

PROSPECTUS
January 28, 2024

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III



Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF

Principal Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.
Ticker Symbol: RAYC

**Rayliant Quantitative
Developed Market Equity ETF**

Principal Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.
Ticker Symbol: RAYD

**Rayliant Quantamental
Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF**

Principal Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.
Ticker Symbol: RAYE

Investment Adviser:

Rayliant Investment Research
doing business as
Rayliant Asset Management

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

About This Prospectus

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

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Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF

Investment Objective

The Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF (the “China Equity ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.

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

Management Fee	0.60%
Other Expenses	<u>0.44%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.04%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>(0.24)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.80%

¹ Rayliant Investment Research, doing business as Rayliant Asset Management (the “Adviser” or “Rayliant”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding any class-specific expenses (including distribution and service (12b-1) fees), interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, fees and expenses incurred in connection with tax reclaim recovery services, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.80% of the average daily net assets of the Fund until January 31, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”).

In addition, the Adviser may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. The agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on January 31, 2025.

Example

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

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$82	\$307	\$551	\$1,249

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 325% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities of issuers based in China. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

For purposes of the Fund's investments, China includes the People's Republic of China ("PRC") as well as its special administrative regions and other districts, such as Hong Kong. The Adviser considers an issuer to be based in China if: (i) the issuer is organized under the laws of, or has its principal office in China; (ii) the issuer has the primary trading markets for its securities in China; (iii) the issuer derives at least 50% of its revenue or earnings from goods or services sold or produced in China; or (iv) the issuer has at least 50% of its assets in China.

The equity securities in which the Fund primarily invests are common stock, preferred stock, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Fund may invest in securities

of companies with any market capitalization. The Fund's equity investments may also include derivatives, principally futures contracts and swaps, which will be used primarily by the Fund for hedging purposes, to equitize cash positions in the Fund's portfolio (i.e., obtain exposure to the equity markets and maintain liquidity while the Adviser seeks out long-term investments for the Fund), or to otherwise gain exposure to an instrument without investing in such instrument directly. The Fund may also invest in exchange traded funds ("ETFs") to equitize cash, and engage in securities lending. From time to time, the Fund may focus its investments in a particular sector, such as the financials or consumer discretionary sector. The Fund will invest in A Shares of companies incorporated in China ("China A Shares") that trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange through the Shanghai – Hong Kong and Shenzhen – Hong Kong Stock Connect programs ("Stock Connect").

The Adviser selects stocks on behalf of the Fund using a combination of quantitative and fundamental investment approaches, known as "quantamental" investing. The Adviser's quantitative investment model allocates more weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for higher future returns, taking into account risk (i.e., risk-adjusted returns), and less weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for lower future risk-adjusted returns. The Adviser's portfolio management team may adjust portfolio weights for the Fund based on their own analysis of the securities in the Fund's investment universe in order to enhance evaluations made by the quantitative model. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means that it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Risk of Investing in China – The Chinese economy is generally considered an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and

social instability. The Chinese economy is also export-driven and highly reliant on trade. Adverse changes in the economic conditions of its primary trading partners such as the United States, Japan and South Korea would adversely impact the Chinese economy and the relevant Fund investments. The economy of China also differs from the United States economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. Under China's political and economic system, the central government may exercise control over the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership. In addition, expropriation, including nationalization, confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability or other developments could adversely affect and diminish the values of the Chinese companies in which the Fund invests, however, over the past few decades, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and has expanded the sphere of private ownership of property in China.

The Fund may invest in shares of Chinese companies traded on stock markets in China or Hong Kong. These stock markets may experience high levels of volatility from time to time. The Hong Kong stock market may behave differently from the China stock markets and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the Hong Kong stock market and the China stock markets.

Equity Market Risk – The risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of equity securities will fluctuate in response to factors affecting a particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Broad movements in financial markets may adversely affect the price of the Fund's investments, regardless of how well the companies in which the Fund invests perform. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stock holders such as the Fund.

Stock Connect Investing Risk – Trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect the Fund’s investments and returns. For example, trading through Stock Connect is subject to daily quotas that limit the maximum daily net purchases on any particular day, which may restrict or preclude the Fund’s ability to invest in China A Shares through Stock Connect. In addition, China A Shares purchased through Stock Connect generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable rules. A primary feature of Stock Connect is the application of the home market’s laws and rules applicable to investors in China A Shares. Therefore, the Fund’s investments in China A Shares purchased through Stock Connect are generally subject to Chinese securities regulations and listing rules, among other restrictions. While overseas investors currently are exempt from paying capital gains or value added taxes on income and gains from investments in China A Shares purchased through Stock Connect, these tax rules could be changed, which could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund. Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the China and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when the Fund may be subject to the risk of price fluctuations of China A Shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading. Moreover, further developments to Stock Connect are likely and there can be no assurance as to the program’s continued existence or whether future developments regarding the program may restrict or adversely affect the Fund’s investments or returns. In addition, the application and interpretation of the laws and regulations of Hong Kong and China, and the rules, policies or guidelines published or applied by relevant regulators and exchanges in respect of Stock Connect are uncertain, and they may have a detrimental effect on the Fund’s investments and returns.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through ADRs, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and foreign companies are generally not subject to the same level of regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would

reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers and foreign markets and securities may be less liquid. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk – Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries may consist of companies with smaller market capitalizations and may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

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

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

Small and Medium Capitalization Companies Risk – The risk that small and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively

small management group. Therefore, small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

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

Sector Focus Risk – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.

Financials Sector Risk – Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, recent or future regulation of any individual financial company, or recent or future regulation of the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber attacks and technology malfunctions have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk – Companies in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to the performance of the overall international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. The impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the overall international economy and, in turn, negatively affect companies in the consumer discretionary sector.

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

REIT Risk – REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, interest rates or competition; overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation.

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.

American Depositary Receipts Risk – ADRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer that are issued by depositary banks and generally trade on an established 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.

Management Risk – The success of the Fund's strategy is dependent on the Adviser's ability and its stock selection process to correctly identify the Fund's investments. The portfolio securities selected by the Adviser may decline in value or not increase in value when the stock market in general is rising, in which case the Fund could experience losses regardless of the overall performance of the U.S. equity market.

Quantitative Investing Risk – Funds that are managed according to a quantitative model can perform differently from the market as a whole based on the factors used in the model, the weight placed on each factor and changes from the factors' historical trends. Due to the significant role technology plays in a quantitative model, use of a quantitative model carries the risk of potential issues with the design, coding, implementation or maintenance of the computer programs, data and/or other technology used in the quantitative model. These issues could negatively impact investment returns.

Derivatives Risk – The Fund's use of futures contracts and swaps is subject to leverage risk, correlation risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Leverage risk and liquidity risk are described below. Market risk is the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The Fund's use of swap agreements is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult

to value and/or valued incorrectly. Credit risk is described elsewhere in this section. Each of the above risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund's initial investment. The other parties to certain derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. The Fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

Securities Lending Risk – Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

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

Leverage Risk – The Fund's use of derivatives may result in the Fund's total investment exposure substantially exceeding the value of its portfolio securities and the Fund's investment returns depending substantially on the performance of securities that the Fund may not directly own. The use of leverage can 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. The Fund's use of leverage may result in a heightened risk of investment loss.

ETF Risks – The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) and, as a result of this structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

Trading Risk – Shares of the Fund may trade on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

Cash Transactions Risk – Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk— Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”) and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Investments in Investment Companies Risk – When the Fund invests in an investment company, including ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company’s expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its share price being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities.

Non-Diversification Risk – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified,” which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. To the extent that the Fund invests its assets in a smaller number of issuers, the Fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those issuers than a diversified

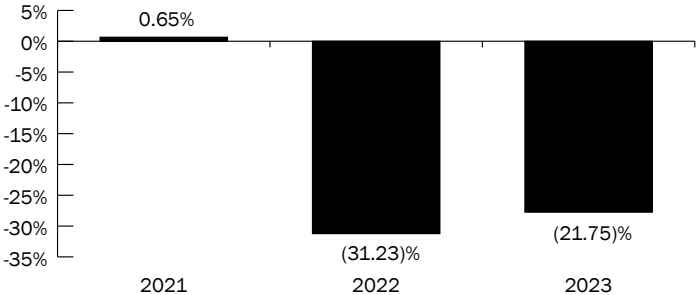
fund. The Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

Portfolio Turnover Risk – Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund’s performance.

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.

Current performance information is available on the Fund’s website at <https://funds.rayliant.com> or by calling toll-free to 866-898-1688.



BEST QUARTER	WORST QUARTER
6.54%	(19.09)%
6/30/2021	9/30/2022

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of 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 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”).

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (12/30/2020)
Fund Return Before Taxes	(21.75)%	(18.02)%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	(22.30)%	(18.31)%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(12.03)%	(12.84)%
China AMC CSI 300 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	(10.90)%	(12.95)%

Investment Adviser

Rayliant Investment Research, doing business as Rayliant Asset Management

Portfolio Managers

Jason Hsu, PhD, Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2020.

Phillip Wool, PhD, Managing Director and Head of Investment Solutions, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2020.

Mark Schlarbaum, Managing Director, Head of Capital Markets and Trading, has managed the Fund since 2021.

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 34 of the prospectus.

Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF

Investment Objective

The Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF (the “Developed Market Equity ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.

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

Management Fee	0.65%
Other Expenses	<u>0.52%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.17%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>(0.37)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.80%

¹ Rayliant Investment Research, doing business as Rayliant Asset Management (the “Adviser” or “Rayliant”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding any class-specific expenses (including distribution and service (12b-1) fees), interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, fees and expenses incurred in connection with tax reclaim recovery services, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses) (collectively, “excluded expenses”) from exceeding 0.80% of the average daily net assets of the Fund until January 31, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”).

In addition, the Adviser may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. The agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on January 31, 2025.

Example

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

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$82	\$335	\$608	\$1,387

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 286% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities of developed market companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The Adviser considers a company to be a developed market company if it is organized or maintains its principal place of business in a developed markets country. The Adviser considers a country to be a developed markets country if the country is represented in the MSCI World Index or another widely recognized developed markets index. As of November 30, 2023, the MSCI World Index consisted of the following 23 developed markets countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. The Fund's investment allocation to countries and regions tends to closely

approximate the country and region allocations of the MSCI World Index, which may focus its exposure in one or more countries or regions. Developed markets are often characterized by high levels of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and mature financial institutions.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks and depositary receipts, including unsponsored depositary receipts, but may also include preferred stocks, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), and securities of other investment companies. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization with a particular focus on mid- and large-capitalization securities.

The Fund is primarily made up of stocks from developed markets that are selected using a quantitative investment approach with human discretion. In quantitative investment strategies, investment decisions are made using large amounts of data and computer models. However, the Adviser has the discretion to adjust trades based on news, liquidity, or additional insights from the Adviser’s portfolio management team. The Adviser’s quantitative investment model allocates more weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for higher future returns, taking into account risk (i.e., risk-adjusted returns), and less weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for lower future risk-adjusted returns. The Adviser’s portfolio management team may adjust portfolio weights for the Fund based on their own analysis of the securities in the Fund’s investment universe in order to enhance evaluations made by the quantitative model. In addition to excluding stocks in specific countries as a result of the Fund’s investment models, the Adviser may avoid investing in a given country for which the transaction costs of investing exceed the benefits of investing in that country. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently.

The Adviser uses data from a variety of sources, including data purchased from vendors and data accessed by the Adviser from alternative sources (e.g., data collected from public websites). Such data are collected at varying frequencies (e.g., daily price data, quarterly financial statements) and considered over varying horizons, ranging from months to years, depending on the nature of the data in question. The Adviser employs a proprietary data cleaning process, whereby data obtained from vendors and other sources is inspected for errors, processed to make information obtained from different sources useful in comparing various companies, sectors, and markets, and formatted for inclusion in the Adviser’s database and for use in its models. The Adviser monitors its data and models through a combination of automated and manual checks. The Adviser pays for data used in the strategy’s models.

The Adviser also takes into account certain environmental, social, and governance (“ESG”) criteria in choosing and weighting investments in the Fund, basing its evaluation on a combination of third-party data and proprietary metrics. ESG considerations that will impact the quantitative ranking of stocks include (but are not limited to) evaluations of firms’ financial reporting practices (e.g., reducing the weight of companies suspected of manipulative accounting) and the degree of alignment between a firm’s managers and shareholders (e.g., whether managers are prone to wastefully reinvest the company’s earnings rather than distributing earnings to shareholders). Governance characteristics will lead to either an increase or decrease of weight in a stock, depending on whether the Adviser determines that the company exhibits good or bad governance, respectively, on the basis of that characteristic. In addition, the Fund will screen out the stock of companies that are identified by the Adviser as having extremely poor environmental performance (e.g., firms with exceedingly high CO2 emissions, energy intensity, water intensity, and waste generation). Such exclusions will be made regardless of the expected future returns of stocks failing to meet the Fund’s ESG screening criteria. Because the Fund’s universe of stocks is large relative to the number of companies expected by the Adviser to fail their ESG criteria, the Adviser does not expect screening on ESG to have a significant impact on the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Market Risk — The risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of equity securities will fluctuate in response to factors affecting a particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Broad movements in financial markets may adversely affect the price of the Fund’s investments, regardless of how well the companies in which the Fund invests perform. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could

adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stock holders such as the Fund.

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

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

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

Small and Medium Capitalization Companies Risk — The risk that small and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Geographic Focus Risk — Because the Fund's investment allocation to countries and regions tends to closely approximate the country and region allocations of the MSCI World Index, which may focus its exposure in one or more countries or regions, from time to time the Fund itself may focus its investments in a particular country or geographic region. To the extent that it focuses its investments in a particular country or geographic region, the Fund may be more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within that country or geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

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

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

Management Risk — The success of the Fund's strategy is dependent on the Adviser's ability and its stock selection process to correctly identify the Fund's investments. The portfolio securities selected by the Adviser may decline in value or not increase in value when the stock

market in general is rising, in which case the Fund could experience losses regardless of the overall performance of the U.S. equity market.

Quantitative Investing Risk — Funds that are managed according to a quantitative model can perform differently from the market as a whole based on the factors used in the model, the weight placed on each factor and changes from the factors' historical trends. Due to the significant role technology plays in a quantitative model, use of a quantitative model carries the risk of potential issues with the design, coding, implementation or maintenance of the computer programs, data and/or other technology used in the quantitative model. These issues could negatively impact investment returns.

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

ETF Risks — The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) and, as a result of this structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

Trading Risk — Shares of the Fund may trade on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand and may deviate significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings.

Cash Transactions Risk — Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs

as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk — Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”) and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Investments in Investment Companies Risk — When the Fund invests in an investment company, including ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company’s expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its share price being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities.

Valuation Risk — The risk that a security may be difficult to value. The Fund may value certain securities at a price higher than the price at which they can be sold.

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

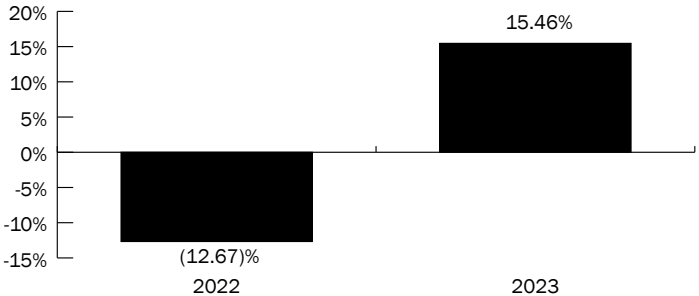
Large Purchase and Redemption Risk — Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund’s shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund’s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

Portfolio Turnover Risk — Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund’s performance.

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.

Current performance information is available on the Fund’s website at <https://funds.rayliant.com> or by calling toll-free to 866-898-1688.



BEST QUARTER	WORST QUARTER
9.22%	(12.74)%
12/31/2022	6/30/2022

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of 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 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 IRAs.

Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (12/15/2021)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	15.46%	1.37%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	15.03%	1.02%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	9.47%	1.03%
MSCI World Index (Net) (USD) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes (except foreign withholding taxes))	23.79%	1.54%

Investment Adviser

Rayliant Investment Research, doing business as Rayliant Asset Management

Portfolio Managers

Mark Schlarbaum, Managing Director, Head of Capital Markets and Trading, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Jason Hsu, PhD, Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Phillip Wool, Managing Director, Head of Investment Solutions, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021.

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 34 of the prospectus.

Rayliant Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF

Investment Objective

The Rayliant Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF (the “Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.

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

Management Fee	0.65%
Other Expenses	<u>1.21%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.86%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>0.98%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	0.88%

¹ Rayliant Investment Research, doing business as Rayliant Asset Management (the “Adviser” or “Rayliant”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding any class-specific expenses (including distribution and service (12b-1) fees), interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, fees and expenses incurred in connection with tax reclaim recovery services, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses) (collectively, “excluded expenses”) from exceeding 0.88% of the average daily net assets of the Fund until January 31, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”).

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

of business on January 31, 2025. Prior to January 31, 2023, the Fund's contractual expense limit was 0.80% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

- ² Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements have been restated to reflect the Fund's current contractual expense limit effective as of January 31, 2023.

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
\$90	\$489	\$914	\$2,100

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 367% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities of companies in emerging markets, excluding China. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The Adviser considers a company to be an emerging market company if it is organized or maintains its principal place of business in an emerging market country. The Adviser considers a country to be an emerging market country if the country is represented in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or another widely recognized emerging markets index. As of November 30, 2023, the MSCI Emerging Markets

Index consisted of the following 24 emerging markets countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Emerging markets are often characterized by low to middle income but with rapid economic growth, as well as financial liberalization and institutional development. The Adviser excludes from the Fund's universe companies organized or maintaining their principal place of business in China.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks and depositary receipts, including unsponsored depositary receipts, but may also include preferred stock and securities of other investment companies. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization with a particular focus on mid- and large-capitalization securities.

The Fund is primarily made up of stocks from emerging markets excluding China that are selected using a "quantamental approach" using a combination of quantitative and fundamental investment strategies. In quantamental investment strategies, investment decisions are made by combining large amounts of data and computer models. The Adviser's quantitative investment model allocates more weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for higher future returns, taking into account risk (i.e., risk-adjusted returns), and less weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for lower future risk-adjusted returns. The Adviser's portfolio management team may adjust portfolio weights for the Fund based on their own analysis of the securities in the Fund's investment universe in order to enhance evaluations made by the quantitative model. In addition to excluding stocks in specific countries as a result of the Fund's investment models, the Adviser may avoid investing in a given country for which the transaction costs of investing exceed the benefits of investing in that country. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently.

The Adviser uses data from a variety of sources, including data purchased from vendors and data accessed by the Adviser from alternative sources (e.g., data collected from public websites). Such data are collected at varying frequencies (e.g., daily price data, quarterly financial statements) and considered over varying horizons, ranging from months to years, depending on the nature of the data in question. The Adviser employs a proprietary data cleaning process, whereby data obtained from vendors and other sources is inspected for errors, processed to make information obtained from different sources useful in comparing various companies, sectors, and markets, and formatted for inclusion in

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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.

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individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stock holders such as the Fund.

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

Emerging Markets Securities Risk — Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries may consist of companies with smaller market capitalizations and may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

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

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Cash Transactions Risk — Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk — Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”) and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Investments in Investment Companies Risk — When the Fund invests in an investment company, including ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company’s expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its share price being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities.

Valuation Risk — The risk that a security may be difficult to value. The Fund may value certain securities at a price higher than the price at which they can be sold.

Active Management Risk — The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential

appreciation of the Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

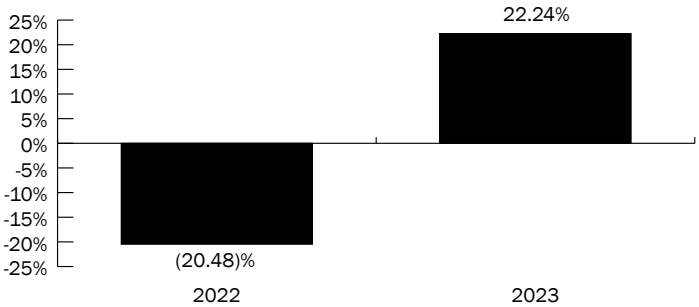
Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund’s shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund’s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

Portfolio Turnover Risk – Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund’s performance.

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.

Current performance information is available on the Fund’s website at <https://funds.rayliant.com> or by calling toll-free to 866-898-1688.



BEST QUARTER	WORST QUARTER
11.27%	(10.21)%
6/30/2023	6/30/2022

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

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

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

Rayliant Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (12/15/2021)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	22.24%	(0.48)%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	22.14%	(1.16)%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	13.85%	(0.29)%
MSCI Emerging Markets ex-China Index (Net) (USD) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes (except foreign withholding taxes)) ¹	20.03%	(0.30)%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net) (USD) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes (except foreign withholding taxes)) ¹	9.83%	(5.45)%

¹ On October 24, 2023, the Fund's benchmark changed from the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net) (USD) to the MSCI Emerging Markets ex-China Index (Net) (USD) because the Adviser believes that the MSCI Emerging Markets ex-China Index (Net) (USD) better reflects the Fund's investment universe.

Investment Adviser

Rayliant Investment Research, doing business as Rayliant Asset Management

Portfolio Managers

Jason Hsu, PhD, Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Mark Schlarbaum, Managing Director, Head of Capital Markets and Trading, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Phillip Wool, Managing Director, Head of Investment Solutions, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021.

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 34 of the prospectus.

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

The Funds issue shares to (or redeems shares from) certain institutional investors known as “Authorized Participants” (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities designated by the Funds and/or cash.

Individual shares of the Funds may only be purchased and sold on the Exchange, other national securities exchanges, electronic crossing networks and other alternative trading systems through your broker-dealer at market prices. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Fund shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of a Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). When available, recent information regarding a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads will be available at www.rayliantfunds.com.

Tax Information

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS’ INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of each Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation. The investment objective of each Fund is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III (the “Trust”) without shareholder approval.

Investment Strategies

Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF

The China Equity ETF invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities of issuers based in China. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders.

For purposes of the China Equity ETF’s investments, China includes the PRC as well as its special administrative regions and other districts, such as Hong Kong. The Adviser considers an issuer to be based in China if: (i) the issuer is organized under the laws of, or has its principal office in China; (ii) the issuer has the primary trading markets for its securities in China; (iii) the issuer derives at least 50% of its revenue or earnings from goods or services sold or produced in China; or (iv) the issuer has at least 50% of its assets in China.

The equity securities in which the China Equity ETF primarily invests are common stock, preferred stock, ADRs, and REITs. The China Equity ETF may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization. The China Equity ETF’s equity investments may also include derivatives, principally futures contracts and swaps, which will be used primarily by the China Equity ETF for hedging purposes, to equitize cash positions in the China Equity ETF’s portfolio (i.e., obtain exposure to the equity markets and maintain liquidity while the Adviser seeks out long-term investments for the China Equity ETF), or to otherwise gain exposure to an instrument without investing in such instrument directly. The China Equity ETF may also invest in ETFs to equitize cash, and engage in securities lending. From time to time, the China Equity ETF may focus its investments in a particular sector, such as the financials or consumer discretionary sector.

The China Equity ETF will invest in A Shares of companies incorporated in China (“China A Shares”) that trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange

and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange through the Shanghai – Hong Kong and Shenzhen – Hong Kong Stock Connect programs (“Stock Connect”). Stock Connect is a mutual stock market access program designed to, among other things, enable foreign investments in China.

The Adviser selects stocks on behalf of the China Equity ETF using a combination of quantitative and fundamental investment approaches, known as “quantamental” investing, whereby large amounts of data and algorithms are paired with human insights about economic and financial features (i.e., fundamentals) to make investment decisions. The quantitative investment process uses historical and current data and computer models to rank stocks according to a range of characteristics that attempt to identify stocks that have the potential to achieve higher future risk-adjusted returns. Such characteristics may include but are not limited to: “value” (e.g., cheapness of stocks), “quality” (e.g., profitability, financial stability, sound accounting practices), “low risk” (e.g., stocks with relatively stable returns), and “momentum” (e.g., stocks with strong past performance). The Adviser’s quantitative investment model allocates more weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for higher future returns, taking into account risk (i.e., risk-adjusted returns), and less weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for lower future risk-adjusted returns. The Adviser’s portfolio management team may adjust portfolio weights for the Fund based on their own analysis of the securities in the China Equity ETF’s investment universe in order to enhance evaluations made by the quantitative model. Due to its investment strategy, the China Equity ETF may buy and sell securities frequently.

The China Equity ETF is classified as “non-diversified,” which means that it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF

The Developed Market Equity ETF invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities of developed market companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders.

The Adviser considers a company to be a developed market company if it is organized or maintains its principal place of business in a developed markets country. The Adviser considers a country to be a developed markets country if the country is represented in the MSCI World Index or another widely recognized developed markets index. As

of November 30, 2023, the MSCI World Index consisted of the following 23 developed markets countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. The Developed Market Equity ETF's investment allocation to countries and regions tends to closely approximate the country and region allocations of the MSCI World Index, which may focus its exposure in one or more countries or regions. Developed markets are often characterized by high levels of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and mature financial institutions.

The equity securities in which the Developed Market Equity ETF invests are primarily common stocks and depositary receipts, including unsponsored depositary receipts, but may also include preferred stocks, ETFs, and securities of other investment companies. The Developed Market Equity ETF may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization with a particular focus on mid- and large-capitalization securities.

The Developed Market Equity ETF is primarily made up of stocks from developed markets that are selected using a quantitative investment approach with human discretion. In quantitative investment strategies, investment decisions are made using large amounts of data and computer models. However, the Adviser has the discretion to adjust trades based on news, liquidity, or additional insights from the Adviser's portfolio management team. The Adviser's quantitative investment model allocates more weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for higher future returns, taking into account risk (i.e., risk-adjusted returns), and less weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for lower future risk-adjusted returns. Characteristics that the Adviser believes demonstrate the potential for higher future returns may include but are not limited to: "value" (e.g., cheapness of stocks), "quality" (e.g., profitability, financial stability, sound accounting practices), "low risk" (e.g., stocks with relatively stable returns), and "momentum" (e.g., stocks with strong past performance). The Adviser's portfolio management team may adjust portfolio weights for the Fund based on their own analysis of the securities in the Developed Market Equity ETF's investment universe in order to enhance evaluations made by the quantitative model. In addition to excluding stocks in specific countries as a result of the Developed Market Equity ETF's investment models, the Adviser may avoid investing in a given country for which the transaction costs of investing exceed the benefits of investing in that

country. Due to its investment strategy, the Developed Market Equity ETF may buy and sell securities frequently.

The Adviser uses data from a variety of sources, including data purchased from vendors and data accessed by the Adviser from alternative sources (e.g., data collected from public websites). Such data are collected at varying frequencies (e.g., daily price data, quarterly financial statements) and considered over varying horizons, ranging from months to years, depending on the nature of the data in question. The Adviser employs a proprietary data cleaning process, whereby data obtained from vendors and other sources is inspected for errors, processed to make information obtained from different sources useful in comparing various companies, sectors, and markets, and formatted for inclusion in the Adviser's database and for use in its models. The Adviser monitors its data and models through a combination of automated and manual checks. The Adviser pays for data used in the strategy's models.

Rayliant Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF

The Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities of companies in emerging markets, excluding China. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The Adviser considers a company to be an emerging market company if it is organized or maintains its principal place of business in an emerging market country. The Adviser considers a country to be an emerging market country if the country is represented in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or another widely recognized emerging markets index. As of November 30, 2023, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index consisted of the following 24 emerging markets countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Emerging markets are often characterized by low to middle income but with rapid economic growth, as well as financial liberalization and institutional development. The Adviser excludes from the Fund's universe companies organized or maintaining their principal place of business in China.

The equity securities in which the Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF invests are primarily common stocks and depositary receipts, including unsponsored depositary receipts, but may also include preferred stock and securities of other investment companies. The Emerging Market ex-

China Equity ETF may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization with a particular focus on mid- and large-capitalization securities.

The Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF is primarily made up of stocks from emerging markets excluding China that are selected using a “quantamental approach” using a combination quantitative and fundamental investment strategies. In quantamental investment strategies, investment decisions are made by combining large amounts of data and computer models. The Adviser’s quantitative investment model allocates more weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for higher future returns, taking into account risk (i.e., risk-adjusted returns), and less weight to stocks for which the model identifies the potential for lower future risk-adjusted returns. Characteristics that the Adviser believes demonstrate the potential for higher future returns may include but are not limited to: “value” (e.g., cheapness of stocks), “quality” (e.g., profitability, financial stability, sound accounting practices), “low risk” (e.g., stocks with relatively stable returns), and “momentum” (e.g., stocks with strong past performance). The Adviser’s portfolio management team may adjust portfolio weights for the Fund based on their own analysis of the securities in the Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF’s investment universe in order to enhance evaluations made by the quantitative model. In addition to excluding stocks in specific countries as a result of the Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF’s investment models, the Adviser may avoid investing in a given country for which the transaction costs of investing exceed the benefits of investing in that country. Due to its investment strategy, the Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF may buy and sell securities frequently.

The Adviser uses data from a variety of sources, including data purchased from vendors and data accessed by the Adviser from alternative sources (e.g., data collected from public websites). Such data are collected at varying frequencies (e.g., daily price data, quarterly financial statements) and considered over varying horizons, ranging from months to years, depending on the nature of the data in question. The Adviser employs a proprietary data cleaning process, whereby data obtained from vendors and other sources is inspected for errors, processed to make information obtained from different sources useful in comparing various companies, sectors, and markets, and formatted for inclusion in the Adviser’s database and for use in its models. The Adviser monitors its data and models through a combination of automated and manual checks. The Adviser pays for data used in the strategy’s models.

Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF and Rayliant Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF

The Adviser also takes into account certain environmental, social, and governance (“ESG”) criteria in choosing and weighting investments in each Fund, basing its evaluation on a combination of third-party data and proprietary metrics. ESG considerations that may impact the quantitative ranking of stocks may include (but are not limited to) evaluations of firms’ financial reporting practices (e.g., reducing the weight of companies suspected of manipulative accounting) and the degree of alignment between a firm’s managers and shareholders (e.g., whether managers are prone to wastefully reinvest the company’s earnings rather than distributing earnings to shareholders). Governance characteristics may lead to either an increase or decrease of weight in a stock, depending on whether the Adviser determines that the company exhibits good or bad governance, respectively, on the basis of that characteristic. In addition, a Fund may screen out the stock of companies that are identified by the Adviser as having extremely poor environmental performance (e.g., firms with exceedingly high CO2 emissions, energy intensity, water intensity, and waste generation). Such exclusions will be made regardless of the expected future returns of stocks failing to meet a Fund’s ESG screening criteria. Because each Fund’s universe of stocks is large relative to the number of companies expected by the Adviser to fail their ESG criteria, the Adviser does not expect screening on ESG to have a significant impact on a Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

All Funds

The investments and strategies described in this prospectus are those that each Fund uses under normal conditions. During unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, a 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. A 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 each Fund’s principal investment strategies, and each Fund 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, a

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 RISK

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

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

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk (*Quantamental China Equity ETF*) — A fund that focuses in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to greater risks than a portfolio without such a focus. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector can be significantly affected by the performance of the overall economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success of these companies can depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, products of consumer discretionary companies. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy and, in turn, negatively affect companies in the consumer discretionary sector. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to COVID-19 and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged

quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff.

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

Derivatives Risk (*Quantamental China Equity ETF*) – The Fund’s use of futures and swaps is subject to derivatives risk. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund’s gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold. The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its objective and to realize profits or limit losses. Since derivatives may be purchased for a fraction of their

value, a relatively small price movement in a derivative may result in an immediate and substantial loss or gain to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's use of derivatives will be successful in achieving its intended goals.

Additionally, derivative instruments are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

Moreover, regulation relating to the Fund's use of derivatives and related instruments, including Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the Fund's performance.

Futures Contracts. 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. The risks of futures include: (i) leverage risk; (ii) correlation 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, the 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.

Lack of correlation (or tracking) may be due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being substituted or hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. Consequently, the effectiveness of futures as a security substitute or as a hedging vehicle will depend, in part, on the degree of correlation between price movements in the futures and price movements in underlying securities or assets. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intra-day price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading.

Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time that is advantageous. The successful use of futures depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the ability of the Adviser to predict movements of the underlying securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular futures strategy adopted will succeed.

Swaps. Swaps are agreements whereby two parties agree to exchange payment streams calculated by reference to an underlying asset, such as a rate, index, instrument or securities. Swaps typically involve credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, funding risk, operational risk, legal and documentation risk, regulatory risk, and/or tax risk. Interest rate swaps involve one party, in return for a premium, agreeing to make payments to another party to the extent that interest rates exceed or fall below a specified rate (a “cap” or “floor,” respectively). Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom the 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.

Total return swaps are contracts that obligate a party to pay interest in exchange for payment by the other party of the total return generated by a security, a basket of securities, an index or an index component. Total return swaps give the Fund the right to receive the appreciation in the value of a specified security, index or other instrument in return for a fee paid to the counterparty, which will typically be an agreed upon interest rate. If the underlying asset in a total return swap declines in value over the term of the swap, the Fund may also be required to pay the dollar value of that decline to the counterparty. Fully funded total return swaps have economic and risk characteristics similar to credit-linked notes, which are described above. Fully funded equity swaps have economic and risk characteristics similar to participation notes (P-Notes). P-Notes are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market.

A credit default swap enables the Fund to buy or sell protection against a defined credit event of an issuer or a basket of securities. The buyer of a credit default swap is generally obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation. If the

Fund is a seller of protection and a credit event occurs (as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement), the Fund will generally either: (i) pay to the buyer an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and take delivery of the referenced obligation, other deliverable obligations, or underlying securities comprising a referenced index; or (ii) pay a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising a referenced index. If the Fund is a buyer of protection and a credit event occurs (as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement), the Fund will either: (i) receive from the seller of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and deliver the referenced obligation, other deliverable obligations or underlying securities comprising the referenced index; or (ii) receive a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index. Recovery values are calculated by market makers considering either industry standard recovery rates or entity specific factors and other considerations until a credit event occurs. If a credit event has occurred, the recovery value is generally determined by a facilitated auction whereby a minimum number of allowable broker bids, together with a specified valuation method, are used to calculate the settlement value.

Credit default swaps involve special risks in addition to those mentioned above because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty). Like a long or short position in a physical security, credit default swaps are subject to the same factors that cause changes in the market value of the underlying asset.

Emerging Market Company Risk (*Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF*) – Investments in emerging market companies, including those outside of China, are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign companies. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable and economies that are less developed. Furthermore, future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

Equity Market Risk (*All Funds*) — Because a Fund may invest in equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's securities may fluctuate drastically 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. The market as a whole may not favor the types of investments a Fund makes. Many factors can adversely affect a security's performance, including both general financial market conditions and factors related to a specific company, industry or geographic region. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to COVID-19 and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff. During a general economic downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. In the case of foreign stocks, these fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in a Fund.

ETF Risks (*All Funds*) — The Funds are ETFs and, as a result of this structure, they are exposed to the following risks:

Trading Risk — Although Fund shares are listed for trading on a listing exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained. Secondary market trading in a Fund's shares may be halted by a listing exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in a Fund's shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund's shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of a Fund may trade at, above or below their most recent NAV. The per share NAV of a Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of a Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The trading prices of a Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand. The trading prices of a Fund's shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. These factors, among others, may lead to a Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, given that shares can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units at NAV, the Adviser does not believe that large discounts or premiums to NAV will exist for extended periods of time. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that a Fund's shares normally will trade close to a Fund's NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with a Fund's NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of a Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Where all or a portion of a Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading in that market is open, there may be changes between the last quote from its closed foreign market and the value of such security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Investors buying or selling shares of a Fund in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if a Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if a Fund's shares

have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of a Fund, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of such shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in a Fund's shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Cash Transactions Risk — Like other ETFs, a Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, a Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in a Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as a Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, a Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require a Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk — Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. A Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. An active trading market for shares of a Fund may not develop or be maintained, and, particularly during times of market stress, Authorized Participants or market makers may step away from their respective roles in making a market in shares of a Fund and in executing purchase or redemption orders. This could, in turn, lead to variances between the market price of a Fund's shares and the value of its underlying securities.

Financials Sector Risk (*Quantamental China Equity ETF*) — A fund that focuses in the financials sector may be subject to greater risks than

a portfolio without such a focus. Companies in the financials sector of an economy are subject to extensive governmental regulation and intervention, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. Governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financials sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries of any individual financial company or of the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted. Certain risks may impact the value of investments in the financials sector more severely than those of investments outside this sector, including the risks associated with companies that operate with substantial financial leverage. Companies in the financials sector may also be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations, credit rating downgrades and adverse conditions in other related markets. Insurance companies, in particular, may be subject to severe price competition and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. The financials sector is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates. The financials sector is also a target for cyber attacks, and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions. In recent years, cyber attacks and technology failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have reportedly caused losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Currency Risk (*All Funds*) — As a result of a Fund's investments in securities or other investments 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, in which case the dollar value of an investment in a Fund would be adversely affected. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Foreign Securities Risk (*All Funds*) — Investments in securities of foreign companies (including direct investments as well as investments through certain depositary receipts) can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies. Diplomatic, political, or economic developments, including nationalization or appropriation, could affect investments in foreign companies. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets. In addition, the

value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Financial statements of foreign issuers are governed by different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards than the financial statements of U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers. Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from the securities comprising a Fund's portfolio. 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. Additionally, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may result in a Fund having to sell such prohibited securities at inopportune times. Such prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such U.S. Government designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, which may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Geographic Focus Risk (*Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF and Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF*) – To the extent that it focuses its investments in a particular country or geographic region, a Fund may be more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within that country or geographic region. As a result, a Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

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

reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, a Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments.

ETFs – ETFs are pooled investment vehicles whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges. To the extent that a Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities in which the ETF invests, and the value of the Fund’s investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the ETF’s holdings. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, a Fund’s investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs’ operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund’s holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

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

Liquidity Risk (*Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF and Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF*) – 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 condition of a particular issuer or under adverse market or economic conditions independent of the issuer. A Fund’s investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Further, transactions in illiquid securities may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities.

Management Risk (*All Funds*) – Each Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. In addition, the prices of common stocks move up and down in response

to corporate earnings and developments, economic and market conditions and anticipated events. Individual issuers may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. A Fund's investment success depends on the skill of the Adviser in evaluating, selecting and monitoring the portfolio assets. If the Adviser's conclusions about growth rates or securities values are incorrect, the Fund may not perform as anticipated.

Portfolio Turnover Risk (*All Funds*)— Due to its investment strategy, a Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect a Fund's performance.

Quantitative Investing Risk (*All Funds*) — A quantitative investment style generally involves the use of computers to implement a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. Due to the significant role technology plays in such strategies, they carry the risk of unintended or unrecognized issues or flaws in the design, coding, implementation or maintenance of the computer programs or technology used in the development and implementation of the quantitative strategy. These issues or flaws, which can be difficult to identify, may result in the implementation of a portfolio that is different from that which was intended, and could negatively impact investment returns. Such risks should be viewed as an inherent element of investing in an investment strategy that relies heavily upon quantitative models and computerization.

REIT Risk (*Quantamental China Equity ETF*) — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, shareholders will not only bear the proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but will also, indirectly, bear similar expenses of underlying REITs. The 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 U.S. REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Code, or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Risk of Investing in China (*Quantamental China Equity ETF*) — Since 1978, the Chinese government has been, and is expected to continue,

reforming its economic policies, which has resulted in less direct central and local government control over the business and production activities of Chinese enterprises and companies. Notwithstanding the economic reforms instituted by the Chinese government and the Chinese Communist Party, actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China, which could affect the public and private sector companies in which the Fund invests. In the past, the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion. It may do so in the future as well. Such actions and a variety of other centrally planned or determined activities by the Chinese government could have a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China, the economic prospects for, and the market prices and liquidity of, the securities of Chinese companies and the payments of dividends and interest by Chinese companies.

Sector Focus Risk (*Quantamental China Equity ETF*) – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.

Securities Lending Risk (*Quantamental China Equity ETF*) – Engaging in securities lending could increase the Fund's market and credit risk. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences to the Fund. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Small and Medium Capitalization Issuers Risk (*All Funds*) – Investing in equity securities of small and medium capitalization companies often

involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in larger capitalization companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of smaller size companies, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and the frequent lack of depth of management. Stock prices of smaller companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements. The securities of smaller companies are often traded over-the-counter and, even if listed on a national securities exchange, may not be traded in volumes typical for that exchange. Consequently, the securities of smaller companies may be less liquid, may have limited market stability and may be subject to more severe, abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. Further, smaller companies may have less publicly available information and, when available, it may be inaccurate or incomplete.

Stock Connect Investing Risk (*Quantamental China Equity ETF*)

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

Valuation Risk (*Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF and Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF*)

— The risk that a security may be difficult to value. A Fund may value certain securities at a price higher than the price at which they can be sold. This risk may be especially pronounced for investments that are illiquid or may become illiquid.

Value Style Risk (*Quantamental China Equity ETF*)

— 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 its prospects for exceeding earnings expectations is inaccurate,

the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, “value stocks” may continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which the Funds disclose their portfolio holdings is available in the SAI.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Rayliant Investment Research, a California registered corporation doing business as Rayliant Asset Management, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser’s principal place of business is 135 N. Los Robles Ave, Suite 110, Pasadena, California 91101. The Adviser is wholly owned by Rayliant Global Advisors Limited (“RGA”), which was established in February 2012 as the Asian hub for Research Affiliates, LLC (“Research Affiliates”) under the name Research Affiliates Global Advisors, Ltd. As September 30, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$175.5 million in assets under management.

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

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

Fund	Advisory Fee Rate
Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF	0.60%
Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF	0.65%
Rayliant Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF	0.65%

For each Fund, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep total annual operating expenses of each Fund (excluding any class-specific expenses (including distribution and service (12b-1) fees), interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, fees and expenses incurred in connection with tax

reclaim recovery services, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding certain levels as set forth below until January 31, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”).

Fund	Contractual Expense Limit
Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF	0.80%
Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF	0.80%
Rayliant Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF	0.88% ¹

¹ Prior to January 31, 2023, the expense cap for the Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF was 0.80%.

The Adviser may receive from each Fund the difference between the total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. This agreement will terminate automatically upon the termination of the Fund’s investment advisory agreement and may be terminated: (i) by the Board, for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on January 31, 2025.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, the Adviser received advisory fees (after fee waivers), stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund as follows:

Fund	Advisory Fees Paid
Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF	0.36%
Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF	0.28%
Rayliant Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF	0%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Funds’ investment advisory agreement is available in the Funds’ Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders dated March 31, 2023, which covers the period from October 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Jason Hsu, PhD has served as Chief Investment Officer at the Adviser since June 2017. He is also the founder and chairman of RGA. Previously, Mr. Hsu was Co-Founder and Vice Chairman of Research Affiliates from 2007 to 2018. He has 27 years of industry experience. He holds a BS in Physics from the California Institute of Technology, an MS in Finance from Stanford University and a PhD in Finance from UCLA.

Mark Schlarbaum has over 32 years of industry experience and has served as Managing Director, Head of Capital Markets and Trading at the Adviser since December 2020. Previously, Mr. Schlarbaum was Managing Partner at KraneShares from December 2014 to January 2020 during which he oversaw the firm's ETF business growth. He was also the portfolio manager for all KraneShares funds. He holds a BA in Economics from Purdue University.

Phillip Wool, PhD has served as Managing Director and Head of Investment Solutions at the Adviser since June 2017. Previously, he was an Assistant Professor of Finance at State University of New York in Buffalo from 2013 to 2017. Prior to that, Mr. Wool was a research analyst at Hammond Associates, an institutional fund consultant, covering alternative investments. Mr. Wool has 20 years of industry experience. He received a BA and a BSBA from Washington University in St. Louis and a PhD in finance from UCLA.

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

PURCHASING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares of each Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange. When you buy or sell a Fund's shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The shares of each Fund will trade on the Exchange at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of such shares. A business day with respect to the Funds is any day on which the Exchange is open for business. The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National

Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Each Fund's NAV 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. NAV is determined each business day, normally as of the close of regular trading of the New York Stock Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

In calculating NAV, each Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. If market prices are not readily available or they are unreliable, such as in the case of a security value that has been materially affected by events occurring after the relevant market closes, securities are valued at fair value. The Board has designated the Adviser as the Funds' valuation designee to make all fair value determinations with respect to the Funds' portfolio investments, subject to the Board's oversight. The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures to be followed when making fair value determinations, and it has established a Valuation Committee through which the Adviser makes fair value determinations. The Adviser's determination of a security's fair value price often involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors, and is therefore subject to the unavoidable risk that the value that is assigned to a security may be higher or lower than the security's value would be if a reliable market quotation for the security was readily available.

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

There may be limited circumstances in which the Adviser would price securities at fair value for stocks of U.S. companies that are traded on U.S. exchanges – for example, if the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded closed early or if trading in a particular

security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to the time the Funds calculated their NAV. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

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.

Distribution Plan

The Funds have adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, that allows the Funds to pay distribution and/or service fees for the sale and distribution of Fund shares, and for services provided to shareholders. No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by a Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of a Fund’s assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The maximum annual Rule 12b-1 fee is 0.25% of the average daily net assets of a Fund.

The implementation of any payments under the distribution plan must be approved by the Board prior to implementation.

Payments by the Adviser

From time to time, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments to certain affiliated or unaffiliated financial intermediaries to compensate them for the costs associated with distribution, marketing, administration and shareholder servicing support for the Funds. These payments are sometimes characterized as “revenue sharing” payments and are made out of the Adviser’s and/or its affiliates’ own legitimate profits or other resources, and may be

in addition to any payments made to financial intermediaries by the Funds. A financial intermediary may provide these services with respect to Fund shares sold or held through programs such as retirement plans, qualified tuition programs, fund supermarkets, fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, bank trust programs, and insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. In addition, financial intermediaries may receive payments for making shares of the Funds available to their customers or registered representatives, including providing the Funds with “shelf space,” placing them on a preferred or recommended fund list, or promoting the Funds in certain sales programs that are sponsored by financial intermediaries. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

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

In addition to these payments, your financial intermediary may charge you account fees, commissions or transaction fees for buying or redeeming shares of a Fund, 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 do not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, each Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the SAI. When considering that no restriction or policy was necessary, the Board

evaluated the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of a Fund's investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of a Fund are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from a Fund directly to Authorized Participants, and that most trading in the Funds occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Funds directly. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Funds or their shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of a Fund's shares by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to ensuring that the market price remains at or close to NAV.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Fund Distributions

Each Fund distributes its net investment income, if any, and makes distributions of its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If you own shares of a Fund on the Fund's record date, you will be entitled to receive the distribution.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make available to their customers who own shares of a Fund the Depository Trust Company book-entry dividend reinvestment service. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole shares of a Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require a Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

Tax Information

The following is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Funds and their shareholders. The summary is based on current tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a comprehensive explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds, or the

tax consequences of an investment in a Fund. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. More information about taxes is located in the SAL.

You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state and local income taxes.

Tax Status of the Funds

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year as a RIC under the Code. If each Fund maintains its qualification as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then the Fund is generally not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements it would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund shares is made through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, you sell Fund shares, and you purchase or redeem Creation Units (Authorized Participants only).

Tax Status of Distributions

- The Funds intend to distribute for each year substantially all of their net investment income and net capital gains income.
- Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.
- The income dividends you receive from a Fund may be taxed as either ordinary income or “qualified dividend income.” Dividends that are reported by a Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Qualified dividend income generally is income derived from dividends paid to a Fund by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. China has a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that permits corporations incorporated therein to be treated as qualified foreign corporations that are able to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock

is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, a Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of the Fund's shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. Distributions that a Fund receives from an underlying fund taxable as a RIC will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such underlying fund. Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income

- Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned its shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions from a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. For non-corporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally taxable at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions from a Fund's short-term capital gains are generally taxable as ordinary income.
- Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. The Funds' investment strategies will significantly limit their ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction.
- In general, Fund distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. However, distributions paid in January but declared by a Fund to shareholders of record in October, November or December of the previous year will be treated as having been received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared, and thus may be taxable to you in 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 generally should be avoided by taxable investors.

- A Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount and character of any distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Tax Status of Share Transactions

Each sale of Fund shares or redemption of Creation Units will generally be a taxable event. Assuming a shareholder holds Fund shares as a capital asset, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares held for twelve months or less is generally treated as short-term gain or loss. Any capital loss on the sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent distributions of long-term capital gain were paid (or treated as paid) with respect to such shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent shares of a Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of shares. For tax purposes, an exchange of shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize gain or loss from the exchange. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between (i) the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange plus any cash received in the exchange and (ii) the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units and (ii) the aggregate market value of the securities and the amount of cash received. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing “wash sales” (for a person who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Authorized Participants should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sales rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

A Fund may pay the redemption price for Creation Units at least partially with cash, rather than the delivery of a basket of securities. A Fund

may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

The cost basis of shares of a Fund acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Foreign Taxes

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund receives from sources in foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate these taxes. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consist of foreign securities at the end of the Fund's taxable year, 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 your broker) 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.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including certain capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of shares of a Fund). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Non-U.S. Investors

If you are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, partnership, trust or estate, (i) a Fund's ordinary income dividends distributed to you will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies but (ii) gains from the sale or

other disposition of your shares of the Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Foreign shareholders who fail to provide an applicable Internal Revenue Service form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from the Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if you are a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty.

Backup Withholding

A Fund (or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which shareholders own shares) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and the sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in a Fund under all applicable tax laws.

More information about taxes is included in the SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by a Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”), may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a

distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the Prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with a Fund's distributor, breaks them down into individual shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares of a Fund. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares of a Fund, whether or not participating in the distribution of such shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares of a Fund that are part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of a Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 under the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the Fund's Prospectus is available on the SEC's electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often the shares of a Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund for various time periods can be found at www.rayliantfunds.com.

Contractual Arrangements

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 a Fund. A Fund 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 table represents 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 Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds. The financial statements and the unqualified opinion of Ernst & Young LLP are included in the 2023 Annual Report of the Funds, which is available upon request by calling the Fund at 866-898-1688.

Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF

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

	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Period Ended September 30, 2021*
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 17.80	\$ 24.91	\$ 25.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:			
Net Investment Income†	0.28	0.52	0.39
Net Realized and Unrealized Loss	(3.38)	(7.42)	(0.48)
Total from Investment Operations	(3.10)	(6.90)	(0.09)
Dividends and Distributions			
Net Investment Income	(0.28)	(0.21)	—
Total Dividends and Distributions	(0.28)	(0.21)	—
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$ 14.42	\$ 17.80	\$ 24.91
Total Return‡	(17.64)%	(27.93)%	(0.36)%

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Net Assets, End of Year (Thousands)	\$ 82,205	\$ 100,140	\$ 39,854
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%††
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers and Reimbursements)	1.04%	1.13%	2.43%††
Ratio of Net Investment Loss to Average Net Assets	1.67%	2.45%	1.97%††
Portfolio Turnover Rate	325%	255%	199%§

* Commenced operations on December 30, 2020.

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

†† Annualized.

‡ Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Return shown does not reflect the deductions of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

§ Portfolio turnover is for the period indicated and has not been annualized.

Amounts designated as “—” are either not applicable, \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF

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

	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Period Ended September 30, 2022*
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 20.38	\$ 25.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:		
Net Investment Income†	0.29	0.21
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	3.04	(4.83)
Total from Investment Operations	<u>3.33</u>	<u>(4.62)</u>
Dividends and Distributions:		
Net Investment Income	(0.31)	— [^]
Total Dividends and Distributions	<u>(0.31)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$ 23.40	\$ 20.38
Total Return‡	<u>16.44%</u>	<u>(18.47)%</u>

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Net Assets, End of Year (Thousands)	\$ 57,330	\$ 50,947
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.80%	0.80% ^{††}
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers and Reimbursements)	1.17%	1.05% ^{††}
Ratio of Net Investment Loss to Average Net Assets	1.29%	1.17% ^{††}
Portfolio Turnover Rate	286%	235% [§]

* Commenced operations on December 15, 2021.

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

†† Annualized.

‡ Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Return shown does not reflect the deductions of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

[^] Amount represents less than \$0.005 per share.

[§] Portfolio turnover is for the period indicated and has not been annualized.

Amounts designated as “—” are either not applicable, \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

Rayliant Quantamental Emerging Market ex-China Equity ETF

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

	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Period Ended September 30, 2022*
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 19.68	\$ 25.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:		
Net Investment Income [†]	0.56	0.98
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	2.02	(6.20)
Total from Investment Operations	<u>2.58</u>	<u>(5.22)</u>
Dividends and Distributions		
Net Investment Income	(1.07)	(0.10)
Total Dividends and Distributions	<u>(1.07)</u>	<u>(0.10)</u>
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$ 21.19	\$ 19.68
Total Return [‡]	<u>13.72%</u>	<u>(20.97)%</u>

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Net Assets, End of Year (Thousands)	\$ 37,076	\$ 18,696
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.86%	0.80% ^{††}
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers and Reimbursements)	1.86%	1.83% ^{††}
Ratio of Net Investment Loss to Average Net Assets	2.71%	5.53% ^{††}
Portfolio Turnover Rate	367%	295% [§]

* Commenced operations on December 15, 2021.

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

†† Annualized.

‡ Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Return shown does not reflect the deductions of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

§ Portfolio turnover is for the period indicated and has not been annualized.

Amounts designated as “—” are either not applicable, \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

Privacy Notice

This information is not part of the prospectus.

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

The Funds collect this information from the following sources:

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

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

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

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

Information about former customers.

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

How the Funds safeguard information.

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

Customers of other financial institutions.

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

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND III

Rayliant Quantamental China Equity ETF
Rayliant Quantitative Developed Market Equity ETF
Rayliant Quantamental Emerging
Market ex-China Equity ETF

Investment Adviser

Rayliant Investment Research, doing business as Rayliant Asset Management
1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 700
Santa Monica, California 90401

Distributor

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

Legal Counsel

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

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

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI, dated January 28, 2024, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Funds and The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

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

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

By Telephone: 866-898-1688

By Mail: Rayliant ETFs
c/o SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

By Internet: <https://funds.rayliant.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.