

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III



Chiron Capital Allocation Fund

Ticker Symbol: CCAPX
Class I Shares

Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund

Ticker Symbol: CSMOX
Class I Shares

Prospectus

March 1, 2020

Investment Adviser:

CHIRON INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, 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.

Beginning on March 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of a 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 a 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 a 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 a Fund.

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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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.

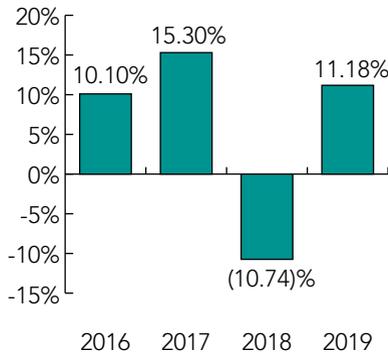
Bank loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

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.

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 25 of this prospectus.

Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund

Investment Objective

The Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation by pursuing a global investment strategy.

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	0.90%
Other Expenses	1.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.06%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.86)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	1.20%

¹ Chiron Investment Management, LLC (the "Adviser" or "Chiron") has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses (collectively, "excluded expenses")) from exceeding 1.20% of the Fund's average daily net assets until February 28, 2021 (the "Expense Limitation"). In addition, Chiron may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the Expense Limitation to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the Expense Limitation (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. 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 Chiron, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2021.

Example

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

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$122	\$563	\$1,029	\$2,321

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 100% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing, under normal market conditions, in companies located around the globe and at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities issued by small to middle market capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. Small to middle market capitalization, or SMID, companies are companies with market capitalizations of \$15.0 billion or less at the time of purchase. Securities in which the Fund may invest include common stock, including initial public offerings ("IPOs"), American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") and exchange traded funds ("ETFs").

Chiron Investment Management, LLC (“Chiron” or the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, utilizes a “quantamental” approach, which combines quantitative and fundamental research. The quantitative process seeks to identify opportunities for capital appreciation in various industries, sectors and geographic areas with the fundamental approach seeking to identify changes not captured by the quantitative research, such as regulatory environment and industry dynamics. As markets are not static and go through various stages where growth, value or growth at a reasonable price (also known as “GARP,” which is a combination of growth and value styles) may be rewarded, Chiron 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. Chiron aims to reduce volatility and risk through diversifying its investment choices across a wide range of industries, sectors and geographic areas.

Chiron also uses a quantamental approach to security selection. The quantitative process will include factors to determine which style of equities are attractive (growth, value or GARP) 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.

Pursuant to its global investment strategy, 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 emerging market issuers. An emerging market country is any country determined by Chiron 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 may use derivatives, including swaps, purchased options, futures and currency forward contracts, to attempt to both increase the return of the Fund and to hedge (protect) the value of the Fund’s assets. The Fund may use swaps, purchased options and/or futures to create long equity exposure without investing directly in equity securities. The Fund may also 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Depository Receipt Risk — ADRs and GDRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer that are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market in the United States or elsewhere. ADRs and GDRs 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 net asset value ("NAV"), and the difference between an ETF's trading price and its NAV may be magnified during market disruptions.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options 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 and swaps is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is 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. 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.

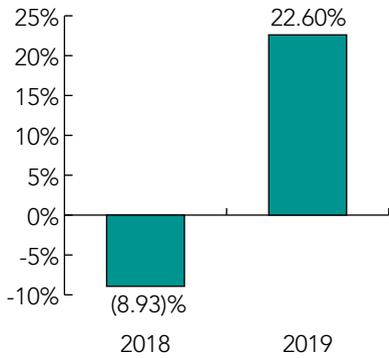
Leverage Risk — The risk that the use of leverage may amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

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 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. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties.

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

11.49%
(03/31/2019)

Worst Quarter

(17.80)%
(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 an appropriate broad based index.

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 SMid Opportunities Fund	1 Year	Since Inception (10/02/17)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	22.60%	7.21%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	22.36%	6.70%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	13.54%	5.37%
MSCI ACWI SMID Cap Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes (except foreign withholding taxes))	25.37%	6.00%

Investment Adviser

Chiron Investment Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Grant Sarris, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2017.

Brian Cho, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2017.

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

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 25 of this prospectus.

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

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of a Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), 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 PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Chiron Capital Allocation Fund is to seek total return.

The investment objective of the Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation by pursuing a global investment strategy.

The investment objective of each Fund may be changed without shareholder approval.

Principal Investment Strategies

Chiron Capital Allocation Fund

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. This flexibility allows Chiron to look for investments in markets around the world that it believes will provide the best relative asset allocation to meet the Fund's objective. Chiron will consider a variety of factors when selecting the markets, such as economic, social and political conditions, the rate of and potential for economic growth, natural resources, capital reinvestment and possible changes in currency exchange rates. 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 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. The Fund may underweight or overweight a currency based on Chiron's outlook.

Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stock issued by companies of any market capitalization (including IPOs), ADRs and 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 quantitative 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 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.

Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing, under normal market conditions, in companies located around the globe and at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities issued by small to middle market capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. Small to middle market capitalization, or SMID, companies are companies with market capitalizations of \$15.0 billion or less at the time of purchase. Securities in which the Fund may invest include common stock, including IPOs, ADRs, Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs"), REITs and ETFs.

Chiron utilizes a “quantamental” approach, which combines quantitative and fundamental research. The quantitative process seeks to identify opportunities for capital appreciation in various industries, sectors and geographic areas with the fundamental approach seeking to identify changes not captured by the quantitative research, such as regulatory environment and industry dynamics. As markets are not static and go through various stages where growth, value or growth at a reasonable price (also known as “GARP,” which is a combination of growth and value styles) may be rewarded, Chiron 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. Chiron aims to reduce volatility and risk through diversifying its investment choices across a wide range of industries, sectors and geographic areas.

Chiron also uses a quantamental approach to security selection. The quantitative process will include factors to determine which style of equities are attractive (growth, value or GARP) 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.

Pursuant to its global investment strategy, the Fund has no geographic limits on where its investments may be located. This flexibility allows Chiron to look for investments in markets around the world that it believes will provide the best relative asset allocation to meet the Fund’s objective. Chiron will consider a variety of factors when selecting the markets, such as economic, social and political conditions, the rate of and potential for economic growth, natural resources, capital reinvestment and possible changes in currency exchange rates. Under normal market conditions, the Fund may allocate a substantial portion of its assets to non-U.S. securities, including emerging market issuers. An emerging market country is any country determined by Chiron 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 may underweight or overweight a currency based on Chiron’s outlook.

The Fund may use derivatives, including swaps, purchased options, futures and currency forward contracts, to attempt to both increase the return of the Fund and to hedge (protect) the value of the Fund's assets. The Fund may use swaps, purchased options and/or futures to create long equity exposure without investing directly in equity securities. The Fund may also use currency forwards to increase or decrease exposure to a given currency.

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 objective. 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. Each Fund will only do so if the Adviser believes that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity to pursue the Fund's investment objective.

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 (the "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 PRINCIPAL RISKS

Investing in each Fund involves risk and there is no guarantee that the 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 other 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.

Below is additional information about certain of the principal risks of investing in the Funds.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk (Chiron Capital Allocation Fund) —

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

Bank Loans Risk (Chiron Capital Allocation Fund) — The Fund may purchase assignments of portions of bank loans from third parties or by investing in participations in bank loans. With respect to loans purchased by assignment, the Fund generally has a contractual relationship with the borrower and, therefore, direct rights against the borrower in the event of a default. With respect to participations, the Fund typically has a contractual right with the

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

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

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

some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature. Convertible securities may also be rated below investment grade (junk bonds) or are not rated and are subject to credit risk and prepayment risk, which are discussed below.

Credit Risk (Chiron Capital Allocation Fund) — Credit risk is the risk that a decline in the credit quality of an investment could cause the Fund to lose money. The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio security or a counterparty to a derivative contract fails to make timely payment or otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment grade securities. Below investment grade securities (junk bonds) involve greater risk of price declines than investment grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. In addition, issuers of below investment grade securities (junk bonds) may be more susceptible than other issuers to economic downturns. Such securities are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or dividends and ultimately to repay principal upon maturity. Discontinuation of these payments could substantially adversely affect the market value of the security.

Currency Risk (Both Funds) — Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to factors extrinsic to that country's economy, which makes the forecasting of currency market movements extremely difficult. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad. These can result in losses to a Fund if it is unable to deliver or receive currency or funds in settlement of obligations and could also cause hedges it has entered into to be rendered useless, resulting in full currency exposure as well as incurring transaction costs. Passive investment in currencies may subject a Fund to additional risks and the value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate in response to broader macroeconomic risks than if the Fund invested only in equity securities.

Derivatives Risk (Both Funds) — Derivatives are instruments that derive their value from an underlying security, financial asset or an index. The primary risk of derivative instruments is that changes in

the market value of securities held by a Fund, and of the derivative instruments relating to those securities, may not be proportionate. There may not be a liquid market for a Fund to sell a derivative instrument, which could result in difficulty in closing the position. 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 a Fund's initial investment. Some derivative instruments are subject to counterparty risk. A default by the counterparty on its payments to a Fund will cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. Forward Contracts Risk, Futures Contracts Risk, Options Risk and Swap Agreements Risk are each discussed below in further detail.

Equity Risk (Both Funds) — The price of equity securities may fall over short or extended periods of time. Equity security prices are sensitive to general movements in the equity markets, and a drop in the equity markets may cause the price of equity securities held by a Fund to decrease in value. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of equity securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. Common stock generally is subordinate to preferred stock and debt upon the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuing company.

Extension Risk (Chiron Capital Allocation Fund) — Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed income securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility.

Fixed Income Market Risk (Chiron Capital Allocation Fund) — The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa, and the volatility of lower-rated securities is even greater than that of higher-rated securities. Also, longer-term securities are generally more volatile, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. 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.

A rise in interest rates may also increase volatility and reduce liquidity in the fixed income markets, and result in a decline in the value of the fixed income investments held by the Fund. In addition, reductions in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could further decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. As a result of these market conditions, the Fund's value may fluctuate and/or the Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact the Fund's liquidity or force the Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk (Both Funds) —

Investing in issuers located in foreign countries poses distinct risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These events will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign countries are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of a Fund's investments. These currency movements may happen separately from and in response to events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. 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 publically available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by a Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio.

Certain foreign countries have experienced outbreaks of infectious illnesses and may be subject to other public health threats, infectious illnesses, diseases or similar issues in the future. Any spread of an infectious illness, public health threat or similar issue could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the economies of the affected country and other countries with which it does business, which in turn could adversely affect a Fund's investments in that country and other affected countries.

Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market countries often

have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and unreliable securities valuation. It is sometimes difficult to obtain and enforce court judgments in such countries and there is often a greater potential for nationalization and/or expropriation of assets by the government of an emerging market country. In addition, the financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in other countries. As a result, there will tend to be an increased risk of price volatility associated with a Fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Forward Contracts Risk (Both Funds) — A forward contract involves a negotiated obligation to purchase or sell a specific security or currency 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 currency for a Fund's account. Risks associated with forwards may include: (i) leverage risk; (ii) an imperfect correlation between the movement in prices of forward contracts and the securities or currencies underlying them; (iii) an illiquid market for forwards; (iv) difficulty in obtaining an accurate value for the forwards; and (v) 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 involve a high degree of leverage. Forward contracts are also subject to credit risk, liquidity risk and leverage risk, each of which is further described elsewhere in this section. Forward currency contracts are also subject to currency risk, which is described elsewhere in this section.

Futures Contracts Risk (Both Funds) — Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security or asset at a specified future time and at a specified price (with or without delivery required). The risks of futures include: (i) leverage risk; (ii) correlation or tracking risk and (iii) liquidity risk. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of futures in relation to the underlying assets upon which they are based is magnified. Thus, a Fund may experience losses that exceed losses experienced by funds that do not use futures contracts. There

may be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a futures contract and price movements of investments for which futures are used as a substitute, or which futures are intended to hedge.

High Yield Securities Risk (Chiron Capital Allocation Fund) — High Yield securities (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment grade securities. Junk bonds involve greater risk of price declines than investment grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. In addition, issuers of junk bonds may be more susceptible than other issuers to economic downturns. Junk bonds are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or dividends and ultimately to repay principal upon maturity. Discontinuation of these payments could substantially adversely affect the market value of the security. The volatility of junk bonds, particularly those issued by foreign governments, is even greater since the prospect for repayment of principal and interest of many of these securities is speculative. Some may even be in default. As an incentive to invest in these risky securities, they tend to offer higher returns.

Interest Rate Risk (Chiron Capital Allocation Fund) — Interest rate risk is the risk that the Fund's yields will decline due to falling interest rates. A rise in interest rates typically causes a fall in values of fixed income securities, including U.S. government securities, in which the Fund invests, while a fall in interest rates typically causes a rise in values of such securities.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Leverage Risk (Both Funds) — A Fund's investment in derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage. The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on a Fund's share price and make the Fund's returns more volatile. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund's portfolio securities. The use of leverage may also cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

Liquidity Risk (Both Funds) — Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The market for certain investments may become illiquid due to specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer or under adverse market or economic conditions independent of the issuer. A Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Further, transactions in illiquid securities may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities.

Market Risk (Both Funds) — The risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the market as a whole.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk (Chiron Capital Allocation Fund) — Mortgage-backed securities are fixed income securities representing an interest in a pool of underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are sensitive to changes in interest rates, but may respond to these changes differently from other fixed income securities due to the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. As a result, it may not be possible to determine in advance the actual maturity date or average life of a mortgage-backed security. Rising interest rates tend to discourage refinancing, with the result that the average life and volatility of the security will increase, exacerbating its decrease in market price. When interest rates fall, however, mortgage-backed securities may not gain as much in market value because of the expectation of additional mortgage prepayments, which must be reinvested at lower interest rates. Prepayment risk may make it difficult to calculate the average maturity of the Fund's mortgage-backed securities and, therefore, to assess the volatility risk of the Fund.

The privately issued mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund invests may not be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities and may bear a greater risk of nonpayment than securities that are backed by the U.S. government. However, with respect to these mortgage-backed securities, the timely payment of principal and interest normally is supported, at least partially, by various credit enhancements by banks and other financial institutions. There can be no assurance, however, that such credit enhancements will support full payment of the principal

and interest on such obligations. In addition, changes in the credit quality of the entity that provides credit enhancement could cause losses to the Fund and affect its share price.

Options Risk (Both Funds) — An option is a contract between two parties for the purchase and sale of a financial instrument for a specified price at any time during the option period. Unlike a futures contract, an option grants a right (not an obligation) to buy or sell a financial instrument. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of the call option may be unavailable for purchase except at much higher prices. Purchasing securities to satisfy the exercise of the call option can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, sometimes by a significant amount, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire premium invested in the call option. The seller (writer) of a put option that is covered (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing his entire premium invested in the put option. An option's time value (i.e., the component of the option's value that exceeds the in-the-money amount) tends to diminish over time. Even though an option may be in-the-money to the buyer at various times prior to its expiration date, the buyer's ability to realize the value of an option depends on when and how the option may be exercised. For example, the terms of a transaction may provide for the option to be exercised automatically if it is in-the-money on the expiration date. Conversely, the terms may require timely delivery of a notice of exercise, and exercise may be subject to other conditions (such as the occurrence or non-occurrence of certain events, such as knock-in, knock-out or other barrier events) and timing requirements, including the "style" of the option.

Prepayment Risk (Chiron Capital Allocation Fund) — The Fund's investments in fixed income securities are subject to prepayment risk. With declining interest rates, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have their principal paid earlier than expected. This may result in the Fund having to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates, which can reduce the returns of the Fund.

REITs Risk (Both Funds) — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. By investing in REITs indirectly through a Fund, shareholders will not only bear the proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but will also, indirectly, bear the expenses of the REITs. A Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct investments of the REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants.

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 to shareholders or unitholders, 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, or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

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

Swap Agreements Risk (Both Funds) — Swaps are agreements whereby two parties agree to exchange payment streams calculated in relation to a rate, index, instrument or certain securities and a predetermined amount. Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom a Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to the other party to the agreement. Swaps could result in losses to a Fund if the underlying reference

asset does not perform as anticipated. The value of swaps, like other derivatives, may be volatile and may result in losses for a Fund. Swaps are also subject to correlation risk, credit risk, leverage risk, liquidity risk, market risk and valuation risk, each of which are discussed above. Each of these risks could cause a Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument.

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. In addition to the quarterly portfolio holdings disclosure required by applicable law, within ten days after the end of each month, each Fund will post lists of its top 10 portfolio holdings, top 10 equity portfolio holdings and top 10 fixed income portfolio holdings, as applicable, on the internet at www.chironfunds.com. The Adviser may exclude any portion of the portfolio holdings from such publication when deemed in the best interest of the Funds. Beginning on the day after any portfolio holdings information is posted on the Funds' website, such information will be delivered directly to any person that requests it, through electronic or other means. The portfolio holdings information placed on the Funds' website generally will remain there until replaced by new postings as described above.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Chiron Investment Management, LLC ("Chiron"), serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. Chiron's principal place of business is located at 1350 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 700, New York, NY 10019. As of December 31, 2019, Chiron had approximately \$1.78 billion in assets under management.

Chiron makes investment decisions for the Funds and continuously reviews, supervises and administers each Fund's investment program. The Board of Trustees (the "Board") of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III (the "Trust") supervises Chiron and establishes policies that Chiron must follow in its management activities.

For its services to the Funds, Chiron 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
Chiron Capital Allocation Fund	0.95%
Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund	0.90%

Chiron has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep the Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund's total annual Fund operating expenses after fee reductions and/or expense reimbursements (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses (collectively, "excluded expenses")) from exceeding 1.20% of the Fund's average daily net assets until February 28, 2021 (the "Expense Limitation"). This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board for any reason at any time, or (ii) by Chiron, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on February 28, 2021.

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

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, Chiron received advisory fees (after fee reductions or recoveries) as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund as follows:

Fund	Advisory Fees Paid
Chiron Capital Allocation Fund	0.95%
Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund	0.04%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' investment advisory agreement is available in the Funds' Annual Report to Shareholders dated October 31, 2019, which covers the period from November 1, 2018 to October 31, 2019.

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.

Ryan Caldwell serves as lead portfolio manager to the Chiron Capital Allocation Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, which he has managed since its inception in 2015. Mr. Caldwell also currently serves as a co-portfolio manager for Chiron Global Opportunities Fund, a UCITS fund. From 2000 through the end of his tenure as co-portfolio manager in 2014, Mr. Caldwell helped lead portfolio management decision-making at Waddell & Reed's Ivy Asset Strategy Fund, as well as for the W&R Asset Strategy and Ivy VIP Asset Strategy Funds. He holds a B.B.A. from Texas State University.

Grant Sarris, CFA, Portfolio Manager, joined Chiron in 2015 and serves as co-portfolio manager to the Chiron Capital Allocation Fund and Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund. Mr. Sarris also currently serves as a co-portfolio manager for Chiron Global Opportunities Fund, a UCITS fund. Previously, Mr. Sarris served as a portfolio manager at Kornitzer Capital Management from 2003-2013, focused on the small-cap equity style. From 2013-2015, Mr. Sarris managed his personal portfolio. He holds an M.B.A from the University of Minnesota and a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin.

Brian Cho, CFA, Portfolio Manager, joined Chiron in 2015 and serves as co-portfolio manager to the Chiron Capital Allocation Fund and Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund. Mr. Cho also currently serves as a co-portfolio manager for Chiron Global Opportunities Fund, a UCITS fund. Previously, Mr. Cho co-founded Empirical Research Partners, LLC, an independent research boutique, in 2002, for which he was a partner and Director of Quantitative Research until 2015. He holds a B.S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Scott Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, joined Chiron in 2018 and serves as co-portfolio manager to the Chiron Capital Allocation Fund and Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund. Mr. Sullivan also currently serves as a co-portfolio manager for Chiron Global Opportunities

Fund, a UCITS fund. Previously, Mr. Sullivan worked as a portfolio manager for Ivy Investments/Waddell & Reed for 11 years, where he gained experience with both global multi-asset and small cap equity portfolios. He holds an M.B.A. from the Wisconsin School of Business and a B.S. from Tufts University.

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

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

This section tells you how to purchase, sell (sometimes called "redeem") and exchange shares of the Funds.

How to Purchase Fund Shares

Shares can be purchased directly from the Funds or through financial intermediaries.

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 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766).

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.

If you purchase shares directly from the Funds, you will receive a confirmation of each transaction and quarterly statements detailing Fund balances and all transactions completed during the prior quarter. Automatic reinvestments of distributions may be confirmed only by quarterly statement. You should verify the accuracy of all transactions in your account as soon as you receive your confirmations and quarterly statements.

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 and the Fund name.

Regular Mail Address

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

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 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766) 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 and your account number).

Wiring Instructions

MUFG Union Bank

Los Angeles, CA

ABA # 122000496

For Credit To:

Atlantic Shareholder Services FBO The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III

Acct # 4580002264

Ref: Fund name/account number/account name

By Automatic Investment Plan (via ACH)

You may not open an account via ACH. However, once you have established an account, you can set up an automatic investment plan by mailing a completed application to the Funds. These purchases can be made monthly in amounts of at least \$50. To cancel or change a plan, write to the Funds 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). Allow up to 15 days to create the plan and 3 days to cancel or change it.

Purchases In-Kind

Subject to the approval of 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 the 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 shares of a 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, a 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.

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

The Funds reserve the right to change the criteria for eligible investors, waive the minimum investment amount and accept investments of smaller amounts in their 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	Ticker Symbol	CUSIP	Fund Code
Chiron Capital Allocation Fund	CCAPX	00771X583	262-501
Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund	CSMOX	00774Q403	262-502

General Information

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

A Fund's price per share will be the NAV per share next determined after the Fund or an authorized institution (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, as in the case of scheduled half-day trading or unscheduled suspensions of trading, a Fund reserves the right to calculate NAV as of the earlier closing time. A Fund will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions. Shares will only be priced on Business Days. Since securities that are traded on foreign exchanges may trade on days that are not Business Days, the value of a Fund's assets 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 NAV next computed after they are received by an authorized institution or an authorized institution's designee. To determine whether your financial intermediary is an authorized institution or an authorized institution's designee such that it may act as agent on behalf of a Fund with respect to purchase and redemption orders for Fund shares, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

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

How the Funds Calculate NAV

The NAV of 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 for portfolio securities 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. The respective prospectuses for the open-end investment companies in which a Fund invests explain the circumstances in which those investment companies will use fair value pricing and the effect of fair value pricing.

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 a 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 a Fund calculated its NAV.

Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies are valued at the investment company's applicable NAV.

Other assets for which market quotations are not readily available will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board.

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 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766).

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.

To protect you and the Funds against fraud, signatures on certain requests must have a Medallion Signature Guarantee. A Medallion Signature Guarantee verifies the authenticity of your signature. You may obtain a Medallion Signature Guarantee from most banking

institutions or securities brokers but not from a notary public. Written instructions signed by all registered shareholders with a Medallion Signature Guarantee for each shareholder are required for any of the following:

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

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

Accounts held by a corporation, trust, fiduciary or partnership, may require additional documentation along with a signature guaranteed letter of instruction. The Funds participate in the Paperless Legal Program (the "Program"), which eliminates the need for accompanying paper documentation on legal securities transfers. Requests received with a Medallion Signature Guarantee will be reviewed for the proper criteria to meet the guidelines of the Program and may not require additional documentation. Please contact Shareholder Services at 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766) for more information.

The sale price of each share will be the NAV next determined 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 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

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

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 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766) to redeem your shares. Based on your instructions, the Funds will mail your proceeds to you, or send them to your bank via wire or ACH.

By Systematic Withdrawal Plan (via ACH)

If your account balance is at least \$1,000, you may transfer as little as \$100 per month from your account to another financial institution through a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (via ACH). To participate in this service, you must complete the appropriate sections of the account application and mail it to the Funds.

Receiving Your Money

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

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

Redemptions In-Kind

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

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 shares of one Fund for shares 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 Funds. 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.

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.

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 rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

The level of payments made by the Adviser and/or its affiliates to individual financial intermediaries varies in any given year and may be negotiated on the basis of sales of Fund shares, the amount of Fund assets serviced by the financial intermediary or the quality of the financial intermediary's relationship with the Adviser and/or its

affiliates. These payments may be more or less than the payments received by the financial intermediaries from other mutual funds and may influence a financial intermediary to favor the sales of certain funds or share classes over others. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your financial intermediary. Any such payments will not change the NAV or price of a Fund's shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for information about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to Fund shareholders.

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

OTHER POLICIES

Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures

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 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:

- Shareholders are restricted from making more than one (1) “round trip,” including exchanges, into or out of a Fund within any rolling thirty (30) calendar day period. The Funds defines a “round trip” as a purchase or exchange into a Fund by a shareholder, followed by a subsequent redemption out of the Fund, of an amount the Adviser reasonably believes would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.
- 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. Systematic purchases and redemptions are exempt from these policies.

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

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

Customer Identification and Verification

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

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

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

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

Attempts to collect the missing information required on the application will be performed by either contacting you or, if applicable, your broker or financial intermediary. If this information cannot be obtained within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Funds, your application will be rejected.

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.

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

More information on unclaimed property and how to maintain an active account is available through your state or by calling 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766).

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Chiron Capital Allocation Fund distributes its net investment income monthly and makes distributions of its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. The Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund distributes its net investment income quarterly and makes distributions of its 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 U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Funds and their shareholders. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change. This summary does not apply to shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) made significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes with respect to the specific rules applicable to regulated investment companies (“RICs”), such as the Funds. The Tax Act, however, made numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Funds. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding how the Tax Act affects your investment in the Funds.

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive may be subject to federal, state, and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Distributions you receive from each Fund may be taxable whether you receive them in cash or you reinvest them in additional shares of the Funds. Income distributions, other than distributions of qualified dividend income, and distributions of short-term capital gains are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Long-term capital gains distributions and distributions that are reported by each Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains and currently set at a maximum tax rate for individuals of 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets).

Certain Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the reduced rates for qualified dividend income. 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) is 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 cost basis reporting. 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 consist of foreign securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. 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.

The Funds may invest in REITs. The Tax Act treats "qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Pursuant to recently proposed regulations on which the Funds may rely, distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

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

A Fund must meet certain requirements regarding the source of its income and the diversification of its assets, among other requirements, to qualify as a RIC. Certain derivative investment by the Funds, such as exchange-traded products and over-the-counter derivatives, may not produce qualifying income. In addition, the determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of such derivative investments are often unclear for purposes of the asset diversification requirement for qualification as a RIC. Each Fund intends to carefully monitor such investments to ensure that any non-qualifying income does not exceed permissible limits and to ensure that it is adequately diversified. The Funds, however, may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments and there are no assurances that the IRS will agree with each Fund's determination with respect to such derivatives.

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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables that follow present performance information about the Funds. This information is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Some of this information reflects financial information for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information provided below has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds. The financial statements and the unqualified opinion of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are included in the 2019 Annual Report of the Funds, which is available upon request by calling the Funds at 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766).

Class I Shares

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Year/Period

Chiron Capital Allocation Fund	Year Ended October 31, 2019	Year Ended October 31, 2018	Year Ended October 31, 2017	Period Ended October 31, 2016*
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period	\$ 11.40	\$ 12.19	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations:				
Net Investment Income**	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.11
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	0.23	(0.86)	1.76	0.34
Total from Investment Operations	0.38	(0.68)	1.87	0.45
Dividends and Distributions:				
Net Investment Income	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Return of Capital	(0.02)	(0.00) [^]	(0.00) [^]	(0.00)
Total Dividends and Distributions	(0.15)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Net Asset Value, End of Year/Period	\$ 11.63	\$ 11.40	\$ 12.19	\$ 10.40
Total Return	<u>3.36%</u>	<u>(5.62)%</u>	<u>18.01%[‡]</u>	<u>4.47%^{††}</u>

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Net Assets, End of Year/Period (Thousands)	\$1,380,256	\$2,164,852	\$1,365,630	\$161,103
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Including Waivers and Reimbursements)	1.10%	1.12% [#]	1.13%	1.15% ^{††}
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers and Reimbursements)	1.10%	1.10%	1.15%	1.69% ^{††}
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.31%	1.48%	0.95%	1.19% ^{††}
Portfolio Turnover Rate	161%	145%	161%	187% [†]

* Commenced operations on November 30, 2015.

** Per share calculations were performed using average shares for the period.

[^] Includes a return of capital of less than \$(0.01) per share.

[†] Total Return and portfolio turnover rate are for the period indicated and have not been annualized.

^{††} Annualized.

[‡] Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes the shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or redemption of Fund shares. Total return may have been lower had the Adviser not waived its fee and/or reimbursed other expenses.

[#] Ratio includes previously waived investment advisory fees recovered.

Class I Shares

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Year/Period

Chiron SMid Opportunities Fund	Year Ended October 31, 2019	Year Ended October 31, 2018	Period Ended October 31, 2017*
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period	\$ 10.42	\$ 10.31	\$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations:			
Net Investment Income (Loss)**	0.13	0.07	(0.00)^
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain	<u>0.62</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>0.31</u>
Total from Investment Operations	<u>0.75</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.31</u>
Dividends and Distributions:			
Net Investment Income	(0.07)	(0.00)^	—
Capital Gains	<u>(0.20)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Dividends and Distributions	<u>(0.27)</u>	<u>(0.00)^</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Asset Value, End of Year/Period	<u>\$ 10.90</u>	<u>\$ 10.42</u>	<u>\$ 10.31</u>
Total Return †	<u>7.65%</u>	<u>1.08%</u>	<u>3.10%</u> †

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Net Assets, End of Year/Period (Thousands)	\$ 11,505	\$ 9,454	\$ 4,532
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%††
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers)	2.06%	2.81%	9.86%††
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.26%	0.64%	(0.49)%††
Portfolio Turnover Rate	100%	171%	4%†

* Commenced operations on October 2, 2017.

** Per share calculations were performed using average shares for the period.

† Return and portfolio turnover rate are for the period indicated and have not been annualized.

†† Annualized.

‡ Return does not reflect the deduction of taxes the shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or redemption of Fund shares. Total return may have been lower had the Adviser not waived its fee and/or reimbursed other expenses.

^ Value is less than \$(0.01) per share.

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Chiron Funds

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 data processing companies 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

Chiron Funds

Investment Adviser

Chiron Investment Management, LLC
1350 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 700
New York, New York 10019

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 March 1, 2020, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Funds and The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

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

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

By Telephone: 877-9-CHIRON (877-924-4766)

By Mail: Chiron Funds
P.O. Box 588
Portland, ME 04112

By Internet: www.chironfunds.com

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

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

CHI-PS-001-0500