

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III



SGA International Equity Fund

Institutional Shares: SGLCX • Investor Shares: SGNLX

SGA International Equity Plus Fund

Institutional Shares: SGLPX • Investor Shares: SGNPX

SGA International Small Cap Equity Fund

Institutional Shares: SGSMX • Investor Shares: SGN SX

SGA Global Equity Fund

Institutional Shares: SGGLX • Investor Shares: SGN GX

Prospectus

September 28, 2016

Investment Adviser:

Strategic Global Advisors, 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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Institutional Shares and Investor Shares of the SGA International Equity Plus Fund, SGA International Small Cap Equity Fund and SGA Global Equity Fund are currently not available for purchase.

SGA International Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The SGA International Equity Fund (the “International Equity Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks total return, consisting of current income and long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investments)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 90 days)	2.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares
Management Fees	0.95%	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>1.24%</u>	<u>1.49%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	0.25%
Other Operating Expenses ¹	1.24%	1.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.19%	2.69%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(1.24)%</u>	<u>(1.49)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	0.95%	1.20%

¹ Other Operating Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

² Strategic Global Advisors, LLC (“SGA” or the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, 12b-1 Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses and non-routine expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.95% of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Institutional Shares and Investor Shares until November 30, 2017 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit, 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 recover all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the preceding three year period during which this agreement was in place. This agreement 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 November 30, 2017.

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 capped expenses for the period described in the footnote to the fee table) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
Institutional Shares	\$97	\$544
Investor Shares	\$122	\$669

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.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy can be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. For purposes of the Fund's 80% investment policy, equity securities include, but are not limited to, (i) common stocks, (ii) preferred stocks, (iii) convertible securities, (iv) real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), (v) depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")), which are certificates typically issued by a bank or trust company that represent ownership interests in securities of non-U.S. companies, and (vi)

derivative instruments and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) with economic characteristics similar to equity securities. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, but focuses on mid- to large-capitalization companies.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests in at least three countries, and invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. companies. The Fund considers a company to be a non-U.S. company if: (i) at least 50% of the company’s assets are located outside of the U.S.; (ii) at least 50% of the company’s revenue or operating income is generated outside of the U.S.; or (iii) the company maintains its principal place of business or headquarters outside of the U.S.

The Fund may utilize swaps to seek to replicate equity exposure in certain foreign markets where direct investment is either impossible or difficult due to local investment restrictions, and may utilize other derivatives, principally forward foreign currency exchange contracts, to seek to hedge (i.e. offset) currency risk.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser integrates a systematic, quantitative screening process with traditional research and active risk management. The Adviser first uses a proprietary model that incorporates valuation, growth, sentiment and quality factors to narrow the universe of investable stocks, and then conducts fundamental analyses of any potential buys before they are added to the Fund’s portfolio. While the Adviser’s investment process is primarily driven by “bottom-up” stock selection, which focuses on an analysis of individual companies, the Adviser may also take “top-down” macroeconomic conditions, as well as other factors deemed relevant by the portfolio managers, into consideration in constructing the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund’s sector and country exposures, however, are generally kept within 5% of those of its benchmark index. The Adviser identifies potential sells using the same systematic model it uses to identify potential purchases, and reviews the sells prior to trading. In addition, the Adviser may sell stocks based on information that the Adviser determines is not adequately reflected in its systematic model.

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 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, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk – The mid-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, investments in these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Preferred Stocks Risk – Preferred stocks 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.

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.

REITs 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.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through depositary receipts, 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 U.S. 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 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 portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. While depositary receipts provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in depositary receipts continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund’s investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected.

Derivatives Risk – The Fund’s use of forward contracts and swaps for all purposes, including speculative purposes, is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk, credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives for hedging purposes is subject to hedging risk. Market risk is the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Leverage risk is the risk that the use of leverage may amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly or at all with the underlying asset, rate or index. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a derivative contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value. Liquidity risk is described below. Hedging risk is the risk that derivative instruments used

for hedging purposes may also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the hedged asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument.

ETFs Risk – ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which an index ETF is based or the other holdings of an active or index ETF, and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index or holdings. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

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 lower the price, sell other securities instead or forgo an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund's shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – The value of the Fund may decline if the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or strategy prove to be incorrect. Because the Adviser 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 judgments regarding the investment criteria underlying the screening process may prove to be incorrect.

New Fund Risk – Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or

may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Performance Information

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.funds.sgdadvisors.com or by calling 866-778-6397.

Investment Adviser

Strategic Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Cynthia Tusan, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Lead Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

Gary Baierl, PhD, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

Mark Wimer, CFA, Analyst and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

Cherie Badri, CFA, Analyst and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

Brendan Skarra-Corson, CFA, Analyst and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

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 31 of the prospectus.

SGA International Equity Plus Fund

Investment Objective

The SGA International Equity Plus Fund (the “International Equity Plus Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks total return, consisting of current income and long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investments)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 90 days)	2.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares
Management Fees	1.10%	1.10%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>1.24%</u>	<u>1.49%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	0.25%
Other Operating Expenses ¹	1.24%	1.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.34%	2.84%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(1.24)%</u>	<u>(1.49)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	1.10%	1.35%

¹ Other Operating Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

² Strategic Global Advisors, LLC (“SGA” or the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, 12b-1 Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses and non-routine expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 1.10% of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Institutional Shares and Investor Shares until November 30, 2017 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit, 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 recover all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the preceding three year period during which this agreement was in place. This agreement 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 November 30, 2017.

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 capped expenses for the period described in the footnote to the fee table) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
Institutional Shares	\$112	\$590
Investor Shares	\$137	\$714

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.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy can be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. For purposes of the Fund's 80% investment policy, equity securities include, but are not limited to, (i) common stocks, (ii) preferred stocks, (iii) convertible securities, (iv) real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), (v) depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")), which are certificates typically issued by a bank or trust company that represent ownership interests in securities of non-U.S. companies, and (vi) derivative instruments and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") with economic characteristics similar to equity securities. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, but focuses on mid- to large-capitalization companies.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests in at least three countries, and invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. companies in both developed and emerging market countries. The Fund considers a company to be a non-U.S. company if: (i) at least 50% of the company's assets are located outside of the U.S.; (ii) at least 50% of the company's revenue or operating income is generated outside of the U.S.; or (iii) the company maintains its principal place of business or headquarters outside of the U.S.

The Fund may utilize swaps to seek to replicate equity exposure in certain foreign markets where direct investment is either impossible or difficult due to local investment restrictions, and may utilize other derivatives, principally forward foreign currency exchange contracts, to seek to hedge (i.e. offset) currency risk.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser integrates a systematic, quantitative screening process with traditional research and active risk management. The Adviser first uses a proprietary model that incorporates valuation, growth, sentiment and quality factors to narrow the universe of investable stocks, and then conducts fundamental analyses of any potential buys before they are added to the Fund's portfolio. While the Adviser's investment process is primarily driven by "bottom-up" stock selection, which focuses on an analysis of individual companies, the Adviser may also take "top-down" macroeconomic conditions, as well as other factors deemed relevant by the portfolio managers, into consideration in constructing the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's sector and country exposures, however, are generally kept with-

in 5% of those of its benchmark index. The Adviser identifies potential sells using the same systematic model it uses to identify potential purchases, and reviews the sells prior to trading. In addition, the Adviser may sell stocks based on information that the Adviser determines is not adequately reflected in its systematic model.

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 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, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk – The mid-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, investments in these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Preferred Stocks Risk – Preferred stocks 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.

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.

REITs 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.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through depositary receipts, 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 U.S. 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 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 portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. While depositary receipts provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in depositary receipts continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

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; sig-

nificant 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.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund’s investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected.

Derivatives Risk – The Fund’s use of forward contracts and swaps for all purposes, including speculative purposes, is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk, credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives for hedging purposes is subject to hedging risk. Market risk is the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Leverage risk is the risk that the use of leverage may amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly or at all with the underlying asset, rate or index. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a derivative contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value. Liquidity risk is described below. Hedging risk is the risk that derivative instruments used for hedging purposes may also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the hedged asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument.

ETFs Risk – ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which an index ETF is based or the other holdings of an active

or index ETF, and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index or holdings. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

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 lower the price, sell other securities instead or forgo an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund's shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – The value of the Fund may decline if the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or strategy prove to be incorrect. Because the Adviser 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 judgments regarding the investment criteria underlying the screening process may prove to be incorrect.

New Fund Risk – Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Performance Information

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.funds.sgadvisors.com or by calling 866-778-6397.

Investment Adviser

Strategic Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Cynthia Tusan, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Lead Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

Gary Baierl, PhD, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

Mark Wimer, CFA, Analyst and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

Cherie Badri, CFA, Analyst and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

Brendan Skarra-Corson, CFA, Analyst and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

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 31 of the prospectus.

SGA International Small Cap Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The SGA International Small Cap Equity Fund (the “International Small Cap Equity Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks total return, consisting of current income and long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investments)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 90 days)	2.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares
Management Fees	1.15%	1.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>1.24%</u>	<u>1.49%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	0.25%
Other Operating Expenses ¹	1.24%	1.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.39%	2.89%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(1.24)%</u>	<u>(1.49)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	1.15%	1.40%

¹ Other Operating Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

² Strategic Global Advisors, LLC (“SGA” or the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, 12b-1 Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses and non-routine expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 1.15% of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Institutional Shares and Investor Shares until November 30, 2017 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit, 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 recover all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the preceding three year period during which this agreement was in place. This agreement 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 November 30, 2017.

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 capped expenses for the period described in the footnote to the fee table) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
Institutional Shares	\$117	\$606
Investor Shares	\$143	\$729

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.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-capitalization companies. This investment policy can be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. For purposes of the Fund's 80% investment policy, equity securities include, but are not limited to, (i) common stocks, (ii) preferred stocks, (iii) convertible securities, (iv) real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), (v) depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")), which are certificates typically issued by a bank or trust company that represent ownership interests in securities of non-U.S. companies, and (vi) derivative instruments and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") with economic characteristics similar to equity securities. The Fund considers small-capitalization companies to be those with market capitalizations within the range of the market capitalizations of companies in the MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index at the time of purchase. While the market capitalization range of the MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index changes throughout the year, as of August 31, 2016, the market capitalization range of the index was between \$17.39 million and \$7.6 billion.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests in at least three countries, and invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. companies. The Fund considers a company to be a non-U.S. company if: (i) at least 50% of the company's assets are located outside of the U.S.; (ii) at least 50% of the company's revenue or operating income is generated outside of the U.S.; or (iii) the company maintains its principal place of business or headquarters outside of the U.S.

The Fund may utilize swaps to seek to replicate equity exposure in certain foreign markets where direct investment is either impossible or difficult due to local investment restrictions, and may utilize other derivatives, principally forward foreign currency exchange contracts, to seek to hedge (i.e. offset) currency risk.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser integrates a systematic, quantitative screening process with traditional research and active risk management. The Adviser first uses a proprietary model that incorporates valuation, growth, sentiment and quality factors to narrow the universe of investable stocks, and then conducts fundamental analyses of any potential buys before they are added to the Fund's portfolio. While the Adviser's investment process is primarily driven by "bottom-up" stock selection, which focuses on an analysis of individual

companies, the Adviser may also take “top-down” macroeconomic conditions, as well as other factors deemed relevant by the portfolio managers, into consideration in constructing the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund’s sector and country exposures, however, are generally kept within 5% of those of its benchmark index. The Adviser identifies potential sells using the same systematic model it uses to identify potential purchases, and reviews the sells prior to trading. In addition, the Adviser may sell stocks based on information that the Adviser determines is not adequately reflected in its systematic model.

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 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, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Small-Capitalization Company Risk – The small-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, investments in these small-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Preferred Stocks Risk – Preferred stocks 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.

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.

REITs 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.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through depositary receipts, 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 U.S. 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 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 portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. While depositary receipts provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in depositary receipts continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund's investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value

relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected.

Derivatives Risk – The Fund’s use of forward contracts and swaps for all purposes, including speculative purposes, is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk, credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives for hedging purposes is subject to hedging risk. Market risk is the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Leverage risk is the risk that the use of leverage may amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly or at all with the underlying asset, rate or index. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a derivative contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value. Liquidity risk is described below. Hedging risk is the risk that derivative instruments used for hedging purposes may also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the hedged asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument.

ETFs Risk – ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which an index ETF is based or the other holdings of an active or index ETF, and the value of the Fund’s investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index or holdings. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund’s investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs’ operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

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 lower the price, sell other securities instead or forgo an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund’s shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund’s performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – The value of the Fund may decline if the Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or strategy prove to be incorrect. Because the Adviser 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 judgments regarding the investment criteria underlying the screening process may prove to be incorrect.

New Fund Risk – Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Performance Information

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund’s returns and comparing the Fund’s performance to a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.funds.sgadvisors.com or by calling 866-778-6397.

Investment Adviser

Strategic Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Cynthia Tusan, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Lead Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2016.

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SGA Global Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The SGA Global Equity Fund (the “Global Equity Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks total return, consisting of current income and long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investments)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 90 days)	2.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares
Management Fees	0.95%	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>1.24%</u>	<u>1.49%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	None	0.25%
Other Operating Expenses ¹	1.24%	1.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.19%	2.69%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(1.24)%</u>	<u>(1.49)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	0.95%	1.20%

¹ Other Operating Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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to recover all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the preceding three year period during which this agreement was in place. This agreement 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 November 30, 2017.

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 capped expenses for the period described in the footnote to the fee table) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
Institutional Shares	\$97	\$544
Investor Shares	\$122	\$669

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.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy can be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. For purposes of the Fund's 80% investment policy, equity securities include, but are not limited to, (i) common stocks, (ii) preferred stocks, (iii) convertible securities, (iv) real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), (v) depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")), which are certificates typically issued by a bank or trust company that represent ownership interests in securities of non-U.S. companies, and (vi)

derivative instruments and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) with economic characteristics similar to equity securities. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, but focuses on mid- to large-capitalization companies.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests in at least three countries, including the United States, and invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. companies. The Fund considers a company to be a non-U.S. company if: (i) at least 50% of the company’s assets are located outside of the U.S.; (ii) at least 50% of the company’s revenue or operating income is generated outside of the U.S.; or (iii) the company maintains its principal place of business or headquarters outside of the U.S.

The Fund may utilize swaps to seek to replicate equity exposure in certain foreign markets where direct investment is either impossible or difficult due to local investment restrictions, and may utilize other derivatives, principally forward foreign currency exchange contracts, to seek to hedge (i.e. offset) currency risk.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser integrates a systematic, quantitative screening process with traditional research and active risk management. The Adviser first uses a proprietary model that incorporates valuation, growth, sentiment and quality factors to narrow the universe of investable stocks, and then conducts fundamental analyses of any potential buys before they are added to the Fund’s portfolio. While the Adviser’s investment process is primarily driven by “bottom-up” stock selection, which focuses on an analysis of individual companies, the Adviser may also take “top-down” macroeconomic conditions, as well as other factors deemed relevant by the portfolio managers, into consideration in constructing the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund’s sector and country exposures, however, are generally kept within 10% of those of its benchmark index. The Adviser identifies potential sells using the same systematic model it uses to identify potential purchases, and reviews the sells prior to trading. In addition, the Adviser may sell stocks based on information that the Adviser determines is not adequately reflected in its systematic model.

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 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, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk – The mid-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, investments in these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Preferred Stocks Risk – Preferred stocks 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.

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.

REITs 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.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through depositary receipts, 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 U.S. 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 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 portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. While depositary receipts provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in depositary receipts continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund’s investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected.

Derivatives Risk – The Fund’s use of forward contracts and swaps for all purposes, including speculative purposes, is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk, credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives for hedging purposes is subject to hedging risk. Market risk is the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Leverage risk is the risk that the use of leverage may amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly or at all with the underlying asset, rate or index. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a derivative contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value. Liquidity risk is described below. Hedging risk is the risk that derivative instruments used

for hedging purposes may also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the hedged asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument.

ETFs Risk – ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which an index ETF is based or the other holdings of an active or index ETF, and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index or holdings. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

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 lower the price, sell other securities instead or forgo an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund's shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – The value of the Fund may decline if the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular security or strategy prove to be incorrect. Because the Adviser 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 judgments regarding the investment criteria underlying the screening process may prove to be incorrect.

New Fund Risk – Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or

may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Performance Information

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.funds.sgdadvisors.com or by calling 866-778-6397.

Investment Adviser

Strategic Global Advisors, LLC

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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 Institutional Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$1,000,000. To purchase Investor Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$10,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments.

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 Strategic Global Advisors Funds, P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: Strategic Global Advisors Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc. 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105) 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 or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”), 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), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend 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 each Fund is to seek total return, consisting of current income and long-term capital appreciation. 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 the Funds use under normal conditions. During 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 objectives. If a Fund invests in this manner, it may cause the Fund to forgo greater investment returns for the safety of principal and the Fund may therefore not achieve its investment objective. The Funds will only do so if the Adviser believes that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity for capital appreciation or current income.

This prospectus describes the Funds' principal investment strategies, and the Funds will normally invest in the types of securities and other investments described in this prospectus. 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). 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 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 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.

Equity Risk – Equity securities include common and preferred stocks, convertible securities, depositary receipts, shares of REITs, as well as shares of ETFs that attempt to track the price movement of equity indices. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock provides a fixed dividend that is paid before any dividends are paid to common stock holders, and which takes precedence over common stock in the event of a liquidation. Like common stock, preferred stocks represent partial ownership in a company, although preferred stock shareholders do not enjoy any of the voting rights of common stockholders. Also, unlike common stock, a preferred stock pays a fixed dividend that does not fluctuate, although the company does not have to pay this dividend if it lacks the financial ability to do so. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of securities convertible into equity securities is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provision. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a mutual fund invests will cause the fund's net asset value 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.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk – The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Funds may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these small-

and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Foreign/Emerging Markets Securities Risk – Investments in securities of foreign companies (including direct investments as well as investments through depository receipts) 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 portfolio. 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.

Foreign Currency Risk – Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of a Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by a Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

REITs 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 a Fund. Accordingly, a 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 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 1940 Act.

Derivatives Risk – A Fund’s use of forward contracts and swaps is subject to derivatives risk. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify a Fund’s gains or losses. There are various factors that affect a Fund’s ability to achieve its objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives a Fund buys or sells. A Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold. The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent a Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its objective and to realize profits or limit losses. Since derivatives may be purchased for a fraction of their value, a relatively small price movement in a derivative may result in an immediate and substantial loss or gain to a Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and a Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it. Additionally, forwards and swaps are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

Forward Contracts. A forward contract involves a negotiated obligation to purchase or sell a specific security or asset at a future date (with or without delivery required), which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are not traded on exchanges; rather, a bank or dealer will act as agent or as principal in order to make or take future delivery of a specified lot of a particular security or asset for a Fund's account. Risks associated with forwards may include: (i) an imperfect or no correlation between the movement in prices of forward contracts and the securities or assets underlying them; (ii) an illiquid market for forwards; (iii) difficulty in obtaining an accurate value for the forwards; and (iv) the risk that the counterparty to the forward contract will default or otherwise fail to honor its obligation. Because forwards require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they also involve a high degree of leverage.

Swaps. In a swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount earned or realized on the "notional amount" of predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities, because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk and valuation risk. Swaps may also be considered illiquid, and it may not be possible for a Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

ETFs Risk – ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that a Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which an index ETF is based or the other holdings of an active or index ETF, and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index or holdings. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Funds. Accordingly, a Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate a Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

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

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of a Fund’s shares may affect the Fund, since the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities if it experiences redemptions, and the Fund will need to invest additional cash that it receives. While it is impossible to predict the overall impact of these transactions over time, there could be adverse effects on portfolio management to the extent the Funds may be required to sell securities or invest cash at times when they would not otherwise do so. These transactions could also have tax consequences if sales of securities result in gains, and could also increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover. In addition, a large redemption could result in a Fund’s expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund’s expense ratio.

Management/Systematic or Quantitative Process Risk – 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 systems may not necessarily perform in a manner in which they have historically performed or were intended to perform.

New Fund Risk – Because the Funds are new, investors in a Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

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. The Funds will post their top 10 holdings within 60 days of the end of each calendar quarter on the internet at www.funds.sgadvisors.com. The portfolio holdings information placed on the Funds' website generally will remain there until replaced by new postings as described above.

Investment Adviser

Strategic Global Advisors, LLC, ("SGA" or the "Adviser"), a women-majority-owned California limited liability company organized in 2005, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser's principal place of business is located at 100 Bayview Circle, Suite 650, Newport Beach, California 92660. As of August 31, 2016, the Adviser had approximately \$2.86 billion in assets under management.

The Adviser makes investment decisions for the Funds and continuously reviews, supervises and administers each Fund's investment program. The Board supervises the Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser must follow in its management activities.

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
International Equity Fund	0.95%
International Equity Plus Fund	1.10%
International Small Cap Equity Fund	1.15%
Global Equity Fund	0.95%

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep total annual fund operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, 12b-1 fees, acquired fund fees and expenses and non-routine expenses (collectively, "excluded expenses")) for Institutional Shares and Investor Shares from exceeding certain levels as set forth below until November 30, 2017 (each, a "contractual expense limit"). This agreement may be terminated by: (i) the Board, for any reason at any time; or (ii) the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on November 30, 2017.

Fund	Contractual Expense Limitation
International Equity Fund	0.95%
International Equity Plus Fund	1.10%
International Small Cap Equity Fund	1.15%
Global Equity Fund	0.95%

If at any point total annual fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit for a Fund's Institutional Shares or Investor Shares, 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 recover all or a portion of its prior fee reductions and/or expense reimbursements made during the preceding three-year period during which this agreement was in place.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' investment advisory agreement will be available in the Funds' first Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders dated January 31, 2017, which will cover the period from the Funds' inceptions to January 31, 2017.

Portfolio Managers

The Funds are each managed by a team of investment professionals that are jointly and primarily responsible for the day to day management of the Funds.

Cynthia Tusan, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Lead Portfolio Manager, founded the Adviser in 2005. Ms. Tusan leads the portfolio management team and the fundamental research team for the Adviser, and serves an active role in the research and model development process. Ms. Tusan has been managing equity portfolios since 1989. Ms. Tusan earned her BA in Economics from Bryn Mawr College and her MBA from the Anderson School at UCLA. Ms. Tusan is a CFA charter holder, and a member of the CFA Society of Los Angeles and the CFA Society of Orange County.

Gary Baierl, PhD, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 2006. Dr. Baierl leads the firm's research and model development effort and is an active member of the portfolio management team. Previously, Dr. Baierl served as the Director of Quantitative Research at Causeway Capital Management. Dr. Baierl received his PhD in Managerial Economics and Decision Science from Northwestern University and his BA in Mathematics and Economics from Boston University.

Mark Wimer, CFA, Analyst and Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 2008. His responsibilities include day-to-day management of portfolios as well as quantitative and fundamental research. Mr. Wimer has over eighteen years of investment experience, most recently as a portfolio manager for several quantitatively-driven domestic and international equity strategies at Harris Investment Management in Chicago. Mr. Wimer has a BS in Computer & Electrical Engineering from Purdue University and an MBA from the Johnson School at Cornell University. Mr. Wimer is a CFA charter holder and a member of the CFA Society of Chicago and the Chicago Quantitative Alliance.

Cherie Badri, CFA, Analyst and Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 2006. Prior to joining the Adviser, she spent over eight years as a senior associate research analyst covering the leisure and specialty retail industries at William Blair & Company in Chicago. Ms. Badri received her BA in Economics from Northwestern University and her MBA and MS in Finance from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She is a CFA charter holder and is a member of the CFA Society of Orange County.

Brendan Skarra-Corson, CFA, Analyst and Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 2012 after completing a Master of Financial Engineering (MFE) degree at the University of California, Berkeley. Prior to joining the Adviser, he conducted factor and asset allocation research at Lattice Strategies in 2012 and risk modelling while interning at Bank of America from 2011 to 2012 during the MFE program. Mr. Skarra-Corson started his career at INDATA Services, LLC where he led a team that implemented solutions to meet the financial technology needs of asset managers. Mr. Skarra-Corson also holds a BA in Economics and Mathematics from UC, San Diego. He is a CFA charter holder and member of the CFA Society of Orange County.

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

Related Performance Data of the Adviser

The following tables present the related performance of groups of separate accounts (each, a “Composite,” and together, the “Composites”) managed by the Adviser that have investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar to those of the Funds.

The data does not represent the performance of the Funds. Performance is historical and does not represent the future performance of the Funds or of the Adviser.

The manner in which the performance was calculated for the Composites differs from that of registered mutual funds such as the Funds. If the performance was calculated in accordance with SEC standardized performance methodology, the performance results may have been different. The Adviser has prepared and presented the following in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). The Adviser’s policies on valuing portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS® compliant performance presentations are available upon request.

All returns presented were calculated on a total return basis and include all dividends and interest, accrued income, and realized and unrealized gains and losses. Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. “Net of fees” returns reflect the deduction of foreign withholding taxes and all fees, including investment management fees, brokerage commissions, execution costs, sales loads and account fees, if any, paid by the accounts included in the Composites, without taking into account federal or state income taxes, while “gross of fees” returns do not reflect the deduction of investment management fees. All fees and expenses, except certain custodial fees, were included in the calculations. “Net of fees” returns are calculated using the highest applicable investment management fee, which is higher than the investment management fee charged to certain accounts in a Composite. The Composite performance information is calculated in and expressed in United States dollars.

Because of variation in fee levels, the “net of fees” Composite returns may not be reflective of performance in any one particular account. Therefore, the performance information shown below is not necessarily representative of the performance information that typically would be shown for a registered mutual fund.

The Funds’ fees and expenses are generally expected to be higher than those of the accounts included in the Composites. If the Funds’ fees and expenses had been imposed on the accounts included in

the Composites, the performance shown below would have been lower. The accounts that are included in the Composites are also not subject to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions, and investment limitations imposed by the federal securities and tax laws. Consequently, the performance results for the Composites could have been adversely affected if the accounts in the Composites were subject to the same federal securities and tax laws as the Funds.

For an account to be included in a Composite, it must reach a market value of \$100,000. The minimum market value represents the level of assets required to fully implement a Composite's strategy. Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management. Accounts are included in a Composite from the first full month of management and removed after the last full month of management.

The investment results for the Composites presented below are not intended to predict or suggest the future returns of the Funds. **The performance data shown below should not be considered a substitute for the Funds' own performance information.** Investors should be aware that the use of a methodology different than that used below to calculate performance could result in different performance data.

THE FOLLOWING DATA DOES NOT REPRESENT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

Performance Information for the Adviser's International Equity Composite

Calendar Year Total Pre-Tax Returns

Year	Total Pre-Tax Return (Net of Fees)	Total Pre-Tax Return (Gross of Fees)	MSCI EAFE (Net) Index ¹	Number of Accounts	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)
2015	1.10%	2.11%	-0.81%	8	792
2014	1.57%	2.59%	-4.90%	6	88
2013	25.16%	26.39%	22.78%	6	74
2012	18.79%	19.97%	17.32%	6	59
2011	-7.32%	-6.39%	-12.14%	5	38
2010	11.36%	12.47%	7.75%	6	41
2009	32.15%	33.45%	31.78%	6	36
2008	-46.19%	-45.62%	-43.38%	6	34
2007	7.10%	8.17%	11.17%	5	46
2006	31.38%	32.67%	26.34%	3	24

Average Annual Total Pre-Tax Returns (as of 12/31/15)

Time Period	Composite Returns		MSCI EAFE (Net) Index ¹
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	
1 Year	1.10%	2.11%	-0.81%
5 Years	7.19%	8.26%	3.60%
10 Years	4.66%	5.71%	3.03%
Since Inception ²	5.17%	6.22%	3.47%

¹ The MSCI EAFE Index captures large- and mid-cap representation across developed markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

² The inception date of the Composite is November 30, 2005.

THE FOLLOWING DATA DOES NOT REPRESENT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EQUITY PLUS FUND

Performance Information for the Adviser's International Equity Plus Composite

Total Pre-Tax Returns (as of 6/30/16)

Time Period	Total Pre-Tax Return (Net of Fees)	Total Pre-Tax Return (Gross of Fees)	MSCI ACWI ex USA (Net) Index ¹	Number of Accounts	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)
Since Inception ²	-12.77%	-11.88%	-10.24%	2	99

¹ The MSCI ACWI ex USA Index captures large- and mid-cap representation across 22 of 23 developed markets countries (excluding the U.S.) and 23 emerging markets countries.

² The inception date of the Composite is July 1, 2015.

THE FOLLOWING DATA DOES NOT REPRESENT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

Performance Information for the Adviser's International Small Cap Equity Composite

Calendar Year Total Pre-Tax Returns

Year	Total Pre-Tax Return (Net of Fees)	Total Pre-Tax Return (Gross of Fees)	MSCI World ex USA Small Cap (Net) Index ¹	Number of Accounts	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)
2015	10.30%	11.95%	5.46%	4	248
2014	-4.87%	-3.43%	-5.35%	3	67
2013	35.18%	37.17%	25.55%	1	5
2012	18.39%	20.15%	17.48%	1	4
2011	-6.51%	-5.09%	-15.81%	1	3

Average Annual Total Pre-Tax Returns (as of 12/31/15)

Time Period	Composite Returns		MSCI World ex USA Small Cap (Net) Index ¹
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	
1 Year	10.30%	11.95%	5.46%
5 Years	9.44%	11.08%	4.39%
Since Inception ²	11.26%	12.93%	6.86%

¹ The MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index captures small-cap representation across 22 of 23 developed markets countries (excluding the U.S.).

² The inception date of the Composite is March 31, 2010.

THE FOLLOWING DATA DOES NOT REPRESENT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

Performance Information for the Adviser's Global Equity Composite

Calendar Year Total Pre-Tax Returns

Year	Total Pre-Tax Return (Net of Fees)	Total Pre-Tax Return (Gross of Fees)	MSCI World (Net) Index ¹	Number of Accounts	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)
2015	-0.15%	0.86%	-0.87%	5	219
2014	11.70%	12.81%	4.94%	2	53

Average Annual Total Pre-Tax Returns (as of 12/31/15)

Time Period	Composite Returns		MSCI World (Net) Index ¹
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	
1 Year	-0.15%	0.86%	-0.87%
Since Inception ²	8.25%	9.33%	3.66%

¹ The MSCI World Index captures large- and mid-cap representation across 23 developed markets countries.

² The inception date of the Composite is October 31, 2013.

Purchasing, Selling and Exchanging Fund Shares

This section tells you how to purchase, sell (sometimes called “redeem”) and exchange 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, Institutional Shares and Investor Shares. Each share class has its own shareholder eligibility criteria, investment minimums, cost structure and other features. The following summarizes the primary features of Institutional Shares and Investor Shares. Contact your financial intermediary or the Funds for more information about each Fund’s share classes and how to choose between them.

Class Name	Eligible Investors	Investment Minimums	Fees
Institutional Shares	Primarily institutional investors	Initial – \$1,000,000 Subsequent – None	No Rule 12b-1 Fee or Shareholder Servicing Fee
Investor Shares	Institutional and individual investors	Initial – \$10,000 Subsequent – None	0.25% Rule 12b-1 Fee 0.25% Shareholder Servicing Fee

Institutional Shares and Investor Shares are offered to investors who purchase shares directly from the Funds or through certain financial intermediaries such as financial planners, investment advisors, broker-dealers or other financial institutions. 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 class of shares is available through the intermediary.

The Funds reserve the right to change the criteria for eligible investors and accept investments of smaller amounts in their 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, Automated Clearing House (“ACH”), or wire. 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 the Funds by sending a check and your account application to the address below. You can add to an existing account by sending the Funds 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 name and the share class.

Regular Mail Address

Strategic Global Advisors Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

Express Mail Address

Strategic Global Advisors Funds
c/o DST Systems, Inc.
430 W 7th Street
Kansas City, MO 64105

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services of purchase orders does not constitute receipt by the Funds’ transfer agent. The share price used to fill the purchase order

is the next price calculated by a Fund after the Funds' transfer agent receives the order in proper form at the P.O. Box provided for regular mail delivery or the office address provided for express 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).

Wiring Instructions

UMB Bank, N.A.

ABA # 101000695

Strategic Global Advisors Funds

DDA # 9872013085

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

By ACH

You may not open an account via ACH. To add to an existing account by ACH, call 866-778-6397.

Purchases In-Kind

Subject to the approval of the Funds, an investor may purchase shares of each 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 Fund's valuation policies. These transactions will be effected only if the Adviser deems the security to be an appropriate investment for a Fund. Assets purchased by a Fund in such transactions will be valued in accordance with procedures adopted by the Funds. The Funds reserve the right to amend or terminate this practice at any time.

Minimum Purchases

To purchase Institutional Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$1,000,000. To purchase Investor Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$10,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. Each Fund may accept investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

Fund Codes

The Funds' 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 Name	Share Class	Ticker Symbol	CUSIP	Fund Code
International Equity Fund	Institutional Shares	SGLCX	00771X 542	1320
	Investor Shares	SGNLX	00771X 559	1321
International Equity Plus Fund	Institutional Shares	SGLPX	00771X 526	1322
	Investor Shares	SGNPX	00771X 534	1323
International Small Cap Equity Fund	Institutional Shares	SGSMX	00771X 492	1326
	Investor Shares	SGNSX	00771X 518	1327
Global Equity Fund	Institutional Shares	SGGLX	00771X 476	1324
	Investor Shares	SGNGX	00771X 484	1325

General Information

You may generally 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 next determined NAV per share after the Fund or an authorized institution (as defined below) receives your purchase order in proper form. "Proper form" 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.

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 your purchase order in proper form before the close of normal trading on the NYSE. If the NYSE closes early – such as on days in advance of certain holidays – the Funds reserve the right to calculate NAV as of the earlier closing time. The Funds will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions.

Shares will not be priced on days that the NYSE is closed for trading, including nationally observed holidays. Since securities that are traded on foreign exchanges may trade on days when the NYSE is closed, the values of the Funds 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 a Fund 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 a Fund), 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 the Fund prior to the time the 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 next computed NAV 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 each Fund's shares is determined by dividing the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding.

In calculating NAV, each Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. If market prices are not readily available or a Fund reasonably believes that 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, the Fund is required to price those securities at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board. Pursuant to the policies adopted by, and under the ultimate supervision of, the Board, these methods are implemented through the Trust's Fair Value Pricing Committee, members of which are appointed by the Board. A Fund'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 the Fund assigns 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 Fund may take factors influencing specific markets or issuers into consideration in determining the fair value of a non-U.S. security. International securities markets may be open on days when the U.S. markets are closed. In such cases, the value of any international 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 international markets and the time as of which the Fund prices its shares, the value the Fund 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, a Fund 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 a Fund 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.

How to Sell Your Fund Shares

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any Business Day by contacting the Funds 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 the Funds in writing.

Certain redemption requests will require a signature guarantee by an eligible guarantor institution. Eligible guarantors include commercial banks, savings and loans, savings banks, trust companies, credit unions, member firms of a national stock exchange, or any other member or participant of an approved signature guarantor program. For example, signature guarantees may be required if your address of record has changed in the last 30 days, if you want the proceeds sent to a bank other than the bank of record on your account, or if you ask that the proceeds be sent to a different person or address. Please note that a notary public is not an acceptable provider of a signature guarantee and that the Funds must be provided with the original guarantee. Signature guarantees are for the protection of Fund shareholders. Before granting a redemption request, the Funds may require a shareholder to furnish additional legal documents to ensure proper authorization.

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 next determined NAV after a Fund (or an authorized institution) receives your request in proper form.

By Mail

To redeem shares by mail, please send a letter to the Funds 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

Strategic Global Advisors Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

Express Mail Address

Strategic Global Advisors Funds
c/o DST Systems, Inc.
430 West 7th Street
Kansas City, MO 64105

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

Receiving Your Money

Normally, a Fund will send your sale proceeds within seven days after the Fund receives your request. 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 on your account. **If you purchase shares using a check or via ACH, and soon after request a redemption, if the check has not cleared the Funds will not consider the request to be in “proper form” and will not honor the redemption request.**

Redemptions In-Kind

The Funds generally pay sale (redemption) proceeds in cash. However, under unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise and for the protection of the Funds’ remaining shareholders, the Funds might pay all or part of your redemption proceeds in securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption in-kind). It is highly unlikely that your shares would ever be redeemed in-kind, but if they were, 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 \$800,000 for Institutional Shares or \$8,000 for Investor Shares, 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 90 days of their purchase, the redemption fee will not be applied.

Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares

The Funds 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.

How to Exchange Your Fund Shares

At no charge, you may exchange Institutional Shares or Investor Shares of one Fund for Institutional Shares or Investor Shares, respectively, of another Fund by writing to or calling the Funds. Exchanges are subject to the minimum investment requirements and the fees and expenses of the Fund you exchange into. You may only exchange shares between accounts with identical registrations (i.e., the same names and addresses).

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."

Telephone Transactions

Purchasing, selling and exchanging 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.

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.

Your financial intermediary may also charge you account fees, 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.

Distribution Plan

The Funds have adopted a distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, for Investor Shares that allows the Funds to pay distribution and/or service fees for the sale and distribution of Fund shares, and for services provided to shareholders. Because these fees are paid out of a Fund's assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The maximum annual Rule 12b-1 fee for Investor Shares of a Fund is 0.25%.

Shareholder Servicing Plan

The Funds have adopted a shareholder servicing plan that provides that the Funds may pay financial intermediaries for shareholder services in an annual amount not to exceed 0.25% based on the average daily net assets of the Funds' Investor Shares. The services for which financial intermediaries are compensated may include record-keeping, transaction processing for shareholders' accounts and other shareholder services.

Other Payments by the Funds

The Funds may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which the Funds may pay financial intermediaries for non-distribution-related sub-transfer agency, administrative, sub-accounting, and other shareholder services. Payments made pursuant to such agreements are generally based on either (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary, or (2) the number of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary. Any payments made pursuant to such agreements may be in addition to, rather than in lieu of, distribution or shareholder services fees the Funds may pay to financial intermediaries pursuant to the Funds' distribution plan or shareholder servicing plan.

Other 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, as well as information about any fees and/or commissions it charges.

Other Policies

Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures

The Funds are intended for long-term investment purposes only and discourage 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 the Fund’s long-term shareholders and could adversely affect shareholder returns. The risks posed by frequent trading include interfering with the efficient implementation of a Fund’s investment strategies, triggering the recognition of taxable gains and losses on the sale of Fund investments, requiring the 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 a 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 Funds have procedures designed to determine the fair value of foreign securities for purposes of calculating their 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.

In addition, because the Funds invest in mid- and small-cap securities, which often trade in lower volumes and may be less liquid, the Funds may be more susceptible to the risks posed by frequent trading because frequent transactions in the Funds’ 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:

- A redemption fee of 2.00% of the value of the shares sold will be imposed on shares redeemed within 90 days or less after their date of purchase (subject to certain exceptions as discussed below in “Redemption Fees”).
- 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 the Funds’ 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.

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 2.00% redemption fee on redemptions (including exchanges) of shares

that have been held for less than 90 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; and (iv) 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 a customer's 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.

Upon receipt of your application in proper form (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 next-determined NAV 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.

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. 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 Funds 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 some important 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 generally 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 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 or not you reinvest them. Income distributions, other than distributions of qualified dividend income, and dis-

tributions of short term capital gains are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions reported by the Funds as long term capital gains and as qualified dividend income are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains currently set at a maximum tax rate for individuals at 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.

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 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. The gain or loss on the sale of Fund 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% Medicare contribution 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 Internal Revenue Service (“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 (or their administrative agent) are also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had 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 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 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 received from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consists of foreign securities, such 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. A Fund (or its administrative agent) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

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 in the SAI.

Financial Highlights

Because the Funds had not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, financial highlights are not available.

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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
Strategic Global Advisors Funds

Investment Adviser

Strategic Global Advisors, LLC
100 Bayview Circle
Suite 650
Newport Beach, California 92660

Distributor

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

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
1701 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 September 28, 2016, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Strategic Global Advisors 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: Once available, these reports will 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 will 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: Strategic Global Advisors Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9009

By Internet: www.funds.sgadvisors.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 review and copy documents at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 202-551-8090). You may request documents by mail from the SEC, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520. 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.