

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III



Chiron Capital Allocation Fund

Ticker Symbol: CCAPX
Class I Shares

Summary Prospectus March 1, 2020

[Click here to view the fund's
statutory prospectus or statement of additional information](#)

Beginning on March 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can follow the instructions included with this disclosure, if applicable, or you can contact your financial intermediary to inform it that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with the Fund, you can inform the Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766). Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary if you invest through a financial intermediary or all Chiron Funds if you invest directly with the Fund.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <http://www.chironfunds.com/fund-documents>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766), by sending an e-mail request to chironim@seic.com, or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated March 1, 2020, as they may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

Chiron Capital Allocation Fund

Investment Objective

The Chiron Capital Allocation Fund (the "Fund") seeks total return. Total return consists of capital growth and income.

Fund Fees and Expenses

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.95%
Other Expenses	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.10%

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 remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$112	\$350	\$606	\$1,340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating

expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 161% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by allocating its assets among equity, debt and cash investments in markets around the globe. Subject to the allocation targets below, the combination of the Fund's investments will vary from time to time both with respect to the types of securities and markets, in response to changing market and economic trends. In deciding between equity and debt investments, the Fund utilizes a "quantamental" approach, which combines quantitative and fundamental research. The quantitative process identifies opportunities for growth with the fundamental approach identifying changes not captured by the quantitative research, such as regulatory environment and industry dynamics. As markets are not static and go through various stages, the Fund seeks to identify the current stage in each market in which it invests and makes investment decisions accordingly, in order to capitalize on the underlying factors driving that particular market stage. The Fund aims to reduce volatility and risk through diversifying its investment choices across a wide range of industries, sectors and geographic areas.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to allocate its assets within the following ranges:

- Equity: net exposure of 25-80% of the Fund's net asset value ("NAV")
- Fixed Income: net exposure of 10-50% of the Fund's NAV
- Cash and Cash Equivalents: net exposure of 0-50% of the Fund's NAV

The Fund's net exposure generally equals the notional value of its long positions (i.e., assets purchased and still held) minus the notional value of its short positions (e.g., hedges to its long positions).

The Fund has no geographic limits on where its investments may be located. Under normal market conditions, the Fund may allocate a substantial portion of its assets to non-U.S. securities, including a net exposure up to 25% of the Fund's NAV in emerging market issuers. An emerging market country is any country determined by Chiron Investment Management, LLC ("Chiron" or the "Adviser"),

the Fund's investment adviser, to have an emerging market economy. Typically, emerging markets are in countries that are in the process of industrialization, with lower gross national products than more developed countries. The Fund also may invest in non-U.S. currencies, cash equivalents or bank deposits.

Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stock issued by companies of any market capitalization (including initial public offerings ("IPOs")), American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and exchange traded funds ("ETFs"). The Fund may also invest in preferred stocks, which are treated as fixed income securities for purposes of the above ranges. Chiron uses a quantamental approach to equity selection. The quantitative process will include factors to determine: which style of equities are attractive (growth, value or growth at a reasonable price (also known as "GARP," which is a combination of growth and value styles)) and which particular issues are attractive within each style. Fundamental research then further investigates the particular issues for information and changes that quantitative research cannot capture including management behavior, regulatory environment and industry dynamics. The melding of this process contributes to the decision as to which securities are selected for the Fund and the appropriate weighting each should have within the Fund.

The Fund may invest in any type of debt security without regard to credit ratings or time to maturity, including corporate bonds, convertible bonds, including contingent convertible bonds, structured notes, credit-linked notes, inflation-indexed bonds, loan assignments and participations, high yield (or "junk") bonds, distressed securities, mortgage and asset backed securities, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, by foreign governments or international agencies or supranational entities. The Fund may invest an unlimited amount of its fixed income assets in high yield bonds, loan assignments and participations and distressed securities. The debt securities in which the Fund invests may include fixed rate or floating rate debt securities.

Chiron also uses a quantamental approach to debt instrument selection. The quantitative process is used to screen for attractive corporate attributes. Fundamental analysis is then used to judge the relative pricing of debt instruments based on market conditions. Chiron may also seek to use sovereign debt securities to manage

duration. Chiron uses a fundamental top-down process in evaluating issuers relative to political, economic, socioeconomic and market pricing dynamics.

The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and securities related to real assets, such as stocks, bonds or convertible bonds of companies that operate in the real estate, precious metals, or natural resources sectors.

The Fund may use derivatives, including options, futures, swaps and currency forward contracts, to attempt to both increase the return of the Fund and hedge (protect) the value of the Fund’s assets. The Fund may use options to create long or short equity exposure without investing directly in equity securities, while it may use futures to create long or short equity, fixed income, or U.S. Treasury exposure without investing directly in equity, fixed income or U.S. Treasury securities. The Fund may also use swaps to create long or short exposure without investing directly in the underlying assets. As well, the Fund may use currency forwards to increase or decrease exposure to a given currency.

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 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.

Market Risk — The risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably.

Management 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.

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

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 a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Growth Style Risk — The Fund may pursue a "growth style" of investing, meaning that the Fund may invest in equity securities of companies that the Adviser believes will increase their earnings at a certain rate that is generally higher than the rate expected for non-growth companies. If a growth company does not meet these expectations, the price of its stock may decline significantly, even if it has increased earnings. Many growth companies do not pay dividends. Companies that do not pay dividends often have greater stock price declines during market downturns. Over time, a growth investing style may go in and out of favor, and when out of favor, may cause the Fund to underperform other funds that use differing investing styles.

Value Style Risk — Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of market conditions, or a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk — The small and medium capitalization companies that the Fund invests in may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in small and medium capitalization 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 medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Portfolio Turnover Risk — The Fund is subject to portfolio turnover risk since it may buy and sell investments frequently. Such a strategy often involves higher expenses, including brokerage commissions, and may result in an increase in the amount of distributions from the Fund taxed as ordinary income, which may limit the tax efficiency of the Fund.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk — The risk that non-U.S. securities may be subject to additional risks due to, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory and tax environments. These additional 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.

Initial Public Offerings Risks — The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies offering shares in IPOs. The price of IPO shares may be volatile and may decline shortly after the IPO. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing, and IPO shares may underperform relative to the shares of more established companies. Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to portfolio turnover risk, which is discussed elsewhere in this section. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Holders of IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

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 hedging 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.

Fixed Income Risk — The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of

individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. In the case of foreign securities, price fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. government securities, will fall due to rising interest rates.

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

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

High Yield Securities Risk — Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment grade securities because the prospect for repayment of principal and interest of many of these securities is speculative.

Distressed Securities Risk — Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in the Fund's portfolio, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities Risk — The risks that: (i) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as debt service burden, political constraints, cash flow problems and other national economic factors; (ii) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling

or additional lending to defaulting governments; and (iii) there is no bankruptcy proceeding by which defaulted sovereign debt may be collected in whole or in part.

American Depository Receipt Risk — ADRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer that are issued by American depository banks and generally trade on an established U.S. market. ADRs are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory and tax environments.

Exchange Traded Funds Risk — When the Fund invests in an ETF, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the ETF's expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the ETF, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities. An ETF also may trade at a premium or discount to its NAV, and the difference between an ETF's trading price and its NAV may be magnified during market disruptions.

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

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

Inflation Protected Securities Risk — Inflation protected securities are fixed income securities for which the principal and/or interest income paid is linked to inflation rates. They may be issued by the U.S. Treasury or foreign governments and U.S. and foreign corporations. The relationship between an inflation protected security and its associated inflation index affects both the sum the Fund is paid when the security matures and the amount of interest that the security pays the Fund. With inflation (a rise in the index), the principal of the security increases. With deflation (a drop in the

index), the principal of the security decreases. Inflation protected securities pay interest at a fixed rate. Because the rate is applied to the adjusted principal, however, interest payments can vary in amount from one period to the next. If inflation occurs, the interest payment increases. In the event of deflation, the interest payment decreases. At the maturity of a security, the Fund receives the adjusted principal or the original principal, whichever is greater.

U.S. Government Securities Risk — The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Convertible and Preferred Securities Risk — Convertible and preferred securities have many of the same characteristics as stocks, including many of the same risks. In addition, convertible securities may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than stocks. Convertible securities may also have credit ratings below investment grade (junk bonds), meaning that they carry a higher risk of failure by the issuer to pay principal and/or interest when due.

Contingent convertible bonds are typically issued by non-U.S. banks and may be convertible into equity or may be written down if pre-determined triggering events occur, such as a decline in capital thresholds below a specified level occurs. Contingent convertible bonds typically are subordinated to other debt instruments of the issuer and generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. Coupon payments on contingent convertible securities may be discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer. Contingent convertible bonds are a new form of instrument, and the market and regulatory environment for contingent convertible bonds is evolving. Therefore, it is uncertain how the overall market for contingent convertible bonds would react to a triggering event or coupon suspension applicable to one issuer. The Fund may lose money on its investment in a contingent convertible bond when holders of the issuer's equity securities do not.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options, structured notes and swaps is subject to correlation risk, leverage risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Leverage risk, liquidity risk and market risk are described elsewhere in this section. The Fund's use of forward contracts, structured notes and swaps is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is described elsewhere in this section. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or valued incorrectly. Moreover, certain derivative instruments can magnify the extent of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities to which they relate. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund's initial investment.

Short Exposure Risk — The Fund may enter into a derivatives transaction to obtain short investment exposure to the reference asset. If the value of the reference asset on which the Fund has obtained a short investment exposure increases, the Fund will incur a loss. This potential loss is theoretically unlimited. Gaining short investment exposure through derivatives also subjects the Fund to credit risk, derivatives risk and leverage risk, which are discussed elsewhere in this section.

Real Asset-Related Securities Risk — Real assets include properties, natural resources, commodities and infrastructure assets. Investments by the Fund in companies that operate in real asset sectors or companies that invest in real assets may expose the Fund to adverse macroeconomic conditions, such as a rise in interest rates or a downturn in the economy in which the asset is located, elevating the risk of loss. The Fund may also invest in the equity securities of companies that explore for, extract, process or deal in precious metals (e.g., gold, silver and platinum), and in asset-based securities indexed to the value of such metals. Such securities may be purchased when they are believed to be attractively priced in relation to the value of a company's precious metal-related assets or when the values of precious metals are expected to benefit from inflationary pressure or other economic, political or financial uncertainty or instability. During periods of economic or financial instability the securities of companies involved in precious metals may be subject to extreme price fluctuations, reflecting the high volatility of precious metal prices during such periods. In addition, the instability of precious metal prices may result in volatile earnings of precious metal-related companies, which may, in turn, adversely

affect the financial condition of such companies. Investments in companies in natural resources industries can be significantly affected by (often rapid) changes in supply of, or demand for, various natural resources. They may also be affected by changes in energy prices, international political and economic developments, environmental incidents, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, changes in commodity prices, and tax and other government regulations.

REITs Risk — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. The Fund's investments in REITs are subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, which are discussed elsewhere in this section. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties.

Leverage Risk — 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.

Real Estate Industry Risk — Securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry may be subject to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions.

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

Bank Loans Risk — The Fund may invest in loans through assignments or participations. When investing through an assignment, the Fund becomes a lender under the relevant credit agreement and assumes the credit risk of the borrower directly. When investing through a participation, the Fund assumes the credit risk of both the borrower, which must make interest payments to the participation interest seller, and the participation interest seller (typically the lender), which must pass such payments or portions of such payments to the Fund. The secondary market for loans is a private, unregulated inter-dealer or inter-bank resale market. Bank loans may have extended settlement periods that exceed seven days and, accordingly, may

be considered illiquid. Purchases and sales of loans in the secondary market generally are subject to contractual restrictions that may delay the Fund's ability to make timely redemptions.

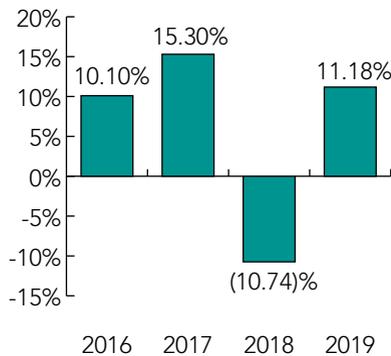
Bank loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Credit-Linked Notes Risk — Credit-linked securities typically are issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle that, in turn, invests in a derivative instrument or basket of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps or interest rate swaps, to obtain exposure to certain fixed income markets or to remain fully invested when more traditional income producing securities are not available. Like an investment in a bond, an investment in credit-linked notes represents the right to receive periodic income payments (in the form of distributions) and payment of principal at the end of the term of the security. However, these payments are conditioned on the issuer's receipt of payments from, and the issuer's potential obligations to, the counterparties to certain derivative instruments entered into by the issuer of the credit-linked note. For example, the issuer may sell one or more credit default swaps entitling the issuer to receive a stream of payments over the term of the swap agreements provided that no event of default has occurred with respect to the referenced debt obligation upon which the swap is based. If a default occurs, the stream of payments may stop and the issuer would be obligated to pay the counterparty the par (or other agreed upon value) of the referenced debt obligation. An investor holding a credit-linked note generally receives a fixed or floating coupon and the note's par value upon maturity, unless the referred credit defaults or declares bankruptcy, in which case the investor receives the amount recovered. In effect, investors holding credit-linked notes receive a higher yield in exchange for assuming the risk of a specified credit event. The Fund's investments in credit-linked notes are indirectly subject to the risks associated with derivative instruments, which are described elsewhere in this section, and may be illiquid.

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.chironfunds.com or by calling toll-free to 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766).



Best Quarter	Worst Quarter
5.29%	(10.47)%
(03/31/2019)	(12/31/2018)

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2019

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2019 to those of appropriate broad based indices.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax

returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Chiron Capital Allocation Fund	1 Year	Since Inception (11/30/15)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	11.18%	5.46%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	10.87%	5.24%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.75%	4.21%
MSCI ACWI (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes (except foreign withholding taxes))	26.60%	10.53%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	8.72%	3.52%
FTSE WorldBIG Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	6.88%	3.74%
60/40 MSCI ACWI (Net)/Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes (except foreign withholding taxes)) ¹	19.41%	7.86%
60/40 MSCI ACWI (Net)/FTSE WorldBIG Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes (except foreign withholding taxes)) ¹	18.57%	7.94%

¹ On May 30, 2019, the Fund's blended benchmark changed from the 60/40 MSCI ACWI (Net)/FTSE WorldBIG Index to the 60/40 MSCI ACWI (Net)/Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index, because the Adviser believes that the 60/40 MSCI ACWI (Net)/Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index better reflects the investment strategies of the Fund.

Investment Adviser

Chiron Investment Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Ryan Caldwell, Partner, Chief Investment Officer and Lead Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2015.

Grant Sarris, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2015.

Brian Cho, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2015.

Scott Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since February 2019.

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 shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$100,000, except that there is no minimum initial investment for employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs), state sponsored 529 college savings plans, collective trust funds, investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, unaffiliated thrifts and unaffiliated banks and trust companies, each of which may purchase shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to purchase such shares. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. In its sole discretion, the Fund may waive the minimum initial investment amount or accept investments of smaller amounts from any investor, including, but not limited to:

- current employees of Chiron and their friends and family members; and
- investors who purchase shares through fee-based advisory platforms whose sponsoring financial institutions have entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares on any day that the NYSE is open for business by contacting the Fund directly by mail at Chiron Funds, P.O. Box 588, Portland, ME 04112 (Express Mail Address: Chiron Funds, c/o Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor, Portland, ME 04101) or telephone at 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766).

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 Fund.

Tax Information

The 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 IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the 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 the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's web site for more information.

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