Kong Stock Connect programs ("Stock Connect"). Stock Connect is a mutual stock market access program designed to, among other things, enable foreign investments in China.

The Sub-Adviser aims to achieve the Fund's investment objective through an emerging markets strategy composed of high conviction, fundamentally researched ideas. The securities may be denominated in any currency, including multinational currencies. The Fund's portfolio will be constructed on a bottom-up basis as discussed below and typically will be diversified across sectors and regions.

Value

The Sub-Adviser aims to generate outperformance from participating in markets which increase in value while having a more protective strategy in markets which decrease in value. The Sub-Adviser typically will seek to accomplish this by purchasing assets that the Sub-Adviser believes are temporarily undervalued and whose value will rise over a reasonable amount of time. Further, the Sub-Adviser seeks to understand and quantify what will drive the upside value going forward. These drivers are typically categorized into four value silos: 1) sales improvement, 2) margin improvement, 3)

multiple expansion, and 4) capital efficiency (defined as dividends, share repurchase, accretive mergers and acquisitions and/or divestments, etc.).

Fundamental Securities Analysis

The Sub-Adviser's strategy uses a quantitative proprietary screening model to analyze markets for inefficiencies which it seeks to exploit through adherence to a valuation-centric investment process dedicated to the selection of securities on a bottom-up basis. The Sub-Adviser focuses primarily on fundamental securities analysis, valuation, and prospects for a return of securities to what the Sub-Adviser considers fair valuation. The Sub-Adviser's strategy involves identifying underappreciated change that it believes is not yet recognized by the market. The fundamental securities analysis carried out by the Sub-Adviser will include company engagement, earnings and profitability projections and estimates of fair value.

The Sub-Adviser's bottom-up process emphasizes identifying and investing in market dislocations where it believes it has an information advantage that will allow the individual investment to appreciate to its estimated fair value. This bottom-up process will also contribute to the Fund being over- or under-weight in specific sectors, countries and regions based on the dislocations the Sub-Adviser is seeing at the individual stock level.

The Sub-Adviser typically will assess the prospects for a return of securities to estimated fair valuation by: (i) holding generally daily research platform meetings; (ii) holding generally weekly formal team meetings; (iii) reviewing internal research; (iv) initiating company management engagement; (v) conducting ESG scoring and assessment, as discussed below; (vi) evaluating positive and negative movements in the prices of securities; and (vii) understanding exposures and risks concerning the portfolio. Judgements generally are made in the context of market valuation, risk/reward opportunity, and alternative investment opportunities.

Sustainability Considerations

The Sub-Adviser's ESG strategy, as discussed below, involves full integration of ESG into the investment management process and securities analysis. The Sub-Adviser uses ESG analysis as part of its fundamental analysis to estimate a company's fair valuation and assess the company's sustainability risk. In this regard, the Sub-Adviser uses ESG analysis as an important factor to identify: (i) companies whose financial productivity is likely to be supported and enhanced into the future as a result of the move towards a more sustainable world, such as the nature of the products and services the company provides from a sustainability perspective, and (ii) potential risks arising as a result of sustainability concerns that may be material to the particular industries

or companies in which the Fund might invest. The Sub-Adviser uses the following ESG criteria (“ESG Criteria”) when assessing a company’s valuation and sustainability risks:

- 1) Environmental criteria, such as a company’s greenhouse gas emissions and climate change risks and how efficiently and effectively a company uses its raw material inputs;
- 2) Social criteria, such as a company’s human resources, supply chain management and management of access to essential products or services such as health care services and products to disadvantaged communities or groups; and
- 3) Governance criteria, such as a company’s executive pay, bribery and corruption allegations or convictions, political lobbying and donations and tax strategy.

To assess the ESG Criteria for a particular company, the Sub-Adviser evaluates ESG data from both internal and external resources, including:

- (a) The Sub-Adviser’s proprietary materiality mapping analysis, which evaluates ESG issues facing specific industry groups and uses a visual map designed to show how sustainability issues manifest across various industries;
- (b) Proprietary ESG Criteria research reports on issuers prepared by the Sub-Adviser derived from the Sub-Adviser’s engagement with the issuers and disclosure reports prepared by third parties; and
- (c) Data provided by third party ESG research and ratings firms, which include research on the ESG practices, ESG risk ratings and the environmental impact of issuers.

The Sub-Adviser uses these data sources to evaluate the ESG Criteria of, and develop proprietary ESG scores for, issuers, which the Sub-Adviser uses in assessing an issuer’s value and sustainability risk.

The Sub-Adviser also uses ESG analysis to screen companies from the portfolio that exhibit certain criteria. Companies considered by the Sub-Adviser to be significantly involved in the production of tobacco; the generation, extraction and/or refining of certain fossil fuels; the production of unconventional weapons; or in the production or manufacturing of pornography, alcohol, or gambling will be excluded from the Fund’s investable universe. In addition to the foregoing, the Sub-Adviser applies an ESG exclusion policy which prohibits the Fund from investing in or seeking exposure to the securities of issuers involved in the manufacture or production of controversial weapons (i.e., weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons, biological

weapons, chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, cluster munitions or landmines), and companies which have violated various international human rights standards.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices may fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity market has moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's 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. Common stock is generally subordinate to preferred stock and debt securities with respect to the payment of dividends and upon the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuing company.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk – The Fund's investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries may consist of companies with smaller market capitalizations and may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies. Due to the differences in the nature and quality of financial information of issuers of emerging market securities, including auditing and financial reporting standards, financial information and disclosures about such issuers may be unavailable or, if made available, may be considerably less reliable than publicly available information about other foreign securities.

Custody Risk – Custody risk refers to the risks inherent in the process of clearing and settling trades and to the holding of securities, cash and other assets by local banks, agents and depositories. Low trading volumes and

volatile prices in less developed markets make trades harder to complete and settle, and governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that may not be subject to independent evaluation. Communications between the U.S. and emerging market countries may be unreliable, increasing the risk of delayed settlements or losses of security certificates. Practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets. In addition, the laws of certain countries may put limits on the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank or depository or issuer of a security or an agent of any of the foregoing goes bankrupt. The Fund would absorb any loss resulting from such custody problems and may have no successful claim for compensation.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through ADRs, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and foreign companies are generally not subject to the same level of regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers and foreign markets and securities may be less liquid. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Foreign Currency Risk – Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, in which case the dollar value of the Fund's investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, would be adversely affected.

Geographic Focus Risk – To the extent that it focuses its investments in a particular country or geographic region, the Fund may be more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within that country or geographic region. As a result,

the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Risk of Investing in China – The Chinese economy is generally considered an emerging market and can be significantly affected by economic and political conditions and policy in China and surrounding Asian countries. A relatively small number of Chinese companies represents a large portion of China's total market and thus may be more sensitive to adverse political or economic circumstances and market movements. The economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. Under China's political and economic system, the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership. In addition, expropriation, including nationalization, confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability or other developments could adversely affect and significantly diminish the values of the Chinese companies in which the Fund invests. The Fund may invest in shares of Chinese companies traded on stock markets in China or Hong Kong. These stock markets have recently experienced high levels of volatility, which may continue in the future. The Hong Kong stock market may behave differently from the China stock markets and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the Hong Kong stock market and the China stock markets.

Stock Connect Investing Risk – Trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect the Fund's investments and returns. For example, trading through Stock Connect is subject to daily quotas that limit the maximum daily net purchases on any particular day, which may restrict or preclude the Fund's ability to invest in China A Shares through Stock Connect. In addition, investments made through Stock Connect are subject to trading, clearance and settlement procedures that are relatively untested, which could pose risks to the Fund. Moreover, China A Shares purchased through Stock Connect generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable rules. A primary feature of Stock Connect is the application of the home market's laws and rules applicable to investors in China A Shares. Therefore, the Fund's investments in China A Shares purchased through Stock Connect are generally subject to Chinese securities regulations and listing rules, among other restrictions. While overseas investors currently are exempt from paying capital gains or value added taxes on income and gains from investments in China A Shares purchased through Stock Connect, these tax rules could be changed, which could result in unexpected tax

liabilities for the Fund. Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the China and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when the Fund may be subject to the risk of price fluctuations of China A Shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading. Stock Connect is a relatively new program. Further developments are likely and there can be no assurance as to the program's continued existence or whether future developments regarding the program may restrict or adversely affect the Fund's investments or returns. In addition, the application and interpretation of the laws and regulations of Hong Kong and China, and the rules, policies or guidelines published or applied by relevant regulators and exchanges in respect of Stock Connect are uncertain, and they may have a detrimental effect on the Fund's investments and returns.

Large Capitalization Risk – The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk – The risk that small and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be traded OTC. OTC stocks may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than exchange listed stocks and may have more price volatility than that of exchange-listed stocks.

Depository Receipts Risk – While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. Investments in ADRs may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If an ADR is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the ADR and the underlying security. Holders of ADRs may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of ADRs may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based.

The Fund may invest in unsponsored ADRs, which are issued by one or more depositaries without a formal agreement with the company that issues the underlying securities. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs thereof, and the depositaries of unsponsored ADRs frequently are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuers of the underlying securities or to pass through voting rights with respect to the underlying securities. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored ADRs are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the ADRs.

ESG Strategy Risk – The evaluation of ESG factors is often subjective and the Sub-Adviser may not identify or evaluate every relevant ESG factor with respect to every investment. As a result, the ESG evaluation performed by the Sub-Adviser may differ from the evaluations made by other investment advisers and may not reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. In addition, the evaluation of ESG factors and implementation of ESG-related investment restrictions (i.e., screens) rely on the availability of timely, complete and accurate ESG data being reported by issuers and/or third-party research providers, and ESG-related data is often based on estimates or assumptions. The Sub-Advisor’s ability to evaluate and assess ESG factors and the successful implementation of ESG-related investment restrictions is limited or compromised to the extent relevant data is unavailable or inaccurate. The integration of ESG considerations may also cause the Fund to perform differently compared to accounts that do not integrate ESG considerations. For example, ESG considerations may result in the Fund foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so. Further, an increased focus on ESG or sustainability investing in recent years may have led to increased valuations of certain issuers with higher ESG profiles. A reversal of that trend could result in losses with respect to investments in such issuers.

Investment Focus Risk – Because the Fund focuses its investments in a small number of issuers, and may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors or industries, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those issuers, sectors or industries. As a result, the Fund’s share price may at times fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of issuers, sectors or industries.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser’s or the Sub-Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected

and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Value Style Risk – The Adviser’s and the Sub-Adviser’s value investment style may increase the risks of investing in the Fund. If the Adviser’s or the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of market conditions, or a company’s value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations is inaccurate, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, “value stocks” can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Market Risk – The prices of and the income generated by the Fund’s securities may decline in response to, among other things, investor sentiment, general economic and market conditions, regional or global instability, and currency and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund’s performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – The value of the Fund may decline if the Adviser’s or the Sub-Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or strategy prove to be incorrect. Because the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser each relies, in part, on a systematic, quantitative screening process in selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund is subject to the additional risk that the Adviser’s or the Sub-Adviser’s judgments regarding the investment criteria underlying the screening process may prove to be incorrect.

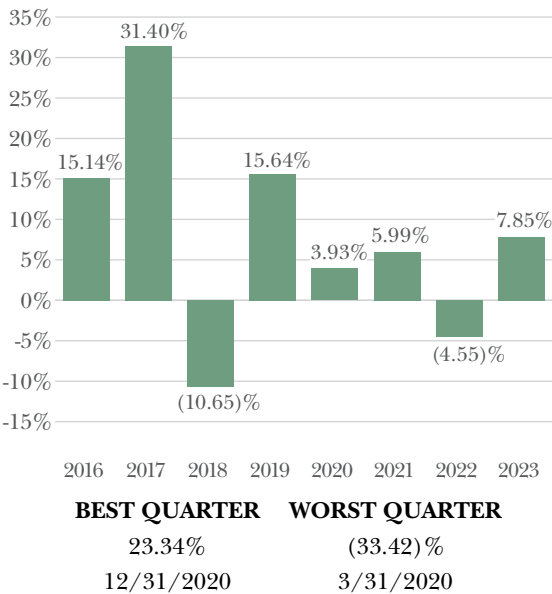
Performance Information

The Fund acquired substantially all of the assets of another investment vehicle (the “Predecessor Fund”) on April 12, 2022 in exchange for I Shares of the Fund, and the Fund commenced operations on such date. Accordingly, the performance shown in the bar chart and performance table below prior to April 12, 2022 is the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was managed by the Adviser using investment policies, objectives, guidelines and restrictions that were in all material respects equivalent to those of the Fund. However, the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, and therefore was not subject to the same investment and tax

restrictions as the Fund. If the Predecessor Fund operated as a registered mutual fund, the Predecessor Fund’s performance may have been lower. The Predecessor Fund’s performance has been adjusted to reflect the fees and expenses of the Fund’s I Shares in the bar chart, and the fees and expenses of the Fund’s I Shares and Y Shares in the performance table.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund’s I Shares from year to year, and by showing how average annual total returns of the Fund for 1 year, 5 years, and since inception compare with a broad measure of market performance. Y Shares of the Fund do not have performance history for a full calendar year, and therefore performance information for Y Shares is not presented. Y Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as I Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Y Shares are higher than the expenses of I Shares and, therefore, returns for Y Shares would be lower than those of the I Shares. Of course, the Fund’s past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s websites at Perpetual.com and BarrowHanley.com or by calling toll-free to 866-778-6397.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of the MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (02/22/2015)
I Shares			
Fund Returns Before Taxes	7.85%	5.57%	4.23%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	6.52%	5.27%	4.06%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.21%	4.30%	3.31%
MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index (Net) (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes (except foreign withholding taxes))	14.21%	3.37%	2.39%

Investment Advisers

Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Barrow Hanley serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund and is responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio of securities. Each of the investment adviser and the investment sub-adviser is a subsidiary of Perpetual Limited, an Australian Stock Exchange-listed, diversified financial services company.

Portfolio Managers

Randolph Wrighton, Jr., CFA, Senior Managing Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Sherry Zhang, CFA, Managing Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

David Feygenson, Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 51 of the prospectus.

Barrow Hanley Total Return Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The Barrow Hanley Total Return Bond Fund (the “Total Return Bond Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to provide maximum long-term total return.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in I Shares, which are not reflected in the tables or the example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 30 days)	1.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	I Shares	Y Shares
Management Fees	0.35%	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.55%	0.70%
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	0.15%
Other Operating Expenses	0.55%	0.55%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.90%	1.05%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.55)%	(0.55)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.35%	0.50%

¹ Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA (the “Adviser” or “Perpetual-PGIA”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, Shareholder Servicing Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and other non-routine expenses, such as litigation (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.35% of the Fund’s average daily net assets until February 28, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”).

In addition, the Adviser may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. This agreement will terminate automatically upon the termination of the Fund's investment advisory agreement and may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III (the "Trust"), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2025.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
I Shares	\$36	\$232	\$445	\$1,057
Y Shares	\$51	\$279	\$526	\$1,233

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 125% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities and other debt instruments. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. Fixed income securities and other debt instruments include corporate bonds, including high yield

bonds, commercial paper, debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities, Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”), municipal bonds, bank loans, mortgage- and asset-backed securities and convertible securities.

Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “Barrow Hanley”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, believes investing in undervalued securities with above-average yield to maturity and capital appreciation potential has the potential to generate above-average returns over the long term while minimizing volatility and, therefore, downside risk. Using this approach, Barrow Hanley seeks to construct a portfolio of U.S. investment grade fixed income securities with diversified maturities.

Barrow Hanley’s analysis of the credit quality of fixed income securities and other debt instruments looks at cash flow, earnings, and balance sheet fundamentals, as well as any supply/demand factors that Barrow Hanley believes will impact the future credit rating of the issuer and the yield premium. A significant focus in Barrow Hanley’s credit research is identifying the credits that have a greater probability of ratings upgrades while avoiding downgrades. Barrow Hanley reviews the financial statements and Securities and Exchange Commission filings of companies, analyzing, among other factors, the following fundamental factors in the selection process:

- Management’s stated business goals are reviewed for reasonableness and consistency.
- The ability to pay down debt with free cash flow.
- Profitability measures compared to similarly rated companies for return on equity, return on capital, and return on investment.
- Revenue and earnings growth, including margin trends in operating earnings.
- Various credit measures, including EBITDA, selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses, leverage, and interest coverage ratios, both absolute and trends.
- Disclosures of any off-balance-sheet items, in order to adjust the financial calculations listed above accordingly.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the**

FDIC or any other government agency. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Credit Risk – The risk that the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

Interest Rate Risk – As with most funds that invest in fixed income securities, changes in interest rates could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of fixed income securities (especially those with longer maturities and lower credit qualities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Very low or negative interest rates may prevent the Fund from generating positive returns and may increase the risk that if followed by rising interest rates the Fund's performance will be negatively impacted.

Fixed Income Securities Risk – The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk – The prices of the Fund's corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

Commercial Paper Risk – Commercial paper is a short-term obligation with a maturity generally ranging from one to 270 days and is issued by U.S. or foreign companies or other entities in order to finance their current operations. Such investments are unsecured and usually discounted from their value at maturity. The value of commercial paper may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of the issuing entities and will tend to fall when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall. Asset-backed commercial paper may be issued by structured investment vehicles or other conduits that are organized to issue the commercial paper and to purchase trade receivables or other financial assets. The repayment of asset-backed commercial paper depends primarily on the cash collections received from such an issuer's underlying asset portfolio and the issuer's ability to issue new asset-backed commercial paper.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and

interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk – The value of inflation protected securities, including TIPS, will generally fluctuate in response to changes in “real” interest rates, generally decreasing when real interest rates rise and increasing when real interest rates fall. Real interest rates represent nominal (or stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In addition, interest payments on inflation-indexed securities will generally vary up or down along with the rate of inflation.

Municipal Bonds Risk – The Fund could be impacted by events in the municipal securities market. Negative events, such as severe fiscal difficulties, bankruptcy, an economic downturn, unfavorable legislation, court rulings or political developments could adversely affect the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments.

Bank Loans Risk – Investments in bank loans (through both assignments and participations) are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in high yield bonds. There may be limited public information available regarding bank loans and bank loans may be difficult to value. If the Fund holds a bank loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial institution to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial institution. It is possible that collateral securing a loan, if any, may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, and that the Fund’s rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws. In addition, the secondary market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads, which may cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in a bank loan. Bank loans may have extended settlement periods that exceed seven days and, accordingly, may be considered illiquid. Purchases and sales of loans in the secondary market generally are subject to contractual restrictions that may delay the Fund’s ability to make timely redemptions.

Bank loans may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk – Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

Convertible Securities Risk – The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield, or “junk,” bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade. High yield bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Liquidity Risk – Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Prepayment Risk – The risk that, in a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have the principal paid earlier than expected, requiring the Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Extension Risk – The risk that rising interest rates may extend the duration of a fixed income security, typically reducing the security's value.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its

benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Market Risk – The prices of and the income generated by the Fund’s securities may decline in response to, among other things, investor sentiment, general economic and market conditions, regional or global instability, and currency and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund’s performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – The value of the Fund may decline if the Adviser’s or the Sub-Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or strategy prove to be incorrect. Because the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser each relies, in part, on a systematic, quantitative screening process in selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund is subject to the additional risk that the Adviser’s or the Sub-Adviser’s judgments regarding the investment criteria underlying the screening process may prove to be incorrect.

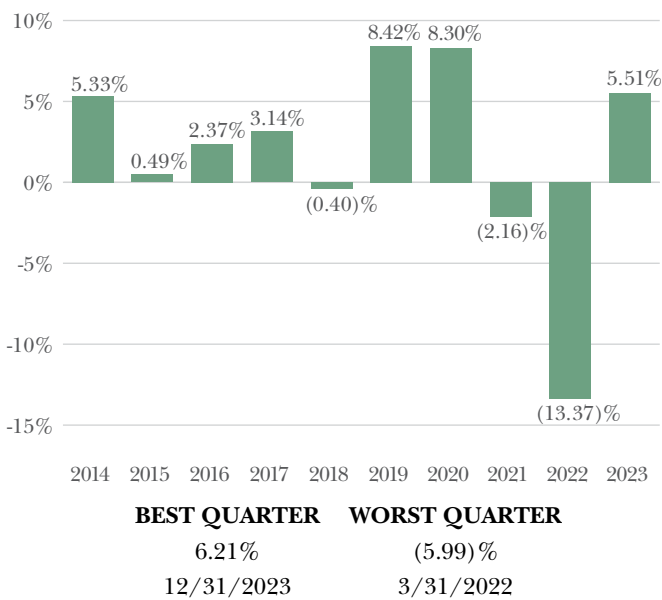
Performance Information

The Fund acquired substantially all of the assets of another investment vehicle (the “Predecessor Fund”) on April 12, 2022 in exchange for I Shares of the Fund, and the Fund commenced operations on such date. Accordingly, the performance shown in the bar chart and performance table below prior to April 12, 2022 is the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was managed by the Adviser using investment policies, objectives, guidelines and restrictions that were in all material respects equivalent to those of the Fund. However, the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, and therefore was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund. If the Predecessor Fund operated as a registered mutual fund, the Predecessor Fund’s performance may have been lower. The Predecessor Fund’s performance has been adjusted to reflect the fees and expenses of the Fund’s I Shares in the bar chart, and the fees and expenses of the Fund’s I Shares and Y Shares in the performance table.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the performance

of the Fund’s I Shares from year to year, and by showing how average annual total returns of the Fund for 1, 5 and 10 years compare with a broad measure of market performance. Y Shares of the Fund do not have performance history for a full calendar year, and therefore performance information for Y Shares is not presented. Y Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as I Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Y Shares are higher than the expenses of I Shares and, therefore, returns for Y Shares would be lower than those of the I Shares. Of course, the Fund’s past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s websites at Perpetual.com and BarrowHanley.com or by calling toll-free to 866-778-6397.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index.

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
I Shares			
Fund Returns Before Taxes	5.51%	0.98%	1.56%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	4.04%	0.52%	1.32%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.24%	0.56%	1.10%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)			
	5.53%	1.10%	1.81%

Investment Advisers

Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Barrow Hanley serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund and is responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio of securities. Each of the investment adviser and the investment sub-adviser is a subsidiary of Perpetual Limited, an Australian Stock Exchange-listed, diversified financial services company.

Portfolio Managers

Deborah Petruzzelli, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Scott McDonald, CFA, Senior Managing Director and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Justin Martin, CFA, Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Matt Routh, CFA, Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 51 of the prospectus.

Barrow Hanley Credit Opportunities Fund

Investment Objective

The Barrow Hanley Credit Opportunities Fund (the “Credit Opportunities Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in I Shares, which are not reflected in the tables or the example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 30 days)	1.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	I Shares	Y Shares
Management Fees	0.60%	0.60%
Other Expenses	0.48%	0.63%
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	0.15%
Other Operating Expenses	0.48%	0.48%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.15%	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	1.23%	1.38%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	(0.45)% ³	(0.45)% ³
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.78%	0.93%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

- ² Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA (the “Adviser” or “Perpetual-PGIA”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, Shareholder Servicing Fees, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and other non-routine expenses, such as litigation (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.78% of the Fund’s average daily net assets until February 28, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, the Adviser may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. This agreement will terminate automatically upon the termination of the Fund’s investment advisory agreement and may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2025. The Adviser further has agreed contractually to waive its investment advisory fee payable by the Fund in the amount of the investment advisory fee the Adviser receives from the Barrow Hanley Floating Rate Fund attributable to the assets of the Fund invested in the Barrow Hanley Floating Rate Fund until February 28, 2025 (the “advisory fee waiver”). This agreement will terminate automatically upon the termination of the Fund’s investment advisory agreement and may be terminated: (i) by the Board for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2025.
- ³ The contractual expense limit and advisory fee waiver represent 0.37% and 0.08%, respectively, of the 0.45% in Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements shown in the table.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
I Shares	\$80	\$346	\$632	\$1,449
Y Shares	\$95	\$393	\$712	\$1,618

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in credit instruments. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. Credit instruments consist broadly of any debt instrument or instrument with debt-like characteristics, and include high yield bonds, bank loans, collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), mortgage- and asset-backed securities, structured notes, convertible securities, preferred stock and shares of investment companies that invest principally in credit instruments, including other mutual funds in this Prospectus. The Fund’s portfolio typically will consist principally of high yield bonds that Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “Barrow Hanley”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, believes are trading below their intrinsic value, selected through a fundamental research process designed to achieve a balanced goal for yield, principal preservation and capital appreciation.

To construct the Fund’s portfolio, Barrow Hanley evaluates the macro environment, industry and sector trends to determine views from one to three years. This process is designed to enable Barrow Hanley to find specific sectors that offer opportunities for both industry and issuer mispricings given Barrow Hanley’s expectations of changing fundamentals. From there, Barrow Hanley uses two primary methods of identifying potential investments. The first involves independent sorting and research of documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as general and financial news, through the use of third-party research databases, news services and screening software. The second method relies on the professional relationships that Barrow Hanley has established with money managers, leveraged buyout and private equity investors, investment bankers, research analysts, consultants, securities traders, brokers, corporate managers, corporate attorneys and accountants including in depth discussions with Barrow Hanley’s equity research professionals. This analysis is designed to lead Barrow Hanley to industries and debt issuers that offer opportunities for what Barrow Hanley believes are mispriced investments. In this regard, a mispriced investment

refers primarily to traditional value metrics utilized by the Sub-Adviser, such as low price/earnings, price/book and high dividend yield relative to the markets in which the Fund may invest. A security also may be mispriced due to a negative theme occurring within an overall industry and/or sector and where the Sub-Adviser believes an investment in the security creates opportunities for outperformance.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Credit Risk – The risk that the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

Interest Rate Risk – As with most funds that invest in fixed income securities, changes in interest rates could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of fixed income securities (especially those with longer maturities and lower credit qualities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Very low or negative interest rates may prevent the Fund from generating positive returns and may increase the risk that if followed by rising interest rates the Fund's performance will be negatively impacted.

Fixed Income Securities Risk – The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets.

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield, or "junk," bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade. High yield bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk – The prices of the Fund’s corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

Bank Loans Risk – Investments in bank loans (through both assignments and participations) are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in high yield bonds. There may be limited public information available regarding bank loans and bank loans may be difficult to value. If the Fund holds a bank loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial institution to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial institution. It is possible that collateral securing a loan, if any, may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, and that the Fund’s rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws. In addition, the secondary market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads, which may cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in a bank loan. Bank loans may have extended settlement periods that exceed seven days and, accordingly, may be considered illiquid. Purchases and sales of loans in the secondary market generally are subject to contractual restrictions that may delay the Fund’s ability to make timely redemptions.

Bank loans may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk – Collateralized loan obligations are investment vehicles typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Collateralized loan obligations are subject to the risks of substantial losses due to actual defaults by borrowers of the loans underlying the collateralized loan obligations, which will be greater during periods of economic or financial stress. Collateralized loan obligations may also lose value due to collateral defaults and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to collateralized loan obligation securities as a class. The Fund may invest in collateralized loan obligations that hold loans of non-creditworthy borrowers or in subordinate tranches of a collateralized loan obligation, which may absorb losses from underlying borrower defaults before senior tranches. Investments in such collateralized loan obligations present a greater risk of loss. In addition, collateralized loan obligations are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk – Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

Structured Notes Risk – Structured notes are specially-designed derivative debt instruments in which the terms may be structured by the purchaser and the issuer of the note. The Fund bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund also bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

Convertible Securities Risk – The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

Preferred Stock Risk – Preferred stocks in which the Fund may invest are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

Liquidity Risk – Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Prepayment Risk – The risk that, in a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have the principal paid earlier than expected, requiring the Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Extension Risk – The risk that rising interest rates may extend the duration of a fixed income security, typically reducing the security's value.

Investments in Investment Company Risk – When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. Certain closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange at a premium or a discount to their net asset value. As a result, a closed-end fund's share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Market Risk – The prices of and the income generated by the Fund's securities may decline in response to, among other things, investor sentiment, general economic and market conditions, regional or global instability, and currency and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – The value of the Fund may decline if the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or strategy prove to be incorrect. Because the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser each relies, in part, on a systematic, quantitative screening process in selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund is subject to the additional risk that the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments regarding the investment criteria underlying the screening process may prove to be incorrect.

LIBOR Replacement Risk – The Fund may be exposed to financial instruments that recently transitioned from, or continue to be tied to, the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value. The United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, has ceased publishing all LIBOR settings on a representative basis. In April 2023, however, the FCA announced that some USD LIBOR settings will continue to be published under a synthetic methodology until September 30, 2024 for certain legacy contracts. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities in the repurchase agreement market, has been used increasingly on a voluntary basis in new instruments and transactions. It remains uncertain how such changes would be implemented and the effects such changes would have on the Fund, including any negative effects on the Fund’s liquidity and valuation of the Fund’s investments, issuers of instruments in which the Fund invests and financial markets generally.

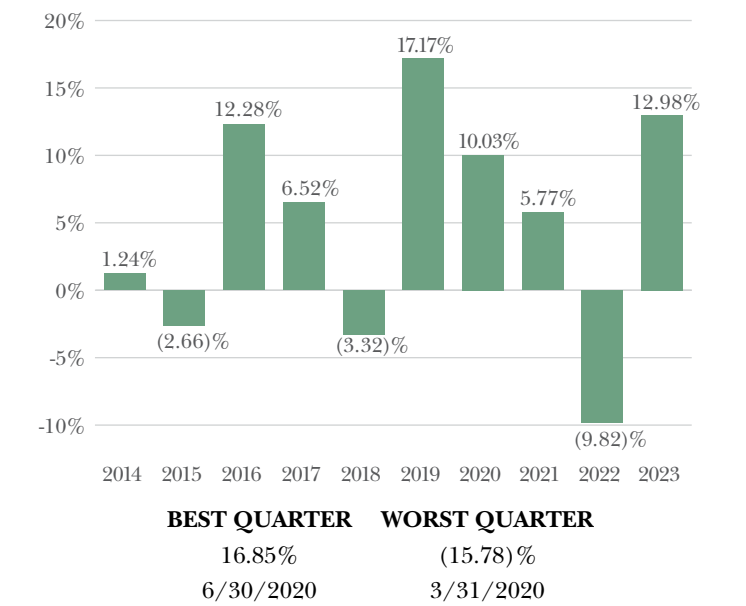
Performance Information

The Fund acquired substantially all of the assets of another investment vehicle (the “Predecessor Fund”) on April 12, 2022 in exchange for I Shares of the Fund, and the Fund commenced operations on such date. Accordingly, the performance shown in the bar chart and performance table below prior to April 12, 2022 is the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was managed by the Adviser using investment policies, objectives, guidelines and restrictions that were in all material respects equivalent to those of the Fund. However, the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, and therefore was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund. If the Predecessor Fund operated as a registered mutual fund, the Predecessor Fund’s performance may have been lower. The Predecessor Fund’s performance has been adjusted to reflect the fees and expenses of the Fund’s I Shares in the bar chart, and the fees and expenses of the Fund’s I Shares and Y Shares in the performance table.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund’s I Shares from year to year, and by showing how average annual total returns of the Fund for 1, 5 and 10 years compare with a broad measure of market performance. Y Shares of the Fund do not have performance history for a full calendar year, and therefore performance information for Y Shares is not presented. Y Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as I Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, and the annual returns would differ only to the extent

that the expenses of Y Shares are higher than the expenses of I Shares and, therefore, returns for Y Shares would be lower than those of the I Shares. Of course, the Fund’s past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s websites at Perpetual.com and BarrowHanley.com or by calling toll-free to 866-778-6397.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of the ICE BofA BB-B US High Yield Index.

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
I Shares			
Fund Returns Before Taxes	12.98%	6.80%	4.70%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	9.33%	5.65%	4.13%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	7.57%	4.79%	3.47%
ICE BofA BB-B US High Yield Index			
(reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.57%	5.23%	4.55%

Investment Advisers

Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Barrow Hanley serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund and is responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio of securities. Each of the investment adviser and the investment sub-adviser is a subsidiary of Perpetual Limited, an Australian Stock Exchange-listed, diversified financial services company.

Portfolio Managers

Nick Losey, CFA, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Chet Paipanandiker, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Michael Trahan, CFA, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 51 of the prospectus.

Barrow Hanley Floating Rate Fund

Investment Objective

The Barrow Hanley Floating Rate Fund (the “Floating Rate Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in I Shares, which are not reflected in the tables or the example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 30 days)	1.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	I Shares	Y Shares
Management Fees	0.45%	0.45%
Other Expenses	0.56%	0.71%
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	0.15%
Other Operating Expenses	0.56%	0.56%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.01%	1.16%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.41)%	(0.41)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.60%	0.75%

¹ Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA (the “Adviser” or “Perpetual-PGIA”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, Shareholder Servicing Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and other non-routine expenses, such as litigation (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.60% of the Fund’s

average daily net assets until February 28, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, the Adviser may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. This agreement will terminate automatically upon the termination of the Fund’s investment advisory agreement and may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2025.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
I Shares	\$61	\$281	\$518	\$1,199
Y Shares	\$77	\$328	\$599	\$1,372

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 35% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in floating rate instruments. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. Floating rate instruments are debt instruments issued by companies or other entities with interest rates that

reset periodically (typically, daily, monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually) in response to changes in the market rate of interest on which the interest rate is based. For purposes of this policy, any security or investment will be considered a floating rate instrument if it has a maturity of six months or less even if it pays a rate of interest rate that does not reset or adjust prior to maturity. Floating rate instruments include bank loans, high yield bonds, collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), structured notes and shares of investment companies that invest principally in floating rate instruments. The Fund may invest in floating rate instruments of any credit quality. The Fund expects that many or all of the Fund’s investments will be rated below investment grade or unrated but of comparable credit quality.

The Fund invests primarily in floating rate bank loans. Certain bank loans may be secured by collateral of the borrower and thus may be senior to most other securities issued by the borrower (e.g., common stock and other debt instruments) in the event of bankruptcy. Other bank loans may be unsecured obligations of the borrower. A bank loan may be acquired through the financial institution acting as agent for the lenders or from the borrower, as an assignment from another lender who holds a direct interest in the bank loan, or as a participation interest in another lender’s portion of the bank loan.

The Fund’s portfolio typically will consist principally of floating rate instruments that Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “Barrow Hanley”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, believes are trading below their intrinsic value, selected through a fundamental research process designed to achieve a balanced goal for yield, principal preservation and capital appreciation. To construct the Fund’s portfolio, Barrow Hanley evaluates the macro environment and industry and sector trends to determine views from one to three years. This process is designed to enable Barrow Hanley to find specific sectors that offer opportunities for both industry and issuer mispricings given Barrow Hanley’s expectations of changing fundamentals. From there, Barrow Hanley uses two primary methods of identifying potential investments. The first involves independent sorting and research of documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as general and financial news, through the use of third-party research databases, news services and screening software. The second method relies on the professional relationships that Barrow Hanley has established with money managers, leveraged buyout and private equity investors, investment bankers, research analysts, consultants, securities traders, brokers, corporate managers, corporate attorneys and accountants including in depth discussions with Barrow Hanley’s equity research professionals. This analysis is designed to lead Barrow Hanley to industries and debt issuers that offer opportunities for what Barrow Hanley believes are mispriced investments.

In this regard, a mispriced investment refers primarily to traditional value metrics utilized by the Sub-Adviser, such as low price/earnings, price/book and high dividend yield relative to the markets in which the Fund may invest. A security also may be mispriced due to a negative theme occurring within an overall industry and/or sector and where the Sub-Adviser believes an investment in the security creates opportunities for outperformance.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Bank Loans Risk – Investments in bank loans (through both assignments and participations) are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in high yield bonds. There may be limited public information available regarding bank loans and bank loans may be difficult to value. If the Fund holds a bank loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial institution to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial institution. It is possible that collateral securing a loan, if any, may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, and that the Fund's rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws. In addition, the secondary market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads, which may cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in a bank loan. Bank loans may have extended settlement periods that exceed seven days and, accordingly, may be considered illiquid. Purchases and sales of loans in the secondary market generally are subject to contractual restrictions that may delay the Fund's ability to make timely redemptions.

Bank loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Floating Rate Securities Risk – The Fund may invest in obligations with interest rates that are reset periodically. Although floating rate securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. Certain floating rate instruments have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate (the "reference rate"). If the reference

rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the obligation, and the Fund may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant amount of time. Floating rate securities are issued by a wide variety of issuers and may be issued for a wide variety of purposes, including as a method of reconstructing cash flows. Issuers of floating rate securities may include, but are not limited to, financial companies, merchandising entities, bank holding companies, and other entities. In addition to the risks associated with the floating nature of interest payments, investors remain exposed to other underlying risks associated with the issuer of the floating rate security, such as credit risk.

Credit Risk – The risk that the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

Interest Rate Risk – As with most funds that invest in fixed income securities, changes in interest rates could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of fixed income securities (especially those with longer maturities and lower credit qualities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Very low or negative interest rates may prevent the Fund from generating positive returns and may increase the risk that if followed by rising interest rates the Fund's performance will be negatively impacted.

Fixed Income Securities Risk – The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk – The prices of the Fund's corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield, or "junk," bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade. High yield bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk – Collateralized loan obligations are investment vehicles typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Collateralized loan obligations are subject to the risks of substantial losses due to actual defaults by borrowers of the loans underlying the collateralized loan obligations, which will be greater during periods of economic or financial stress. Collateralized loan obligations may also lose value due to collateral defaults and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to collateralized loan obligation securities as a class. The Fund may invest in collateralized loan obligations that hold loans of non-creditworthy borrowers or in subordinate tranches of a collateralized loan obligation, which may absorb losses from underlying borrower defaults before senior tranches. Investments in such collateralized loan obligations present a greater risk of loss. In addition, collateralized loan obligations are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

Structured Notes Risk – Structured notes are specially-designed derivative debt instruments in which the terms may be structured by the purchaser and the issuer of the note. The Fund bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund also bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

Liquidity Risk – Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Prepayment Risk – The risk that, in a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have the principal paid earlier than expected, requiring the Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Extension Risk – The risk that rising interest rates may extend the duration of a fixed income security, typically reducing the security's value.

Investments in Investment Company Risk – When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses. Further, while the risks of

owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. Certain closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange at a premium or a discount to their net asset value. As a result, a closed-end fund's share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Market Risk – The prices of and the income generated by the Fund's securities may decline in response to, among other things, investor sentiment, general economic and market conditions, regional or global instability, and currency and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – The value of the Fund may decline if the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or strategy prove to be incorrect. Because the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser each relies, in part, on a systematic, quantitative screening process in selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund is subject to the additional risk that the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments regarding the investment criteria underlying the screening process may prove to be incorrect.

LIBOR Replacement Risk – The Fund may be exposed to financial instruments that recently transitioned from, or continue to be tied to, the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), which regulates

LIBOR, has ceased publishing all LIBOR settings on a representative basis. In April 2023, however, the FCA announced that some USD LIBOR settings will continue to be published under a synthetic methodology until September 30, 2024 for certain legacy contracts. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities in the repurchase agreement market, has been used increasingly on a voluntary basis in new instruments and transactions. It remains uncertain how such changes would be implemented and the effects such changes would have on the Fund, including any negative effects on the Fund’s liquidity and valuation of the Fund’s investments, issuers of instruments in which the Fund invests and financial markets generally.

Performance Information

The Fund acquired substantially all of the assets of another investment vehicle (the “Predecessor Fund”) on April 12, 2022 in exchange for I Shares of the Fund, and the Fund commenced operations on such date. Accordingly, the performance shown in the bar chart and performance table below prior to April 12, 2022 is the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was managed by the Adviser using investment policies, objectives, guidelines and restrictions that were in all material respects equivalent to those of the Fund. However, the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, and therefore was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund. If the Predecessor Fund operated as a registered mutual fund, the Predecessor Fund’s performance may have been lower. The Predecessor Fund’s performance has been adjusted to reflect the fees and expenses of the Fund’s I Shares in the bar chart, and the fees and expenses of the Fund’s I Shares and Y Shares in the performance table.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund’s I Shares from year to year, and by showing how average annual total returns of the Fund for 1 year, 5 years and since inception compare with a broad measure of market performance. Y Shares of the Fund do not have performance history for a full calendar year, and therefore performance information for Y Shares is not presented. Y Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as I Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Y Shares are higher than the expenses of I Shares and, therefore, returns for Y Shares would be lower than those of the I Shares. Of course, the Fund’s past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s websites at Perpetual.com and BarrowHanley.com or by calling toll-free to 866-778-6397.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of the Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index.

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (06/01/2018)
I Shares			
Fund Returns Before Taxes	14.45%	5.82%	5.17%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	10.06%	4.58%	4.04%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.42%	3.98%	3.52%
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index			
(reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	13.04%	5.56%	4.75%

Investment Advisers

Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Barrow Hanley serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund and is responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio of securities. Each of the investment adviser and the investment sub-adviser is a subsidiary of Perpetual Limited, an Australian Stock Exchange-listed, diversified financial services company.

Portfolio Managers

Nick Losey, CFA, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Chet Paipanandiker, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Michael Trahan, CFA, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 51 of the prospectus.

Barrow Hanley US Value Opportunities Fund

Investment Objective

The Barrow Hanley US Value Opportunities Fund (the “US Value Opportunities Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to achieve risk-adjusted equity returns in excess of the Fund’s benchmark over multiple year time periods.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in I Shares, which are not reflected in the tables or the example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 30 days)	1.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	I Shares	Y Shares
Management Fees	0.55%	0.55%
Other Expenses	0.40%	0.55%
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	0.15%
Other Operating Expenses	0.40%	0.40%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.95%	1.10%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.24)%	(0.24)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.71%	0.86%

¹ Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA (the “Adviser” or “Perpetual-PGIA”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, Shareholder Servicing Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and other non-routine expenses, such as litigation (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.71% of the Fund’s

average daily net assets until February 28, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, the Adviser may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. This agreement will terminate automatically upon the termination of the Fund’s investment advisory agreement and may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2025.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
I Shares	\$73	\$279	\$502	\$1,144
Y Shares	\$88	\$326	\$583	\$1,319

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 30% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities issued by U.S. companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in a portfolio of equity securities issued by large, middle, and small capitalization

U.S. companies and may also invest in convertible securities, preferred stock, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). The companies whose shares are represented by the ADRs in which the Fund invests typically will have significant economic exposure to the U.S. economy, industries or marketplaces.

The Fund will pursue a strict value-oriented strategy by constructing portfolios of individual stocks, selected on a bottom-up basis, typically reflecting all three of the following value characteristics: price/earnings and price/book ratios below those of the S&P 500 Index and a dividend yield above that of the S&P 500 Index. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund follows a strategy based on an underlying philosophy that securities markets are inefficient and that these inefficiencies can be favorably exploited through adherence to a value-oriented investment process dedicated to individual stock selection on a bottom-up basis. The Fund does not attempt to time the market or rotate in and out of broad market sectors, as, Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “Barrow Hanley”) believes it is difficult, if not impossible, to add incremental value on a consistent basis by market timing.

The Fund will generally stay fully invested with what Barrow Hanley believes is a defensive, conservative orientation based on Barrow Hanley’s belief that above-average returns can be achieved while taking below average risks. Barrow Hanley implements this strategy by constructing portfolios of individual stocks that reflect all three value characteristics described above. Through a research-intensive process, Barrow Hanley’s investment team seeks to identify large, medium, and small capitalization companies that are undervalued and temporarily out of favor for reasons that can be identified and understood. Barrow Hanley seeks companies with profitability and earnings growth greater than that of the S&P 500 Index.

The strategy of emphasizing low price/book ratios as well as high dividend yields is intended to help achieve capital preservation in down markets. In periods of economic recovery and rising equity markets, this investment strategy seeks to achieve profitability and earnings growth rewarded by the expansion of price/earnings ratios and the generation of excess returns.

Barrow Hanley’s fundamental value analysis is a discipline that seeks to identify companies that not only possess the three characteristics of value discussed above, but also those companies whose businesses can exhibit high or improving profitability which translates into earnings growth above that of the S&P 500 Index. The qualitative aspects of Barrow Hanley’s investment analysis are designed to produce judgments regarding the prospects for a company’s business. Barrow Hanley believes that the value of the underlying

business, identified through its quantitative analysis, can be “unlocked” as the company’s fundamentals improve and investor confidence is restored.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** The principal risk factors affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices may fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity market has moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s 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. Common stock is generally subordinate to preferred stock and debt securities with respect to the payment of dividends and upon the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuing company.

Large Capitalization Risk – The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk – The risk that small and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small and medium capitalization stocks may be traded OTC. OTC stocks may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than exchange listed stocks and may have more price volatility than that of exchange-listed stocks.

Convertible Securities Risk – The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

Preferred Stock Risk – Preferred stocks in which the Fund may invest are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk – REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, interest rates or competition; overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Depository Receipts Risk – Investments in ADRs may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If an ADR is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the ADR and the underlying security. Holders of ADRs may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of ADRs may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through ADRs, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and foreign companies are generally not subject to the same level of regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers and foreign markets and securities may be less liquid. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund

to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Foreign Currency Risk – Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, in which case the dollar value of the Fund's investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, would be adversely affected.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Value Style Risk – The Adviser's and the Sub-Adviser's value investment style may increase the risks of investing in the Fund. If the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's assessment of market conditions, or a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations is inaccurate, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Market Risk – The prices of and the income generated by the Fund's securities may decline in response to, among other things, investor sentiment, general economic and market conditions, regional or global instability, and currency and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole.

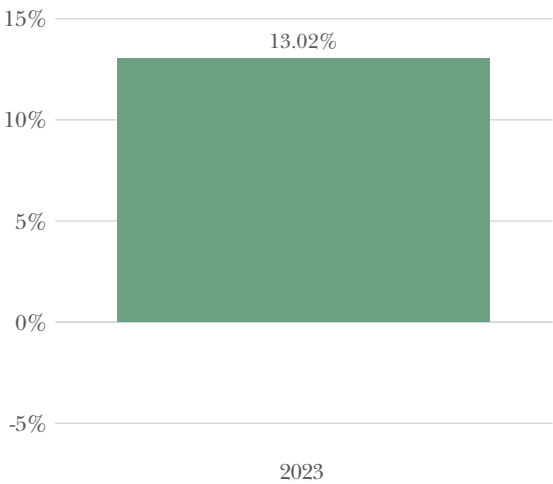
Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – The value of the Fund may decline if the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or strategy prove to be incorrect. Because the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser each relies, in part, on a systematic, quantitative screening process in selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund is subject to the additional risk

that the Adviser’s or the Sub-Adviser’s judgments regarding the investment criteria underlying the screening process may prove to be incorrect.

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks of an investment in the Fund by showing the performance of the Fund’s I Shares for the 2023 calendar year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Y Shares of the Fund do not have performance history for a full calendar year, and therefore performance information for Y Shares is not presented. Y Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as I Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Y Shares are higher than the expenses of I Shares and, therefore, returns for Y Shares would be lower than those of the I Shares. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future and does not guarantee future results.

Current performance information is available on the Fund’s websites at Perpetual.com and BarrowHanley.com or by calling toll-free to 866-778-6397.



BEST QUARTER	WORST QUARTER
10.37%	(1.20)%
12/31/2023	9/30/2023

The Performance information shown above is based on a calendar year.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index.

	1 Year	Since Inception (04/12/2022)
I Shares		
Fund Returns Before Taxes	13.02%	5.75%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	12.67%	5.36%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	7.96%	4.39%
Russell 1000 Value Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	11.46%	2.38%

Investment Advisers

Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Barrow Hanley serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund and is responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio of securities. Each of the investment adviser and the investment sub-adviser is a subsidiary of Perpetual Limited, an Australian Stock Exchange-listed, diversified financial services company.

Portfolio Managers

Mark Giambrone, Executive Managing Director, Head of U.S. Equities, and Portfolio Manager at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Michael Nayfa, CFA, Managing Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Terry Pelzel, CFA, Managing Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley has managed the Fund since its inception in 2022.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 51 of the prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES, TAXES AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may generally purchase or redeem shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business.

To purchase I Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$100,000.

To purchase Y Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$2,500.

Y Shares of each Fund are currently not available for purchase.

Subsequent investments must be made in amounts of at least \$50. The Funds may accept investments of smaller amounts in their sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares by contacting the Funds directly by mail at: Perpetual Funds, PO Box 588, Portland, ME 04112 (Express Mail Address: Perpetual Funds c/o Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor, Portland, ME 04101) or telephone at 866-778-6397.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other financial intermediary, contact that broker or financial intermediary to redeem your shares. Your broker or financial intermediary may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Funds.

Tax Information

Each Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The investment objective of the Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund is to seek long term capital appreciation and consistent income.

The investment objective of the Total Return Bond Fund is to provide maximum long-term total return.

The investment objective of the Credit Opportunities Fund is to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital.

The investment objective of the Floating Rate Fund is to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital.

The investment objective of the US Value Opportunities Fund is to achieve risk-adjusted equity returns in excess of the Fund's benchmark over multiple year time periods.

Each Fund has a policy to invest, under normal circumstances, 80% of its net assets in the investments suggested by its name. This policy may be changed upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The investment objective of each Fund is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

The investments and strategies described in this prospectus are those that each Fund uses under normal conditions. During current or anticipated unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, each Fund may, but is not obligated to, invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments and other cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with its investment objective. If a Fund invests in this manner, it may cause such Fund to forgo greater investment returns for the safety of principal and the Fund may therefore not achieve its investment objective.

This prospectus describes each Fund's principal investment strategies. In addition to the securities and other investments and strategies described in this prospectus, each Fund also may invest to a lesser extent in other securities, use other strategies and engage in other investment practices that are not part of its principal investment strategies. These investments and strategies, as well as those described in this prospectus, are described in detail in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") (for information on how to obtain a copy of the SAI see the back cover of this prospectus). To the extent a Fund invests in derivative instruments that provide economic exposure to, and/or shares of other investment companies

that invest principally in, investments suggested by the Fund's name, but the Fund does not do so as a principal investment strategy, such derivative instruments and/or shares of other investment companies will be included as instruments that satisfy the 80% investment policy disclosed in the Fund's "Principal Investment Strategies" summary section, if any. Of course, there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment goals.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

Investing in each Fund involves risk and there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its goals. The Adviser's and the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good of a job the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser does, you could lose money on your investment in a Fund, just as you could with similar investments.

The value of your investment in a Fund is based on the value of the securities the Fund holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect particular companies and other issuers. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or lesser depending on the types of securities a Fund owns and the markets in which they trade. The effect on a Fund of a change in the value of a single security will depend on how widely the Fund diversifies its holdings.

Active Management Risk (All Funds) – Each Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by a Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Bank Loans Risk (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – A Fund may purchase assignments of portions of bank loans from third parties or by investing in participations in bank loans. With respect to loans purchased by assignment, a Fund generally has a contractual relationship with the borrower and, therefore, direct rights against the borrower in the event of a default. With respect to participations, a Fund typically has a contractual right with the lender, generally a bank selling the participation, and, therefore, assumes the credit risk of the lender in addition to the credit risk of the borrower. In the event of an insolvency of the lender selling the participation, a Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender but may not have a senior claim to the lender's loan to the borrower. Certain bank loans, including certain participations in bank loans, may be illiquid and a Fund may not be able to sell such loans

quickly for a fair price. While a liquid secondary market for bank loans has increased over the years, particularly with respect to loans held directly, the secondary market for such instruments is not as liquid as for other types of investments. Loans continue to trade in an unregulated inter-dealer or inter-bank secondary market. Purchases and sales of bank loans are generally subject to the contractual restrictions that must be satisfied before a loan can be bought or sold. These restrictions may impede a Fund's ability to buy or sell bank loans, may negatively impact the transaction price, may result in delayed settlement of bank loan transactions, and/or may delay the Fund's ability to make timely redemptions of Fund shares. In addition, the lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such investments and on the Fund's ability to dispose of such investments quickly, particularly in response to a specific economic event or the sudden deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Additionally, in the event of an insolvency, a court could subordinate a bank loan to presently existing or future indebtedness of the borrower to take other action detrimental to the lenders.

Bank loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Funds, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities law.

Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLOs) Risk (Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – CLO securities are non-recourse obligations of their issuer payable solely from the related underlying collateral or its proceeds. Therefore, as a holder of CLOs, a Fund must rely only on distributions on the underlying collateral or related proceeds for payment. If distributions on the underlying collateral are insufficient to make payments on the CLO securities, no other assets will be available for payment of the deficiency. As a result, the amount and timing of interest and principal payments in respect of CLO securities will depend on the performance and characteristics of the related underlying collateral.

Legislation, such as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, together with uncertainty about the nature and timing of regulations that will be promulgated to implement such legislation, may continue to create uncertainty in the credit and other financial markets. Given that all applicable final implementing rules and regulations have not yet been published or are not yet in effect, the potential impact of these actions on CLOs that may be owned by the Funds is unknown. If existing transactions are not exempted from the new rules or regulations, compliance with those rules and regulations could impose significant costs on the issuers of CLOs and ultimately adversely impact the holders (including the Funds) of those types of securities.

Commercial Paper Risk (Total Return Bond Fund) – Commercial paper is a short-term obligation with a maturity generally ranging from one to 270 days and is issued by U.S. or foreign companies or other entities in order to finance their current operations. Such investments are unsecured and usually discounted from their value at maturity. The value of commercial paper may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of the issuing entities and will tend to fall when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall. Asset-backed commercial paper may be issued by structured investment vehicles or other conduits that are organized to issue the commercial paper and to purchase trade receivables or other financial assets. The repayment of asset-backed commercial paper depends primarily on the cash collections received from such an issuer's underlying asset portfolio and the issuer's ability to issue new asset-backed commercial paper.

Convertible Securities and Preferred Stocks Risk (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and US Value Opportunities Fund) – Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock or other securities that may be converted into or exercised for a prescribed amount of common stock at a specified time and price. Convertible securities provide an opportunity for equity participation, with the potential for a higher dividend or interest yield and lower price volatility compared to common stock. Convertible securities typically pay a lower interest rate than nonconvertible bonds of the same quality and maturity because of the conversion feature. The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value typically declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline, and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

Preferred stocks are nonvoting equity securities that pay a stated fixed or variable rate dividend. Due to their fixed income features, preferred stocks provide higher income potential than issuers' common stocks, but are typically more sensitive to interest rate changes than an underlying common stock. Preferred stocks are also subject to equity market risk, which is described below. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a corporation's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a corporation's debt securities. Preferred stock may also be subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that, in a declining interest rate environment, securities with stated interest rates may have the principal paid earlier than expected, requiring a Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – The Funds may invest in corporate fixed income securities. Corporate fixed income securities are fixed income securities issued by public and private businesses. Corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Corporate fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or, ultimately, to repay principal upon maturity. Interruptions or delays of these payments could adversely affect the market value of the security. In addition, due to lack of uniformly available information about issuers or differences in the issuers' sensitivity to changing economic conditions, it may be difficult to measure the credit risk of corporate securities.

Credit Risk (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – Credit risk is the risk that a decline in the credit quality of an investment could cause a Fund to lose money. A Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio security or a counterparty to a derivative contract fails to make timely payment or otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) (described elsewhere in this section) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities. Discontinuation of these payments could substantially adversely affect the market value of the security.

Custody Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund) – Custody risk refers to the risks inherent in the process of clearing and settling trades and to the holding of securities, cash and other assets by local banks, agents and depositories. Low trading volumes and volatile prices in less developed markets make trades harder to complete and settle, and governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that may not be subject to independent evaluation. Local agents are held only to the standards of care of their local markets, and thus may be subject to limited or no government oversight. Communications between the U.S. and emerging market countries may be unreliable, increasing the risk of delayed settlements or losses of security certificates. In general, the less developed a country's securities market is, the greater the likelihood of custody problems. Practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because of the use of brokers and counterparties that are often less well capitalized, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. The possibility of fraud, negligence or undue influence being exerted by the issuer or refusal to recognize ownership exists in some emerging markets, and, along with other factors,

could result in ownership registration being lost. In addition, the laws of certain countries may put limits on the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank or depository or issuer of a security or an agent of any of the foregoing goes bankrupt. The Fund would absorb any loss resulting from such custody problems and may have no successful claim for compensation.

Depository Receipts Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund and US Value Opportunities Fund) – ADRs are typically trust receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence an indirect interest in underlying securities issued by a foreign entity. Global depository receipts (“GDRs”), European depository receipts (“EDRs”), and other types of Depository Receipts are typically issued by non-U.S. banks or financial institutions to evidence an interest in underlying securities issued by either a U.S. or a non-U.S. entity. Investments in non-U.S. issuers through ADRs generally involve risks applicable to other types of investments in non-U.S. issuers. Investments in ADRs may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If an ADR is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, a Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the ADR and the underlying security. The values of ADRs may decline for a number of reasons relating to the issuers or sponsors of the ADRs, including, but not limited to, insolvency of the issuer or sponsor. Holders of ADRs may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of ADRs may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based. In addition, there is risk involved in investing in unsponsored ADRs, as there may be less information available about the underlying issuer than there is about an issuer of sponsored ADRs and the prices of unsponsored ADRs may be more volatile than those of sponsored ADRs.

Equity Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund and US Value Opportunities Fund) – Equity securities include common stocks and shares of ADRs. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a Fund invests will cause the Fund's net asset value (“NAV”) to fluctuate. An investment in a portfolio of equity securities may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these share price fluctuations.

ESG Strategy Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund) – The evaluation of ESG factors is often subjective and the Sub-Adviser may not identify or evaluate every relevant ESG factor with respect to every investment. As a result, the ESG evaluation performed by the

Sub-Adviser may differ from the evaluations made by other investment advisers and may not reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. In addition, the evaluation of ESG factors and implementation of ESG-related investment restrictions (i.e., screens) rely on the availability of timely, complete and accurate ESG data being reported by issuers and/or third-party research providers, and ESG-related data is often based on estimates or assumptions. The Sub-Advisor's ability to evaluate and assess ESG factors and the successful implementation of ESG-related investment restrictions is limited or compromised to the extent relevant data is unavailable or inaccurate. The integration of ESG considerations may also cause the Fund to perform differently compared to accounts that do not integrate ESG considerations. For example, ESG considerations may result in the Fund foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so. Further, an increased focus on ESG or sustainability investing in recent years may have led to increased valuations of certain issuers with higher ESG profiles. A reversal of that trend could result in losses with respect to investments in such issuers.

Floating Rate Securities Risk (Floating Rate Fund) – The Fund may invest in obligations with interest rates that are reset periodically. Although floating rate securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. Certain floating rate instruments have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate (the “reference rate”). If the reference rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the obligation, and the Fund may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant amount of time. Floating rate securities are issued by a wide variety of issuers and may be issued for a wide variety of purposes, including as a method of reconstructing cash flows. Issuers of floating rate securities may include, but are not limited to, financial companies, merchandising entities, bank holding companies, and other entities. In addition to the risks associated with the floating nature of interest payments, investors remain exposed to other underlying risks associated with the issuer of the floating rate security, such as credit risk.

Foreign Currency Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund and US Value Opportunities Fund) – Fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies, or between various foreign currencies, may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Adverse changes in exchange rates may erode or reverse any gains produced by foreign-currency denominated investments and may widen any losses. Currency

exchange rates can be volatile and can be affected by, among other factors, the actions or inactions by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls, speculation, or general economic or political developments in the U.S. or a foreign country.

Foreign Securities/Emerging Markets Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund and US Value Opportunities Fund) – Investments in securities of foreign companies (including direct investments as well as investments through ADRs) can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies. Diplomatic, political, or economic developments, including nationalization or appropriation, could affect investments in foreign companies. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets. In addition, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Financial statements of foreign issuers are governed by different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards than the financial statements of U.S. issuers and may be less transparent and uniform than in the United States. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers. Transaction costs are generally higher than those in the United States and expenses for custodial arrangements of foreign securities may be somewhat greater than typical expenses for custodial arrangements of similar U.S. securities. Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Additionally, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may result in the Fund having to sell such prohibited securities at inopportune times. Such prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such U.S. Government designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, which may cause the Fund to incur losses. These risks may be heightened with respect to emerging market countries since political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions are more likely to occur in these countries.

Geographic Focus Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund) – To the extent that it focuses its investments in a particular country or geographic region, the Fund may be more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within that country or geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Extension Risk (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – Investments in fixed income securities are subject to extension risk. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed income securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, a Fund may exhibit additional volatility.

Fixed Income Securities Risk (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – The market values of fixed income investments change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of rising interest rates, the values of outstanding fixed income securities generally decrease. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market value fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. During periods of falling interest rates, certain debt obligations with high interest rates may be prepaid (or “called”) by the issuer prior to maturity, and during periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations with low interest rates may be extended beyond maturity. A rise in interest rates may also increase volatility and reduce liquidity in the fixed income markets, and result in a decline in the value of the fixed income investments held by the Funds. Reductions in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could further decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets.

In addition to these risks, fixed income securities may be subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer will be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of either principal or interest.

High Yield Bond Risk (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – High yield, or “junk,” bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less creditworthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds are considered to carry a greater degree of risk and are considered to be less likely to make payments of interest and principal. In particular, lower-quality high yield bonds (rated CCC, CC, C, or unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality) are subject to a greater degree of credit risk than higher-quality high yield bonds and may be near default. High yield bonds rated D are in default. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the issuers of these securities generally influence their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk (Total Return Bond Fund) – The value of inflation protected securities, generally will fluctuate in response to changes in “real” interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (or stated)

interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. The value of an inflation protected security generally decreases when real interest rates rise and generally increases when real interest rates fall. In addition, the principal value of an inflation protected security is periodically adjusted up or down along with the rate of inflation. If the measure of inflation falls, the principal value of the inflation protected security will be adjusted downwards, and consequently, the interest payable on the security will be reduced.

Interest Rate Risk Interest (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – Interest rate risk is the risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which a Fund invests. Generally, the value of a Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by a Fund. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, whereas others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources.

Investment Focus Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund) – Because the Fund focuses its investments in a small number of issuers, and may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors or industries, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those issuers, sectors or industries. As a result, the Fund's share price may at times fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of issuers, sectors or industries.

Investments in Investment Company Risk (Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – The Funds may purchase shares of investment companies. When a Fund invests in an investment company, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations. Such expenses may make owning shares of an investment company more costly than owning the underlying securities directly. In part because of these additional expenses, the performance of an investment company may differ from the performance a Fund would achieve if it invested directly in the underlying investments of the investment company. In addition, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, a Fund may be subject to additional

or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments.

Large Capitalization Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund and US Value Opportunities Fund) – If valuations of large capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small or medium capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small and medium-sized companies. Additionally, larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

LIBOR Replacement Risk (Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – The Funds may be exposed to financial instruments that recently transitioned from, or continue to be tied to, the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value. The United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, has ceased publishing all LIBOR settings on a representative basis. In April 2023, however, the FCA announced that some USD LIBOR settings will continue to be published under a synthetic methodology until September 30, 2024 for certain legacy contracts. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities in the repurchase agreement market, has been used increasingly on a voluntary basis in new instruments and transactions. While some existing LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology, there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate LIBOR. Parties to contracts, securities, or other instruments using LIBOR may disagree on transition rates or the application of transition regulation, potentially resulting in uncertainty of performance and the possibility of litigation. The utilization of an alternative reference rate, or the transition process to an alternative reference rate, may adversely affect the Funds’ performance. It remains uncertain how such changes would be implemented and the effects such changes would have on a Fund, including any negative effects on the Fund’s liquidity and valuation of the Fund’s investments, issuers of instruments in which the Fund invests and financial markets generally.

Liquidity Risk (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The market for certain investments may become illiquid due to specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular

issuer or under adverse market or economic conditions independent of the issuer. A Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Further, transactions in illiquid securities may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk (All Funds) – There is potential for shortfall in any investment process due to a variety of factors including, but not limited to, data and system imperfections, analyst judgment, and the complex nature of designing and implementing portfolio construction systems and other quantitative models. Such shortfalls in systematic or quantitative processes in particular pose broader risk because they may be more pervasive in nature. Furthermore, the Adviser's or the Sub-Adviser's systems may not necessarily perform in a manner in which they have historically performed or were intended to perform.

Market Risk (All Funds) – The risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. A Fund's NAV per share will fluctuate with the market prices of its portfolio securities. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole. Markets for securities in which a Fund invests may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Similarly, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to COVID-19 and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk (Total Return Bond Fund and Credit Opportunities Fund) – Mortgage-backed securities are fixed income securities representing an interest in a pool of underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are sensitive to changes in interest rates, but may respond to these changes differently from other fixed income

securities due to the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. As a result, it may not be possible to determine in advance the actual maturity date or average life of a mortgage-backed security. Rising interest rates tend to discourage re-financings, with the result that the average life and volatility of the security will increase, exacerbating its decrease in market price. When interest rates fall, however, mortgage-backed securities may not gain as much in market value because of the expectation of additional mortgage prepayments, which must be reinvested at lower interest rates.

Asset-backed securities are securities backed by non-mortgage assets such as company receivables, truck and auto loans, leases and credit card receivables. Asset-backed securities may be issued as pass-through certificates, which represent undivided fractional ownership interests in the underlying pools of assets. Therefore, repayment depends largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities. Asset-backed securities entail prepayment risk, which may vary depending on the type of asset, but is generally less than the prepayment risk associated with mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities present credit risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral that is comparable in quality to mortgage assets. If the issuer of an asset-backed security defaults on its payment obligations, there is the possibility that, in some cases, a Fund will be unable to possess and sell the underlying collateral and that the Fund's recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on the security. In the event of a default, a Fund may suffer a loss if it cannot sell collateral quickly and receive the amount it is owed.

Municipal Bonds Risk (Total Return Bond Fund) – Municipal bonds are fixed income securities issued by state or local governments or their agencies to finance capital expenditures and operations. The obligation to pay principal and interest on municipal bonds may be a general obligation of the state or local government or may be supported only by an agency or a particular source of revenues. Therefore, municipal bonds vary in credit quality. Municipal bonds, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal bonds, to pay interest and principal on municipal bonds. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to meet their obligations. Also, there may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of issuers of municipal bonds to repay principal and to make interest payments. Any changes in the

financial condition of municipal issuers may also adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities.

Prepayment Risk (Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund) – Fund investments in fixed income securities are subject to prepayment risk. In a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have their principal paid earlier than expected. This may result in a Fund having to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates, which can reduce the returns of the Fund.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk (US Value Opportunities Fund) – REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, a U.S. REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Risk of Investing in China (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund) – The economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. Under China's political and economic system, the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership. Since 1978, the Chinese government has been, and is expected to continue, reforming its economic policies, which has resulted in less direct central and local government control over the business and production activities of Chinese enterprises and companies. Notwithstanding the economic reforms instituted by the Chinese government and the Chinese Communist Party, actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China, which could affect the public and private sector companies in which a Fund invests. In the past,

the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion. It may do so in the future as well. Such actions and a variety of other centrally planned or determined activities by the Chinese government could have a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China, the economic prospects for, and the market prices and liquidity of, the securities of Chinese companies and the payments of dividends and interest by Chinese companies. In addition, expropriation, including nationalization, confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability or other developments could adversely affect and significantly diminish the values of the Chinese companies in which a Fund invests. The Fund may invest in shares of Chinese companies traded on stock markets in China or Hong Kong. These stock markets have recently experienced high levels of volatility, which may continue in the future. The Hong Kong stock market may behave differently from the China stock markets and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the Hong Kong stock market and the China stock markets.

In addition, periodically there may be restrictions on investments in Chinese companies. For example, on November 12, 2020, the President of the United States signed an Executive Order (the “November 2020 Executive Order”) prohibiting U.S. persons from purchasing or investing in publicly-traded securities of companies identified by the U.S. Government as “Communist Chinese military companies” or in instruments that are derivative of, or are designed to provide investment exposure to, those companies. In addition, on August 9, 2023, the President of the United States signed an executive order (the “August 2023 Executive Order” and, together with the November 2020 Executive Order, the “Executive Orders”) directing the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury”) to promulgate regulations requiring notification of, or restricting, investments in China in certain categories of national security technologies. Concurrent with the August 2023 Executive Order, the Treasury issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which contemplates the possibility that the regulations adopted would not apply to investments made by collectively offered funds such as the Funds. These regulations have not yet been proposed or adopted by the Treasury and their scope and impact therefore are unclear, but if they were adopted in a way that applies to a Fund, the regulations could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to make certain outbound investments. The universe of securities affected by these and other restrictions can change from time to time. As a result of an increase in the number of investors looking to sell

such securities, or because of an inability to participate in an investment that the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser otherwise believes is attractive, a Fund may incur losses. Certain securities that are or become designated as prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, potentially causing losses to a Fund. In addition, the market for securities of other Chinese-based issuers may also be negatively impacted, resulting in reduced liquidity and price declines.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund and US Value Opportunities Fund) – Investing in equity securities of small and medium capitalization companies often involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in larger capitalization companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of smaller size companies, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and the frequent lack of depth of management. Stock prices of smaller companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements. The securities of smaller companies are often traded OTC and, even if listed on a national securities exchange, may not be traded in volumes typical for that exchange. Consequently, the securities of smaller companies may be less liquid, may have limited market stability and may be subject to more severe, abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. Further, smaller companies may have less publicly available information and, when available, it may be inaccurate or incomplete.

Stock Connect Investing Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund) – Trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect a Fund's investments and returns. For example, trading through Stock Connect is subject to daily quotas that limit the maximum daily net purchases on any particular day, which may restrict or preclude the Fund's ability to invest in China A Shares through Stock Connect. In addition, investments made through Stock Connect are subject to trading, clearance and settlement procedures that are relatively untested, which could pose risks to a Fund. Moreover, China A Shares purchased through Stock Connect generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable rules. A primary feature of Stock Connect is the application of the home market's laws and rules applicable to investors in China A Shares. Therefore, a Fund's investments in China A Shares purchased through Stock Connect are generally subject to Chinese securities regulations and listing rules, among other restrictions. While overseas investors currently are exempt from paying capital gains or value added taxes on income and gains from investments in

China A Shares purchased through Stock Connect, these tax rules could be changed, which could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund. Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the China and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when a Fund may be subject to the risk of price fluctuations of China A Shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading. Stock Connect is a relatively new program. Further developments are likely and there can be no assurance as to the program's continued existence or whether future developments regarding the program may restrict or adversely affect a Fund's investments or returns. In addition, the application and interpretation of the laws and regulations of Hong Kong and China, and the rules, policies or guidelines published or applied by relevant regulators and exchanges in respect of Stock Connect are uncertain, and they may have a detrimental effect on the Fund's investments and returns.

Fund purchases of China A Shares through Stock Connect involve ownership rights that are exercised differently than those involved in U.S. securities markets. When the Fund buys a Shanghai Stock Exchange-listed or Shenzhen Stock Exchange-listed stock through Stock Connect, the Fund is purchasing a security registered under the name of the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC") that acts as a nominee holder for the beneficial owner of the Shanghai Stock Exchange-listed or Shenzhen Stock Exchange-listed stock. The Fund as the beneficial owner of the Shanghai Stock Exchange-listed or Shenzhen Stock Exchange-listed stock can exercise its rights through its nominee HKSCC. However, due to the indirect nature of holding its ownership interest through a nominee holder, the Fund might encounter difficulty in exercising or timely exercising its rights as the beneficial owner when trading through HKSCC under Stock Connect, and such difficulty may expose the Fund to risk of loss.

Structured Notes Risk (Credit Opportunities Fund and Floating Rate Fund)

– Structured notes are debt obligations issued by industrial corporations, financial institutions or governmental or international agencies that obligate the issuer to pay amounts of principal or interest that are determined by reference to changes in some external factor or factors, or may vary from the stated rate because of changes in these factors. Investment in structured notes involves certain risks, including the risk that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to satisfy its obligations to pay principal or interest, which is separate from the risk that the note's reference instruments may move in a manner that is disadvantageous to the holder of the note. Structured notes, which are often illiquid, are also subject to additional risk such as market risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The terms of certain structured notes may provide that a decline in the reference instrument may result

in the interest rate or principal amount being reduced to zero. Structured notes may be more volatile than the underlying reference instruments or traditional debt instruments. In addition, structured notes may charge fees and administrative expenses.

A credit-linked note is a type of structured note whose value is linked to an underlying reference asset. Credit-linked notes typically provide periodic payments of interest as well as payment of principal upon maturity, the value of which is tied to the underlying reference asset. Like structured notes generally, investments in credit-linked notes are subject to the risk of loss of the principal investment and/or periodic interest payments expected to be received from an investment in a credit-linked note in the event that one or more of the underlying obligations of a note default or otherwise become non-performing. To the extent the Fund invests in a credit-linked note that represents an interest in a single issuer or limited number of issuers, a credit event with respect to that issuer or limited number of issuers presents a greater risk of loss to the Fund than if the credit-linked note represented an interest in underlying obligations of multiple issuers.

U.S. Government Securities Risk (Total Return Bond Fund) – A Fund’s investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Value Style Risk (Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund and US Value Opportunities Fund) – The Adviser’s and the Sub-Adviser’s value investment style may increase the risks of investing in the Funds. If the Adviser’s or the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of market conditions, or a company’s value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations is inaccurate, a Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, “value stocks” can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time; such stocks may not perform as well as “growth stocks” or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time.

INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which the Funds disclose their portfolio holdings is available in the SAI. Each Fund will post its holdings within 30 days of the end of each month on the internet at Perpetual.com. The portfolio holdings information placed on the Funds’ website generally will remain there until such information is included in a filing with the SEC.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Perpetual US Services, LLC, doing business as PGIA, a Delaware limited liability company organized in 2020, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser’s principal place of business is 155 North Wacker Drive, Suite 4250, Chicago, Illinois 60606. As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$528 million in assets under management.

The Adviser makes investment decisions for each Fund and continuously reviews, supervises and administers each Fund’s investment program. In addition, the Adviser oversees Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “Barrow Hanley”) to ensure the Sub-Adviser’s compliance with the investment policies and guidelines of the Funds and monitors the Sub-Adviser’s adherence to its investment styles. The Board oversees the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser must follow in their management activities. The Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser out of the advisory fees it receives from the Funds.

For its services to the Funds, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the following annual rates based on the average daily net assets of each Fund:

Fund	Advisory Fee Rate
Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund	0.93%
Total Return Bond Fund	0.35%
Credit Opportunities Fund	0.60%
Floating Rate Fund	0.45%
US Value Opportunities Fund	0.55%

For each Fund, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep total annual Fund

operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, shareholder servicing fees, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, other non-routine expenses, such as litigation, and acquired fund fees and expenses in the case of the Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund, Total Return Bond Fund, Floating Rate Fund, and US Value Opportunities Fund (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding certain levels and until the date (the “term end date”) as set forth below (each, a “contractual expense limit”). This agreement will terminate automatically upon the termination of the Funds’ investment advisory agreement and may be terminated: (i) by the Board, for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on the term end date.

Contractual Expense Limits			
Fund	I Shares	Y Shares	Term End Date
Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund	1.05%	1.05%	February 28, 2025
Total Return Bond Fund	0.35%	0.35%	February 28, 2025
Credit Opportunities Fund	0.78%	0.78%	February 28, 2025
Floating Rate Fund	0.60%	0.60%	February 28, 2025
US Value Opportunities Fund	0.71%	0.71%	February 28, 2025

In addition, the Adviser may receive from a Fund the difference between the total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment.

The Adviser further has agreed contractually to waive its investment advisory fee payable by the Credit Opportunities Fund in the amount of the investment advisory fee the Adviser receives from the Floating Rate Fund attributable to the assets of the Credit Opportunities Fund invested in the Floating Rate Fund until February 28, 2025. This agreement will terminate automatically upon the termination of the Fund’s investment advisory agreement and may

be terminated: (i) by the Board for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2025.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2023, the Adviser received advisory fees (after fee reductions and/or reimbursements) as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund, as follows:

Fund	Advisory Fees Paid
Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund	0.25%
Total Return Bond Fund	0%
Credit Opportunities Fund	0.15%
Floating Rate Fund	0.04%
US Value Opportunities Fund	0.31%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' investment advisory agreement will be available in the Funds' Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders dated April 30, 2024, which will cover the period from November 1, 2023 to April 30, 2024.

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC, located at 2200 Ross Avenue, 31st Floor, Dallas, TX 75201, serves as a sub-adviser to the Funds. Barrow Hanley, a Delaware limited liability company, is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and was founded in 1979. Barrow Hanley provides investment advisory services to large institutional clients, mutual funds, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, limited liability companies and other institutions and individuals. Barrow Hanley is an indirect subsidiary of Perpetual Limited, a public company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. As of December 31, 2023, Barrow Hanley had approximately \$49.9 billion in assets under management.

Barrow Hanley is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's investment portfolio in accordance with the investment policies and guidelines of the Fund, subject to the general oversight of the Adviser. For its services, Barrow Hanley receives an annual fee from the Adviser at an annual rate based on 50% of the advisory fee rate for each Fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' investment sub-advisory agreement will be available in the Funds' Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders dated April 30, 2024, which will cover the period from November 1, 2023 to April 30, 2024.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Randolph Wrighton, Jr., CFA, Senior Managing Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund. Mr. Wrighton joined Barrow Hanley in 2005. Prior to Barrow Hanley, he worked as an associate at Deutsche Bank Securities and as an intern analyst for both UTIMCO and New York based Perry Capital Management. He also served as a Captain in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1996-2000. Mr. Wrighton began his investment career at Barrow Hanley as a research analyst covering the Industrials, Energy, and Technology sectors. In 2006, Mr. Wrighton helped to lead the firm's expansion into Non-U.S., Global and Emerging Market investment products. He is a CFA charterholder and holds an MBA from the University of Texas and a BA in Economics from Vanderbilt University.

Sherry Zhang, CFA, Managing Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund. Ms. Zhang joined Barrow Hanley in 2013 from Matthews Asia, where she was responsible for the analysis and recommendation of Asian stocks across numerous economic sectors. Ms. Zhang's investment career includes analyst roles at Q Investments, ARC Communication, and Exxon Mobil Corporation. Her tenure at Q Investments included a two-year residency in China, where she gained firsthand experience overseeing operating companies located in emerging market economies. Ms. Zhang received her BBA in Finance, cum laude, as well as her MBA, from Baylor University and is a CFA charterholder.

David Feygenson, Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund. Mr. Feygenson joined Barrow Hanley in 2017 from VanEck Global, where he was a senior analyst, covering emerging market equities. Prior to joining VanEck, Mr. Feygenson served as a portfolio manager/senior analyst at Mirae Asset Global Investments, one of South Korea's largest asset managers. His career also includes a research position on the emerging markets team at Wellington Management Company. Mr. Feygenson earned a BS in Economics, magna cum laude, from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and an MSc in Finance and Economics from the London School of Economics.

Deborah Petruzzelli, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the Total Return Bond Fund. Ms. Petruzzelli joined Barrow Hanley in 2003. She serves as Barrow Hanley's structured securities portfolio manager for mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and commercial mortgage-backed securities. She is also an analyst for structured securities. During her investment career, Ms. Petruzzelli has

served as managing director/senior portfolio manager for Victory Capital Management, Inc., where she was responsible for the management of ABS, CMBS, and whole-loan sectors for all client portfolios. She also had an active role in that firm's development of a core plus strategy, leveraging the firm's convertible equity management strengths. Prior to joining Victory, Ms. Petruzzelli worked for McDonald & Company Securities, Inc., as senior vice president for ABS syndication and traded ABS, CMO, and MBS. She earned a BSBA in Business Administration from Bowling Green State University.

Scott McDonald, CFA, Senior Managing Director and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager, serves as a portfolio manager of the Total Return Bond Fund. Mr. McDonald joined Barrow Hanley in 1995. He was appointed Co-Head of Fixed Income in 2017. Mr. McDonald serves as the lead portfolio manager for Barrow Hanley's Long Duration strategies, specializing in corporate and government bonds. He is a CFA charterholder and during his investment career, Mr. McDonald previously served as senior vice president and portfolio manager at Life Partners Group, Inc., managing corporate bonds, private placements, and mortgages. While with Life Partners, he was responsible for implementing the investment strategy for their life insurance and annuity assets. Prior to that, he was a credit supervisor and lending officer for Chase Bank of Texas. Mr. McDonald received an MBA from the University of Texas and a BBA from Southern Methodist University.

Justin Martin, CFA, Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the Total Return Bond Fund. Mr. Martin joined Barrow Hanley in 2004 and has served as a credit analyst in fixed income since 2009. Prior to his work as a credit analyst, Mr. Martin's work at the firm included market index research and portfolio analysis. He earned a BBA in Finance from Southern Methodist University. Mr. Martin is a CFA charterholder.

Matt Routh, CFA, Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Barrow Hanley, serves as a portfolio manager of the Total Return Bond Fund. Mr. Routh joined Barrow Hanley in 2013 and has served as a credit analyst since 2016. Prior to his work as a credit analyst, Mr. Routh's work at the firm included portfolio analysis. Mr. Routh began his investment career in 2008 at Callan Associates, where he worked in fixed income research. He is a CFA charterholder. Mr. Routh earned a BA in Economics from the University of Texas and an MA in Economics from the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Nick Losey, CFA, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the Credit Opportunities Fund and the Floating Rate Fund. Mr. Losey joined Barrow Hanley in 2018. He serves as a portfolio manager, focusing on bank loans and high yield bonds. Mr.

Losey was previously a portfolio manager at Whitebox Advisors, LLC and White Oak Global Advisors, LLC, where he focused on bank loans, high yield bonds, structured product CLO tranches, and equities. His investment career also includes serving as a portfolio manager at Highland Capital Management, LP. Mr. Losey earned a BBA from the University of Oklahoma and an MBA from Southern Methodist University, graduating magna cum laude. He is a CFA charterholder.

Chet Paipanandiker, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the Credit Opportunities Fund and the Floating Rate Fund. Mr. Paipanandiker (Pai) joined Barrow Hanley in 2017. He serves as a portfolio manager, focusing on bank loans and high yield bonds. Mr. Pai was previously a portfolio manager at Whitebox Advisors, LLC and White Oak Global Advisors, LLC, where he focused on bank loans, structured product CLO tranches, high yield bonds, and equities. His investment career also includes serving as a portfolio manager and co-head of research at Highland Capital Management, LP. Mr. Pai earned a BBA from the University of Texas in the Business Honors and Engineering-Route-to-Business programs, graduating magna cum laude.

Michael Trahan, CFA, Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the Credit Opportunities Fund and the Floating Rate Fund. Mr. Trahan joined Barrow Hanley in 2018. He serves as a Fixed Income Portfolio Manager/Analyst, focusing on bank loans and high yield bonds. Mr. Trahan was previously a senior analyst at Carlson Capital, LP, where he focused on bank loans, high yield bonds, credit default swaps, and special situation/post reorganization equities. His investment career also includes serving as a senior portfolio analyst at Highland Capital Management, LP, and as an associate at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Trahan earned a BBA and an MPA (Master in Professional Accounting) from the University of Texas. He is a CFA charterholder and is also licensed as a Certified Public Accountant.

Mark Giambrone, Executive Director, Head of U.S. Equities, and Portfolio Manager, serves as a portfolio manager of the US Value Opportunities Fund. Mr. Giambrone joined Barrow Hanley in 1999. Prior to joining Barrow Hanley, Mr. Giambrone served as a portfolio consultant at HOLT Value Associates. During his career, he has also served as a senior auditor/tax specialist for KPMG Peat Marwick and Ernst & Young Kenneth Leventhal. Mr. Giambrone graduated summa cum laude from Indiana University with a BS in Business and received an MBA from the University of Chicago.

Michael Nayfa, CFA, Managing Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the US Value Opportunities Fund. Mr. Nayfa joined Barrow Hanley in 2008. His experience includes work as

an analyst at HBK and institutional equity sales at Natexis Bleichroeder. Mr. Nayfa began his career in institutional sales at Sidoti & Company, LLC. He holds an MBA from the University of Texas, as well as a BBA in Finance from Texas Christian University, and is a CFA charterholder.

Terry Pelzel, CFA, Managing Director, Equity Portfolio Manager and Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the US Value Opportunities Fund. Mr. Pelzel joined Barrow Hanley in 2010. During his investment career, he served as a senior portfolio analyst at Highland Capital Management, LP and as a financial analyst at Houlihan, Lokey, Howard & Zukin, Inc. Mr. Pelzel graduated from Texas A&M University, where he earned his BBA in Finance, magna cum laude. He is also a CFA charterholder.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund shares.

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

This section tells you how to purchase, sell (sometimes called “redeem”) and exchange I Shares and Y Shares of the Funds.

For information regarding the federal income tax consequences of transactions in shares of the Funds, including information about cost basis reporting, see “Taxes.”

How to Choose a Share Class

Each Fund offers two classes of shares to investors, I Shares and Y Shares. Each share class has its own shareholder eligibility criteria, cost structure and other features. The following summarizes the primary features of I Shares and Y Shares. Contact your financial intermediary or a Fund for more information about each Fund’s share classes and how to choose between them.

Y Shares of each Fund are currently not available for purchase.

Class Name	Investment Minimums	Fees and Sales Charges
I Shares	Initial: \$100,000 Subsequent: \$50	Sales Charge – None 12b-1 Fee – None Shareholder Servicing Fee – None
Y Shares	Initial: \$2,500 Subsequent: \$50	Sales Charge – None 12b-1 Fee – None Shareholder Servicing Fee – 0.15%

An investor may be eligible to purchase more than one share class. However, if you purchase shares through a financial intermediary, you may only purchase that class of shares which your financial intermediary sells or services. Your financial intermediary can tell you which classes of shares are available through the intermediary.

Each Fund reserves the right to change the criteria for eligible investors in its sole discretion.

How to Purchase Fund Shares

To purchase shares directly from the Funds through their transfer agent, complete and send in the application. If you need an application or have questions, please call 866-778-6397.

All investments must be made by check, wire or Automated Clearing House ("ACH"). All checks must be made payable in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions. The Funds do not accept purchases made by third-party checks, credit cards, credit card checks, cash, traveler's checks, money orders or cashier's checks.

The Funds reserve the right to reject any specific purchase order, including exchange purchases, for any reason. The Funds are not intended for short-term trading by shareholders in response to short-term market fluctuations. For more information about the Funds' policy on short-term trading, see "Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures."

The Funds do not generally accept investments by non-U.S. persons. Non-U.S. persons may be permitted to invest in the Funds subject to the satisfaction of enhanced due diligence. Please contact the Funds for more information.

By Mail

You can open an account with a Fund by sending a check and your account application to the address below. You can add to an existing account by sending a Fund a check and, if possible, the "Invest by Mail" stub that accompanies your confirmation statement. Be sure your check identifies clearly your name, your account number, the Fund's name and the share class.

Regular Mail Address

Perpetual Funds
PO Box 588
Portland, ME 04112

Express Mail Address

Perpetual Funds
c/o Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor
Portland, ME 04101

Each Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services of purchase orders does not constitute receipt by the Fund's transfer agent. The share price used to fill the purchase order is the next price calculated by a Fund after the Fund's transfer agent receives and accepts the order in good order at its office, not at the P.O. Box provided for regular mail delivery.

By Wire

To open an account by wire, call 866-778-6397 for details. To add to an existing account by wire, wire your money using the wiring instructions set forth below (be sure to include the Fund name, the share class, and your account number). The share price used to fill the purchase order is the next price calculated by the Funds after the Funds' Transfer Agent receives and accepts the wire in good order.

Wiring Instructions

UMB Bank NA
Kansas City, MO
ABA # 101000695
Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC FBO The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund
Account # 9872572734

Ref: Fund name/share class/account number/account name

By Systematic Investment Plan (via ACH)

You may not open an account via ACH. However, once you have established a direct account with a Fund, you can set up an automatic investment plan via ACH by mailing a completed application to the Fund. These purchases can be made monthly in amounts of at least \$100. To cancel or change a plan, contact the Funds by mail at: Perpetual Funds, PO Box 588, Portland, ME 04112 (Express Mail Address: Perpetual Funds, c/o Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor, Portland, ME 04101). Please allow up to 15 days to create the plan and 3 days to cancel or change it.

Purchases In-Kind

Subject to the approval of a Fund, an investor may purchase shares of such Fund with liquid securities and other assets that are eligible for purchase by that Fund (consistent with the Fund's investment policies and restrictions) and that have a value that is readily ascertainable in accordance with the valuation procedures used by the Fund. These transactions will be effected only if the Adviser deems the security to be an appropriate investment for such Fund. Assets purchased by a Fund in such transactions will be valued in accordance with the valuation procedures used by the Fund. Each Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate this practice at any time.

Minimum Purchases

To purchase I Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$100,000.

To purchase Y Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$2,500.

Subsequent investments must be made in amounts of at least \$50. The Funds may accept investments of smaller amounts in their sole discretion.

Fund Codes

Each Fund's reference information, which is listed below, will be helpful to you when you contact a Fund to purchase or exchange shares, check daily NAV, or obtain additional information.

Fund	Share Class	Ticker Symbol	CUSIP	Fund Code
Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund	I Shares	BEOIX	00775Y561	258-505
	Y Shares	BEOYX	00775Y553	258-510
Total Return Bond Fund	I Shares	BTRIX	00775Y546	258-506
	Y Shares	BTRYX	00775Y538	258-511
Credit Opportunities Fund	I Shares	BCONX	00775Y520	258-507
	Y Shares	BCOYX	00775Y512	258-512
Floating Rate Fund	I Shares	BFRNX	00775Y496	258-508
	Y Shares	BFRYX	00775Y488	258-513
US Value Opportunities Fund	I Shares	BVOIX	00775Y470	258-509
	Y Shares	BVOYX	00775Y462	258-514

General Information

You may purchase shares on any day that the NYSE is open for business (a “Business Day”). Shares cannot be purchased by Federal Reserve wire on days that either the NYSE or the Federal Reserve is closed.

A Fund’s price per share will be the NAV per share next determined after the Fund or an authorized institution (defined below) receives and accepts your purchase order in good order. “Good order” means that the Fund was provided with a complete and signed account application, including the investor’s social security number or tax identification number, and other identification required by law or regulation, as well as sufficient purchase proceeds. Purchase orders that are not in good order cannot be accepted and processed even if money to purchase shares has been submitted by wire, check or ACH.

Each Fund calculates its NAV once each Business Day as of the close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). To receive the current Business Day’s NAV, a Fund or an authorized institution must receive and accept your purchase order in good order before the close of normal trading on the NYSE. If your purchase order is not received and accepted in good order before the close of normal trading on the NYSE, you will receive the NAV calculated on the subsequent Business Day on which your order is received and accepted in good order. If the NYSE closes early, as in the case of scheduled half-day trading or unscheduled suspensions of trading, each Fund reserves the right to calculate NAV as of the earlier closing time. A Fund will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions. Shares will only be priced on Business Days. Since securities may trade on days that are not Business Days, the value of a Fund may change on days when you are unable to purchase or redeem shares.

Buying or Selling Shares through a Financial Intermediary

In addition to being able to buy and sell Fund shares directly from the Funds through their transfer agent, you may also buy or sell shares of the Funds through accounts with financial intermediaries, such as brokers and other institutions that are authorized to place trades in Fund shares for their customers. When you purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary (rather than directly from the Funds), you may have to transmit your purchase and sale requests to the financial intermediary at an earlier time for your transaction to become effective that day. This allows the financial intermediary time to process your requests and transmit them to a Fund prior to the time such Fund calculates its NAV that day. Your financial intermediary is responsible for transmitting all purchase and redemption

requests, investment information, documentation and money to a Fund on time. If your financial intermediary fails to do so, it may be responsible for any resulting fees or losses. Unless your financial intermediary is an authorized institution, orders transmitted by the financial intermediary and received by a Fund after the time NAV is calculated for a particular day will receive the following day's NAV.

Certain financial intermediaries, including certain broker-dealers and shareholder organizations, are authorized to act as agent on behalf of the Funds with respect to the receipt of purchase and redemption orders for Fund shares ("authorized institutions"). Authorized institutions are also authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on a Fund's behalf. A Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized institution or, if applicable, an authorized institution's designee, receives the order. Orders will be priced at a Fund's NAV next computed after they are received by an authorized institution or an authorized institution's designee. To determine whether your financial intermediary is an authorized institution or an authorized institution's designee such that it may act as agent on behalf of a Fund with respect to purchase and redemption orders for Fund shares, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

If you deal directly with a financial intermediary, you will have to follow its procedures for transacting with a Fund. Your financial intermediary may charge a fee for your purchase and/or redemption transactions. For more information about how to purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

How the Funds Calculate NAV

The NAV of a class of a Fund's shares is determined by dividing the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments and other assets attributable to the class, less any liabilities attributable to the class, by the total number of shares outstanding of the class.

In calculating NAV, each Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. If market prices are not readily available or they are unreliable, such as in the case of a security value that has been materially affected by events occurring after the relevant market closes, securities are valued at fair value. The Board has designated the Adviser as the Funds' valuation designee to make all fair value determinations with respect to the Funds' portfolio investments, subject to the Board's oversight. The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures to be followed when making fair value determinations, and it has established a Valuation Committee through which the Adviser makes fair value determinations. The Adviser's determination of

a security's fair value price often involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors, and is therefore subject to the unavoidable risk that the value that is assigned to a security may be higher or lower than the security's value would be if a reliable market quotation for the security was readily available.

With respect to non-U.S. securities held by a Fund, the Adviser may take factors influencing specific markets or issuers into consideration in determining the fair value of a non-U.S. security. Foreign securities markets may be open on days when the U.S. markets are closed. In such cases, the value of any foreign securities owned by a Fund may be significantly affected on days when investors cannot buy or sell shares. In addition, due to the difference in times between the close of the foreign markets and the time as of which a Fund prices its shares, the value the Adviser assigns to securities may not be the same as the quoted or published prices of those securities on their primary markets or exchanges. In determining fair value prices, the Adviser may consider the performance of securities on their primary exchanges, foreign currency appreciation/depreciation, securities market movements in the United States, or other relevant information related to the securities.

There may be limited circumstances in which the Adviser would price securities at fair value for stocks of U.S. companies that are traded on U.S. exchanges – for example, if the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded closed early or if trading in a particular security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to the time the Fund calculated its NAV.

When valuing fixed income securities with remaining maturities of more than 60 days, a Fund will use the value of the security provided by pricing services. The values provided by a pricing service may be based upon market quotations for the same security if a quotation is readily available, or may be based upon the values of securities expected to trade in a similar manner or a pricing matrix. When valuing fixed income securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, the Fund may use the security's amortized cost. Amortized cost and the use of a pricing matrix in valuing fixed income securities are forms of fair value pricing.

Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies in which a Fund invests are valued at the investment company's applicable NAV.

Other assets for which market quotations are not readily available will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser, subject to Board oversight.

How to Sell Your Fund Shares

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any Business Day by contacting a Fund directly by mail or telephone at 866-778-6397. If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other institution, contact that broker or institution to sell your shares. Your broker or institution may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Funds.

If you would like to have your redemption proceeds, including proceeds generated as a result of closing your account, sent to a third party or an address other than your own, please notify such Fund in writing.

To protect you and the Funds against fraud, signatures on certain requests must have a Medallion Signature Guarantee. A Medallion Signature Guarantee verifies the authenticity of your signature. You may obtain a Medallion Signature Guarantee from most banking institutions or securities brokers but not from a notary public. Written instructions signed by all registered shareholders with a Medallion Signature Guarantee for each shareholder are required for any of the following:

- written requests to redeem \$100,000 or more;
- changes to a shareholder's record name or account registration;
- paying redemption proceeds from an account for which the address has changed within the last 30 days;
- sending redemption and distribution proceeds to any person, address or financial institution account not on record;
- sending redemption and distribution proceeds to an account with a different registration (name or ownership) from your account; and
- adding or changing ACH or wire instructions, the telephone redemption or exchange option or any other election in connection with your account.

The transfer agent reserves the right to require Medallion Signature Guarantees on all redemptions.

Accounts held by a corporation, trust, fiduciary or partnership, may require additional documentation along with a signature guaranteed letter of instruction. The Funds participate in the Paperless Legal Program (the "Program"), which eliminates the need for accompanying paper documentation on legal securities transfers. Requests received with a Medallion Signature Guarantee will be reviewed for the proper criteria to meet the guidelines of the Program and may not require additional documentation. Please contact Shareholder Services at 866-778-6397 for more information.

The sale price of each share will be the NAV next determined after a Fund (or an authorized institution) receives and accepts your request in good order.

By Mail

To redeem shares by mail, please send a letter to a Fund signed by all registered parties on the account specifying:

- The Fund name;
- The share class;
- The account number;
- The dollar amount or number of shares you wish to redeem;
- The account name(s); and
- The address to which redemption (sale) proceeds should be sent.

All registered shareholders must sign the letter in the exact name(s) and must designate any special capacity in which they are registered.

Regular Mail Address

Perpetual Funds
PO Box 588
Portland, ME 04112

Express Mail Address

Perpetual Funds
c/o Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor
Portland, ME 04101

Each Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services of sell orders does not constitute receipt by the Fund's transfer agent. The share price used to fill the sell order is the next price calculated by a Fund after the Fund's transfer agent receives and accepts the order in good order at its office, not at the P.O. Box provided for regular mail delivery.

By Telephone

To redeem shares by telephone, you must first establish the telephone redemption privilege (and, if desired, the wire and/or ACH redemption privilege) by completing the appropriate sections of the account application. Call 866-778-6397 to redeem your shares. Based on your instructions, the Funds will mail your proceeds to you, or send them to your bank via wire or ACH.

By Systematic Withdrawal Plan (via ACH)

If your account balance is at least \$2,500, you may transfer as little as \$100 semi-annually from your account to another financial institution through a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (via ACH). To participate in this service, you must complete the appropriate sections of the account application and mail it to the Funds.

Receiving Your Money

Normally, a Fund will send your sale proceeds within one Business Day after it receives your redemption request. A Fund, however, may take up to seven days to pay redemption proceeds. Your proceeds can be wired to your bank account (may be subject to a \$10 fee), sent to you by check or sent via ACH to your bank account if you have established banking instructions with a Fund. **If you are selling shares that were recently purchased by check or through ACH, redemption proceeds may not be available until your check has cleared or the ACH transaction has been completed (which may take up to 15 days from your date of purchase).**

A Fund typically expects to sell portfolio assets and/or hold cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. On a less regular basis, a Fund may also meet redemption requests by using short-term borrowings from its custodian and/or redeeming shares in-kind (as described below). These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions.

Redemptions In-Kind

A Fund generally pays sale (redemption) proceeds in cash. However, under unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise and for the protection of such Fund's remaining shareholders, such Fund might pay all or part of your redemption proceeds in securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption in-kind). If your shares were redeemed in-kind, you would have to pay transaction costs to sell the securities distributed to you, as well as taxes on any capital gains from the sale as with any redemption. In addition, you would continue to be subject to the risks of any market fluctuation in the value of the securities you receive in-kind until they are sold.

Involuntary Redemptions of Your Shares

If your account balance drops below \$1,000 because of redemptions, you may be required to sell your shares. The Funds generally will provide you at least 30 days' written notice to give you time to add to your account and avoid the involuntary redemption of your shares. Each Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum account value requirement in its sole discretion. If your

Fund shares are redeemed for this reason within 60 days of their purchase, the redemption fee will not be applied.

Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares

A Fund may suspend your right to sell your shares or delay payment of redemption proceeds for more than seven days during times when the NYSE is closed, other than during customary weekends or holidays, or as otherwise permitted by the SEC. More information about this is in the SAI.

Telephone Transactions

Purchasing and selling Fund shares over the telephone is extremely convenient, but not without risk. Although the Funds have certain safeguards and procedures to confirm the identity of callers and the authenticity of instructions, the Funds are not responsible for any losses or costs incurred by following telephone instructions they reasonably believe to be genuine. If you or your financial institution transact with the Funds over the telephone, you will generally bear the risk of any loss.

How to Exchange Fund Shares

Once Y shares are available for purchase, at no charge, you or your financial intermediary may exchange I Shares or Y Shares of one Fund for I Shares or Y Shares, respectively, of another Fund by writing to or calling the Funds. Exchanges are subject to the eligibility requirements and the fees and expenses of the Fund you exchange into.

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term or excessive trading. A Fund may suspend or terminate your exchange privilege if you engage in a pattern of exchanges that is excessive, as determined in the sole discretion of the Fund. For more information about the Funds' policy on excessive trading, see "Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures."

At no charge, you or your financial intermediary may also convert one class of shares of one Fund directly to another class of shares of the same Fund, subject to the eligibility requirements and the fees and expenses of the share class you convert into. A conversion between share classes of the same Fund is not a taxable event.

You may only exchange or convert shares between accounts with identical registrations (i.e., the same names and addresses). If you purchase shares through a financial intermediary, you may only exchange or convert into a Fund or share class which your financial intermediary sells or services. Your financial intermediary can tell you which Funds and share classes are available through the intermediary.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Funds and/or the Adviser may compensate financial intermediaries for providing a variety of services to the Funds and/or their shareholders. Financial intermediaries include affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Funds, their service providers or their respective affiliates. This section briefly describes how financial intermediaries may be paid for providing these services. For more information, please see “Payments to Financial Intermediaries” in the SAI.

Shareholder Servicing Plan

Each Fund has adopted a shareholder servicing plan that provides that the Fund may pay financial intermediaries for shareholder services in an annual amount not to exceed 0.15% based on the average daily net assets of the respective Fund’s Y Shares. The services for which financial intermediaries are compensated may include record-keeping, transaction processing for shareholders’ accounts and other shareholder services.

Payments by the Adviser

From time to time, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments to certain affiliated or unaffiliated financial intermediaries to compensate them for the costs associated with distribution, marketing, administration and shareholder servicing support for the Funds. These payments are sometimes characterized as “revenue sharing” payments and are made out of the Adviser’s and/or its affiliates’ own legitimate profits or other resources, and may be in addition to any payments made to financial intermediaries by the Funds. A financial intermediary may provide these services with respect to Fund shares sold or held through programs such as retirement plans, qualified tuition programs, fund supermarkets, fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, bank trust programs, and insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. In addition, financial intermediaries may receive payments for making shares of the Funds available to their customers or registered representatives, including providing the Funds with “shelf space,” placing them on a preferred or recommended fund list, or promoting the Funds in certain sales programs that are sponsored by financial intermediaries. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

The level of payments made by the Adviser and/or its affiliates to individual financial intermediaries varies in any given year and may be negotiated on the basis of sales of Fund shares, the amount of Fund assets serviced by the financial intermediary or the quality of the financial intermediary's relationship with the Adviser and/or its affiliates. These payments may be more or less than the payments received by the financial intermediaries from other mutual funds and may influence a financial intermediary to favor the sales of certain funds or share classes over others. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your financial intermediary. Any such payments will not change the NAV or price of a Fund's shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for information about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to Fund shareholders.

In addition to these payments, your financial intermediary may charge you account fees, commissions or transaction fees for buying or redeeming shares of the Funds, or other fees for servicing your account. Your financial intermediary should provide a schedule of its fees and services to you upon request.

OTHER POLICIES

Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures

Each Fund is intended for long-term investment purposes only and discourages shareholders from engaging in "market timing" or other types of excessive short-term trading. This frequent trading into and out of a Fund may present risks to such Fund's long-term shareholders and could adversely affect shareholder returns. The risks posed by frequent trading include interfering with the efficient implementation of each Fund's investment strategies, triggering the recognition of taxable gains and losses on the sale of a Fund's investments, requiring such Fund to maintain higher cash balances to meet redemption requests, and experiencing increased transaction costs.

In addition, because the Funds may invest in foreign securities traded primarily on markets that close prior to the time each Fund determines its NAV, the risks posed by frequent trading may have a greater potential to dilute the value of Fund shares held by long-term shareholders than funds investing exclusively in U.S. securities. In instances where a significant event that affects the value of one or more foreign securities held by a Fund takes place after the close of the primary foreign market, but before the time that the Fund determines its NAV, certain investors may seek to take advantage of the fact that there will be a delay in the adjustment of the market price for a security caused by this event until the foreign market reopens (sometimes

referred to as “price” or “time zone” arbitrage). Shareholders who attempt this type of arbitrage may dilute the value of a Fund’s shares if the prices of the Fund’s foreign securities do not reflect their fair value. Although the Adviser has procedures designed to determine the fair value of foreign securities for purposes of calculating the Funds’ NAV when such an event has occurred, fair value pricing, because it involves judgments which are inherently subjective, may not always eliminate the risk of price arbitrage.

A Fund that invests in small- and mid-cap securities, which often trade in lower volumes and may be less liquid, may be more susceptible to the risks posed by frequent trading because frequent transactions in the Fund’s shares may have a greater impact on the market prices of these types of securities.

The Funds’ service providers will take steps reasonably designed to detect and deter frequent trading by shareholders pursuant to the Funds’ policies and procedures described in this prospectus and approved by the Board. For purposes of applying these policies, the Funds’ service providers may consider the trading history of accounts under common ownership or control. The Funds’ policies and procedures include:

- Shareholders are restricted from making more than 2 “round trips,” including exchanges, into or out of a Fund within any 90-day period. The Funds define a “round trip” as a purchase or exchange into a Fund by a shareholder, followed by a subsequent redemption out of the Fund, of an amount the Adviser reasonably believes would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.
- A redemption fee of 1.00% of the value of the shares sold will be imposed on shares redeemed within 30 days or less after their date of purchase (subject to certain exceptions as discussed below in “Redemption Fee”).
- Each Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase or exchange request by any investor or group of investors for any reason without prior notice, including, in particular, if the Fund or the Adviser reasonably believes that the trading activity would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.

The Funds and/or their service providers seek to apply these policies to the best of their abilities uniformly and in a manner they believe is consistent with the interests of each Fund’s long-term shareholders. The Funds do not knowingly accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by Fund shareholders. Although these policies are designed to deter frequent trading, none of these measures alone nor all of them taken together eliminate the possibility that frequent trading in a Fund will occur. Systematic purchases and redemptions are exempt from these policies.

Financial intermediaries (such as investment advisers and broker-dealers) often establish omnibus accounts in the Funds for their customers through which transactions are placed. The Funds have entered into “information sharing agreements” with these financial intermediaries, which permit the Funds to obtain, upon request, information about the trading activity of the intermediary’s customers that invest in the Funds. If the Funds or their service providers identify omnibus account level trading patterns that have the potential to be detrimental to the Funds, the Funds or their service providers may, in their sole discretion, request from the financial intermediary information concerning the trading activity of its customers. Based upon a review of that information, if the Funds or their service providers determine that the trading activity of any customer may be detrimental to the Funds, they may, in their sole discretion, request the financial intermediary to restrict or limit further trading in the Funds by that customer. If the Funds are not satisfied that the intermediary has taken appropriate action, the Funds may terminate the intermediary’s ability to transact in Fund shares. When information regarding transactions in the Funds’ shares is requested by the Funds and such information is in the possession of a person that is itself a financial intermediary to a financial intermediary (an “indirect intermediary”), any financial intermediary with whom the Funds have an information sharing agreement is obligated to obtain transaction information from the indirect intermediary or, if directed by the Funds, to restrict or prohibit the indirect intermediary from purchasing shares of the Funds on behalf of other persons.

The Funds and their service providers will use reasonable efforts to work with financial intermediaries to identify excessive short-term trading in omnibus accounts that may be detrimental to the Funds. However, there can be no assurance that the monitoring of omnibus account level trading will enable the Funds to identify or prevent all such trading by a financial intermediary’s customers. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information.

Redemption Fee

In an effort to discourage short-term trading and defray costs incurred by shareholders as a result of short-term trading, each Fund charges a 1.00% redemption fee on redemptions (including exchanges) of shares that have been held for less than 30 days. The redemption fee is deducted from a Fund’s sale proceeds and cannot be paid separately, and any proceeds of the fee are credited to the assets of the Fund from which the redemption was made. The fee does not apply to shares purchased with reinvested dividends or distributions. In determining how long shares of a Fund have been held, the Fund assumes that shares held by the investor the longest period of time will be sold first.

The redemption fee is applicable to Fund shares purchased either directly from a Fund or through a financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer. Transactions through financial intermediaries typically are placed with the Fund on an omnibus basis and include both purchase and sale transactions placed on behalf of multiple investors. The Funds request that financial intermediaries assess the redemption fee on customer accounts and collect and remit the proceeds to the Funds. However, the Funds recognize that due to operational and systems limitations, intermediaries' methods for tracking and calculating the fee may be inadequate or differ in some respects from the Funds'. Therefore, to the extent that financial intermediaries are unable to collect the redemption fee, a Fund may not be able to defray the expenses associated with those short-term trades made by that financial intermediary's customers.

Each Fund reserves the right to waive its redemption fee at its discretion when it believes such waiver is in the best interests of the Fund, including with respect to certain categories of redemptions that the Fund reasonably believes may not raise frequent trading or market timing concerns. These categories currently include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) participants in certain group retirement plans whose processing systems are incapable of properly applying the redemption fee to underlying shareholders; (ii) redemptions resulting from certain transfers upon the death of a shareholder; (iii) redemptions by certain pension plans as required by law or by regulatory authorities; (iv) systematic withdrawals; and (v) retirement loans and withdrawals.

Customer Identification and Verification

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account.

What this means to you: when you open an account, a Fund will ask your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow the Fund to identify you. This information is subject to verification to ensure the identity of all persons opening a mutual fund account.

The Funds are required by law to reject your new account application if the required identifying information is not provided.

In certain instances, the Funds are required to collect documents to fulfill their legal obligation. Documents provided in connection with your application will be used solely to establish and verify your identity.

Attempts to collect the missing information required on the application will be performed by either contacting you or, if applicable, your broker

or financial intermediary. If this information cannot be obtained within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Funds, your application will be rejected.

Subject to the Funds' right to reject purchases as described in this prospectus, upon receipt of your application in good order (or upon receipt of all identifying information required on the application), your investment will be accepted and your order will be processed at the next-determined NAV per share.

The Funds reserve the right to close or liquidate your account at the NAV next-determined and remit proceeds to you via check if they are unable to verify your identity. Attempts to verify your identity will be performed within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Funds. Further, the Funds reserve the right to hold your proceeds until your original check clears the bank, which may take up to 15 days from the date of purchase. In such an instance, you may be subject to a gain or loss on Fund shares and will be subject to corresponding tax implications. You will not be entitled to recover any sales charges paid in connection with your purchase of Fund shares.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

Customer identification and verification is part of the Funds' overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Funds have adopted an anti-money laundering compliance program designed to prevent the Funds from being used for money laundering or the financing of illegal activities. In this regard, the Funds reserve the right to: (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order; (ii) freeze any account and/or suspend account services; or (iii) involuntarily close your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of Fund management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of a Fund or in cases when a Fund is requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority. If your account is closed at the request of governmental or law enforcement authority, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Fund is required to withhold such proceeds.

Unclaimed Property

Each state has unclaimed property rules that generally provide for escheatment (or transfer) to the state of unclaimed property under various circumstances. Such circumstances include inactivity (e.g., no owner-initiated contact for a certain period), returned mail (e.g., when mail sent to a shareholder is returned by the post office, or "RPO," as undeliverable), or

a combination of both inactivity and returned mail. Once it flags property as unclaimed, the applicable Fund will attempt to contact the shareholder, but if that attempt is unsuccessful, the account may be considered abandoned and escheated to the state.

Shareholders that reside in the state of Texas may designate a representative to receive escheatment notifications by completing and submitting a designation form that can be found on the website of the Texas Comptroller. While the designated representative does not have any rights to claim or access the shareholder's account or assets, the escheatment period will cease if the representative communicates knowledge of the shareholder's location and confirms that the shareholder has not abandoned his or her property. A completed designation form may be mailed to the Funds (if shares are held directly with the Funds) or to the shareholder's financial intermediary (if shares are not held directly with the Funds).

More information on unclaimed property and how to maintain an active account is available through your state or by calling 866-778-6397.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Total Return Bond Fund, Credit Opportunities Fund, and Floating Rate Fund generally distribute their net investment income quarterly and make distributions of their net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. The Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund and US Value Opportunities Fund generally distribute their net investment income and make distributions of their net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If you own Fund shares on a Fund's record date, you will be entitled to receive the distribution.

You will receive dividends and distributions in the form of additional Fund shares unless you elect to receive payment in cash. To elect cash payment, you must notify a Fund in writing prior to the date of the distribution. Your election will be effective for dividends and distributions paid after the Fund receives your written notice. To cancel your election, simply send the Fund written notice.

TAXES

Please consult your tax advisor regarding your specific questions about U.S. federal, state and local income taxes. Below is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Funds and their shareholders. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change. This summary does not apply to shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified

plans, which are not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future.

Each Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive may be subject to federal, state, and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Distributions you receive from each Fund may be taxable whether you receive them in cash or you reinvest them in additional shares of a Fund. Income distributions, including distributions of net short-term capital gains but excluding distributions of qualified dividend income, are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions reported by a Fund as long-term capital gains and as qualified dividend income are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains and currently set at a maximum tax rate for individuals of 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Once a year the Funds (or their administrative agent) will send you a statement showing the types and total amount of distributions you received during the previous year. Certain of the Funds’ investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the reduced rates applicable to qualified dividend income.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC’s total “Section 163(j) Interest Dividend” for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC’s business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder’s interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j) of the Code. This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder’s interest expense deductible under Section 163(j) of the Code. In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in a Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days

before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by a Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”).

You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as “buying a dividend” and generally should be avoided by taxable investors.

Each sale of Fund shares may be a taxable event. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale. Assuming a shareholder holds a Fund’s shares as capital assets, the gain or loss on the sale of such Fund’s shares generally will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for 12 months or less or as long-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for longer. Any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed received) by you with respect to the Fund shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed if you purchase other substantially identical shares within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on their “net investment income,” including interest, dividends, and capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund).

The Funds (or their administrative agent) must report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis information for Fund shares. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, the Funds are also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares have a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of Fund shares, the Funds will permit shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average cost basis method. In the absence of an election, the Funds will use the average cost basis method as the default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by the Fund shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Fund shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method

for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them. Shareholders also should carefully review the cost basis information provided to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund receives from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consists of foreign securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. The Funds (or their administrative agent) will notify you if they make such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

The Funds may invest in U.S. REITs. The Code treats “qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “section 199A dividends,” are treated as qualified REIT dividends in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. Unless later extended or made permanent, this 20% deduction will no longer be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, a Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-

DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

Certain of the Funds' investments may be subject to complex provisions of the Code (including provisions relating to hedging transactions, straddles, integrated transactions, and notional principal contracts) that, among other things, may affect a Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC, affect the character of gains and losses realized by a Fund (e.g., may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to a Fund and defer losses and, in limited cases, subject a Fund to U.S. federal income tax on income from certain of its foreign securities.

Because each shareholder's tax situation is different, you should consult your tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Funds.

More information about taxes is included in the SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Funds' investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, accountants, administrator and distributor, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce the terms of the contractual arrangements against the service providers or to seek any remedy under the contractual arrangements against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Trust and the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this prospectus, the SAI or any document filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any shareholder, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have

earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of dividends and distributions). The information provided below has been audited by KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds. The financial statements and the unqualified opinion of KPMG LLP are included in the 2023 annual report of the Funds, which is available upon request by calling the Funds at 866-778-6397.

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	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Capital Gains	Total Distributions
Concentrated Emerging Markets ESG Opportunities Fund							
I Shares							
2023	\$ 7.97	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.93	\$ (0.07)	\$ —	\$ (0.07)
2022 ⁽¹⁾	10.00	0.19	(2.22)	(2.03)	—	—	—
Credit Opportunities Fund							
I Shares							
2023	\$ 9.04	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.67	\$ (0.72)	\$ —	\$ (0.72)
2022 ⁽¹⁾	10.00	0.33	(1.00)	(0.67)	(0.29)	—	(0.29)
Floating Rate Fund							
I Shares							
2023	\$ 9.45	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.23	\$ 1.12	\$ (0.89)	\$ —	\$ (0.89)
2022 ⁽¹⁾	10.00	0.33	(0.61)	(0.28)	(0.27)	—	(0.27)
Total Return Bond Fund							
I Shares							
2023	\$ 9.03	\$ 0.39	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.30)	\$ —	\$ (0.30)
2022 ⁽¹⁾	10.00	0.17	(1.00)	(0.83)	(0.14)	—	(0.14)
US Value Opportunities Fund							
I Shares							
2023	\$ 9.53	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.14)
2022 ⁽¹⁾	10.00	0.07	(0.54)	(0.47)	—	—	—

* Per unit data calculated using average shares method.

† Total return and portfolio turnover are for the period indicated and have not been annualized. Total return would have been lower had the Adviser not waived a portion of its fee. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

⁽¹⁾ Commenced operations on April 12, 2022. All ratios for the period have been annualized.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For the period ended October 31,
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return [†]	Net Assets End of Period (000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (including waivers and reimbursements)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (excluding waivers and reimbursements)	Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover [†]
\$ 8.83	11.58%	\$ 28,110	1.05%	1.73%	2.68%	63%
7.97	(20.30)	5,163	1.05	4.62	3.76	59
\$ 8.99	7.49%	\$ 94,778	0.78%	1.08%	6.82%	24%
9.04	(6.63)	97,302	0.78	1.11	6.19	29
\$ 9.68	12.32%	\$ 104,448	0.60%	1.01%	9.20%	35%
9.45	(2.81)	109,156	0.60	1.02	6.10	9
\$ 8.79	0.49%	\$ 158,850	0.35%	1.90%	4.15%	125%
9.03	(8.38)	40,986	0.35	1.16	3.13	20
\$ 9.59	2.03%	\$ 82,833	0.71%	0.95%	1.31%	30%
9.53	(4.70)	104,306	0.71	0.99	1.28	47

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Privacy Notice

This information is not part of the prospectus.

The Funds recognize and respect the privacy concerns of their customers. The Funds collect nonpublic personal information about you in the course of doing business with shareholders and investors. "Nonpublic personal information" is personally identifiable financial information about you. For example, it includes information regarding your social security number, account balance, bank account information and purchase and redemption history.

The Funds collect this information from the following sources:

- Information we receive from you on applications or other forms;
- Information about your transactions with us and our service providers, or others;
- Information we receive from consumer reporting agencies (including credit bureaus).

What information the Funds disclose and to whom the Funds disclose information.

The Funds only disclose nonpublic personal information the Funds collect about shareholders as permitted by law. For example, the Funds may disclose nonpublic personal information about shareholders:

- To government entities, in response to subpoenas or to comply with laws or regulations.
- When you, the customer, direct the Funds to do so or consent to the disclosure.
- To companies that perform necessary services for the Funds, such as shareholder servicing centers that the Funds use to process your transactions or maintain your account.
- To protect against fraud, or to collect unpaid debts.

Information about former customers.

If you decide to close your account(s) or become an inactive customer, we will adhere to the privacy policies and practices described in this notice.

How the Funds safeguard information.

The Funds conduct their business affairs through trustees, officers and third parties that provide services pursuant to agreements with the Funds (for example, the service providers described above). We restrict access to your personal and account information to those persons who need to know that information in order to provide services to you. The Funds or their service providers maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard your nonpublic personal information.

Customers of other financial institutions.

In the event that you hold shares of the Funds through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary will govern how your non-public personal information will be shared with non-affiliated third parties by that entity.

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND III

Perpetual Funds

Investment Adviser

Perpetual US Services, LLC,
doing business as PGIA
155 North Wacker Drive, Suite 4250
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Sub-Adviser

Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss,
LLC
2200 Ross Avenue, 31st Floor
Dallas, Texas 75201

Distributor

SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
2222 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

More information about the Funds is available, without charge, through the following:

Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"): The SAI, dated March 1, 2024, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Funds and The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports: These reports list the Funds' holdings and contain information from the Adviser about investment strategies, and recent market conditions and trends and their impact on Fund performance. The reports also contain detailed financial information about the Funds.

To Obtain an SAI, Annual or Semi-Annual Report, or More Information:

By Telephone: 866-778-6397

By Mail: Perpetual Funds
PO Box 588
Portland, Maine 04112

By Internet: Perpetual.com and BarrowHanley.com

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, as well as other information about The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at: <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Trust's Investment Company Act registration number is 811-22920.

PBH-PS-002-0300

