

PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2025

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II

Vontobel

VONTOBEL U.S. EQUITY FUND

A Shares: VNUAX

Y Shares: VNUYX

Institutional Shares: VNUIX

**VONTOBEL GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL
CHANGE FUND**

A Shares: VNEAX

Y Shares: VNEYX

Institutional Shares: VNEIX

**INVESTMENT ADVISER:
VONTOBEL ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.**

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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VONTOBEL U.S. EQUITY FUND

Investment Objective

The Vontobel U.S. Equity Fund (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 be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investments)

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

	A Shares	Y Shares	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None
Other Expenses ¹	<u>0.80%</u>	<u>0.80%</u>	<u>0.65%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.15%	0.15%	None
Other Operating Expenses	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.55%	1.30%	1.15%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	<u>(0.65)%</u>	<u>(0.65)%</u>	<u>(0.65)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.90%	0.65%	0.50%

¹ Other Expenses are restated from the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund’s (as defined below) expenses based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year in consideration of contractual arrangements with the Fund’s current service providers.

² Vontobel Asset Management, Inc. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, class-specific expenses (including Distribution (12b-1) Fees and Shareholder Servicing Fees), dividend and interest expenses on securities

sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses (collectively, "excluded expenses")) from exceeding 0.50% of the average daily net assets of each of the Fund's share classes until January 31, 2027. This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II (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, 2027.

Example

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

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

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
A Shares	\$92	\$426	\$783	\$1,790
Y Shares	\$66	\$348	\$651	\$1,511
Institutional Shares	\$51	\$301	\$570	\$1,339

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 ended September 30, 2024, the portfolio turnover rate of the Vontobel U.S. Equity Institutional Fund (the "U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund"), the Fund's predecessor fund, was 40.68% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. issuers of any capitalization. Shareholders will

be given 60 days' advance notice of any change to this policy. Equity securities include common and preferred stocks, securities convertible or exchangeable into common stocks, warrants, rights to purchase common stocks, and real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

The Fund seeks to provide investors with access to high-quality U.S. companies. The securities selected for inclusion in the Fund are those that, in the opinion of the Adviser, are well-managed businesses with consistent operating histories and financial performance that have favorable long-term economic prospects and, in most cases, generate free cash flow. Free cash flow is the difference between operating cash flow and capital expenditures and represents the cash available to develop new products, make acquisitions, pay dividends and reduce debt. Over full market cycles, the investment style is designed with the objective of capturing part of the up market cycles and may offer protection in down market cycles, although there is no guarantee that it will do so. The Adviser implements a bottom-up stock selection process and generally does not look for special circumstances or cyclical market timing events. The Adviser anticipates that stocks held by the Fund will perform well as long as the general economic environment is favorable. However, Fund holdings are also expected to have defensive qualities and are selected with the expectation that they outperform the growth of the weighted average earnings per share of the indices when economies or markets fail to perform well. The Fund's holdings tend to underperform during late stage boom markets or during a market bounce following a collapse; times when more cyclical and higher levered companies tend to outperform.

Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities of companies located in Canada or in sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") of foreign companies located in developing or emerging markets countries. Emerging markets generally will include countries of every nation in the world except the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and most nations located in Western Europe. The Adviser primarily relies on the country where the company is incorporated, is headquartered or has its principal place of business in determining the "location" of an issuer. The Adviser will also consider as companies of an emerging markets country or countries certain companies that are not actually domiciled in or do not have their principal place of business in an emerging markets country or countries, but that have at least 50% of their assets in, or expect to derive at least 50% of their total revenues

or profits from, goods or services produced in or sales made in an emerging markets country or countries. This evaluation is conducted so as to determine that the company's assets are exposed to the economic fortunes and risks of a designated country or countries.

The Fund also considers environmental social and governance ("ESG") characteristics and invests in companies that the Adviser believes are well-prepared to handle financially material ESG challenges. The Adviser utilizes an ESG framework in selecting investments. The ESG framework assesses a company's ESG practices and excludes companies that violate certain international norms (such as the UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the International Bill of Human Rights) and standards or that are involved in severe controversies, unless the Adviser identifies positive steps taken by the company to resolve the violations or controversies. The Adviser uses the following sustainability indicators to determine if the Fund has attained the ESG characteristics in the ESG framework:

- The Fund excludes securities of companies with any revenue exposure to controversial weapons (e.g., anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).
- The Fund considers the percentage of investments in securities of companies that are in violation with certain international norms and standards promoted by the Fund or that are exposed to severe controversies as assessed on a case-by-case basis by the Adviser and/or a third party ESG data provider (unless a positive outlook has been identified).

The Fund follows an active ownership approach, which takes into account relevant ESG matters. The Adviser engages directly with companies through meetings and dialogue with management and by voting on resolutions, and indirectly by working collaboratively with other institutional shareholders or coordinating bodies to amplify our impact. The Adviser sees these activities as a way to support the attainment of the ESG characteristics of the Fund.

In assessing the eligibility of a company based on ESG research, the Adviser may use information and data from third party ESG

data providers and companies, as well as internal analyses. The data obtained from third-party data providers or companies may be incomplete, inaccurate, or unavailable and the assumptions or models on which internal analysis rests may have flaws which render the internal assessment incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, the Adviser does not rely solely on third-party data and assesses risks and investability based on all available information. The Adviser takes ESG considerations into account as part of a qualitative framework for assessing potential risks for every investment the fund makes. It is possible that the Fund could invest in a company with less than favorable ESG factors if the company's overall assessment is favorable taking into consideration both ESG and non-ESG factors.

In determining which portfolio securities to sell, the Adviser focuses on the operating results of the portfolio companies, not price quotations, to measure the success of an investment. In making sell decisions, the Adviser considers, among other things, whether a security's price target has been met, whether there has been an overvaluation of the issuer by the market, whether there has been a clear deterioration of future earnings power, and whether, in the Adviser's opinion, there has been a loss of a long-term competitive advantage. In addition, the information used for the implementation of the ESG framework, and consequently the attainment of the ESG characteristics, are reviewed on a regular basis. If a security no longer complies with the criteria, the Adviser may, but is not required to, sell the security within a reasonable time period as determined by the Adviser considering prevailing market conditions and the best interests of the shareholders.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

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

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices may fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity market has moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The

prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Large Capitalization Company Risk – The large capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

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

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

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk – REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, interest rates or competition; overbuilding; zoning changes; and

losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

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

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

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. In addition, there is risk involved in investing in unsponsored depositary receipts, as there may be less information available about the underlying issuer than there is about an issuer of sponsored depositary receipts and the prices of unsponsored depositary receipts may be more volatile than those of sponsored depositary receipts.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through depositary receipts, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the 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 regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. 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 depositary receipts provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in depositary receipts continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

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

Preferred Stock Risk – Preferred stocks are nonvoting equity securities that pay a stated fixed or variable rate of return. Preferred stocks are subject to issuer-specific risks (such as credit risk) and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. The market value of preferred stocks generally decreases when interest rates rise. Preferred stocks generally are subordinated to bonds and other

debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments and, therefore, will be subject to greater credit risk than the company's bonds and other debt instruments.

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

Sustainability Risk – Certain ESG events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. Such risks include, but are not limited to: climate-related and environmental risks (such as environmental product stewardship, footprint, natural resource management, alignment with local and international targets and laws, effects of climate change on agriculture or effects of rising sea level); social risks evaluated as material for the sector (including, without limitation, matters relating to treatment and welfare of employees, supply chain management, data security and privacy, business ethics, severe human rights violation by governments or abuse of civil liberties); governance risks (including, without limitation, business ethics, rights of minority shareholders, independence of board oversight, ownership structures, related party transactions, political stability, economic, political and social framework or government effectiveness); severe sustainability controversies, and violations of international norms.

ESG Integration/Active Ownership Risk – The Fund intends to invest a portion of its assets in companies with higher ESG ratings. The considerations assessed as part of ESG processes may vary across types of investments and issuers and not every factor may be identified or considered for all investments. This may affect the Fund's exposure to certain companies or industries and the Fund may forgo certain investment opportunities; however, these ratings are viewed holistically and the Fund may not forego an investment solely based upon a low score. The Fund's results may be lower than other funds that do not seek to invest in companies based on ESG ratings and/or screen out certain companies or industries. The ability to meet ESG objectives might be affected by incomplete or

inaccurate data from third-party providers. As a result, the Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor.

Third-Party Data Provider Risk – In assessing the eligibility of a company based on ESG research, the Adviser may rely on information and data from third party ESG data providers and companies, and on internal analyses, which may be based on certain assumptions or hypothesis. The data obtained from third-party data providers or companies may be incomplete, inaccurate, or unavailable and the assumptions or models on which internal analysis rests may have flaws which render the internal assessment incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, there exists a risk that the Adviser incorrectly assesses a security or company, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security in the Fund’s portfolio.

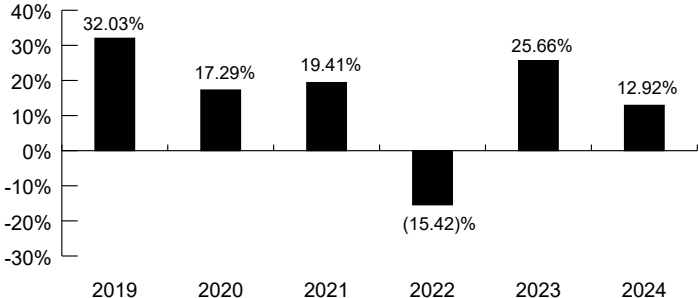
Performance Information

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 Y Shares’ performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for 1 year, 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available by calling 877-734-6278.

Before the Fund commenced operations, the Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund (the “Reorganization”). After being approved by shareholders of the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund, the Reorganization occurred on October 21, 2024. As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund prior to the date of the Reorganization. Accordingly, the performance shown for periods prior to the Reorganization represents the performance of the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund. The U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund’s returns in the bar chart and table have not been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses. If the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund’s performance information had been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses, the performance may have been higher or lower for a given period depending on the expenses

incurred by the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund for that period.

A Shares and Institutional Shares of the Fund do not have performance history for a full calendar year. Consequently, the bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Y Shares and the performance table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Y Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. A Shares and Institutional Shares would have substantially similar performance as Y Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of A Shares are higher than the expenses of Y Shares, and therefore, returns for the A Shares would be lower than those of the Y Shares, and the expenses of Institutional Shares are lower than the expenses of Y Shares, and therefore, returns for the Institutional Shares would be higher than those of the Y Shares.



BEST QUARTER	WORST QUARTER
18.04%	(18.54)%
6/30/2020	3/31/2020

***Average Annual Total Returns for Periods
Ended December 31, 2024***

This table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Y Shares for the periods ended December 31, 2024 to those of the S&P 500 Index.

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

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

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (3/27/2018)
Fund Return Before Taxes	12.92%	10.95%	12.65%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	11.24%	9.62%	11.56%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.87%	8.49%	10.11%
S&P 500 Index (Net Return) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	24.50%	13.98%	14.07%

Investment Adviser

Vontobel Asset Management, Inc.

Portfolio Managers

Matthew Benkendorf, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024 and managed the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund since its inception in 2018.

Edwin Walczak, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024 and managed the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund since its inception in 2018.

Chul Chang, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024 and managed the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund since 2020.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about the Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 28 of the prospectus.

VONTOBEL GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE FUND

Investment Objective

The Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund (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 be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investments)

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

	A Shares	Y Shares	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None
Other Expenses ¹	<u>1.97%</u>	<u>1.97%</u>	<u>1.82%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.15%	0.15%	None
Other Operating Expenses	1.82%	1.82%	1.82%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.87%	2.62%	2.47%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	<u>(1.82)%</u>	<u>(1.82)%</u>	<u>(1.82)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	1.05%	0.80%	0.65%

¹ Other Expenses are restated from the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund’s (as defined below) expenses based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year in consideration of contractual arrangements with the Fund’s current service providers.

² Vontobel Asset Management, Inc. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and

sold by the Fund, class-specific expenses (including Distribution (12b-1) Fees and Shareholder Servicing Fees), dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses (collectively, "excluded expenses") from exceeding 0.65% of the average daily net assets of each of the Fund's share classes until January 31, 2027. This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II (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, 2027.

Example

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

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

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
A Shares	\$107	\$717	\$1,352	\$3,064
Y Shares	\$82	\$641	\$1,227	\$2,818
Institutional Shares	\$66	\$595	\$1,151	\$2,668

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 ended September 30, 2024, the portfolio turnover rate of the Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund (the "Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund"), the Fund's predecessor fund, was 17.90% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities and equity-like transferable securities of companies throughout the world, including issuers in the United States, whose products or services contribute to a sustainable objective in areas such as clean energy infrastructure, resource-efficient industry, clean water, building technology, low emission transportation and lifecycle management (the “Impact Pillars”). Shareholders will be given 60 days’ advance notice to any change in this policy. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. Equity securities and equity-like transferable securities include common and preferred stocks, securities convertible or exchangeable into common stocks, warrants, rights to purchase common stocks, closed-ended real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), participation certificates, and depositary receipts such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) and European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”). The Fund may invest in securities from new issuers and may, for hedging purposes (including currency hedging), use warrants and derivative financial instruments such as futures, forwards, and options. Up to 20% of the Fund’s net assets may be held in cash or cash equivalents.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in at least three foreign countries, and invests at least 40% of its assets in countries outside of the U.S. or, if conditions are not favorable, at least 30% of its assets outside the U.S. The Fund intends to diversify its investments among a number of different countries; however, the Fund is not required to allocate its investments in any set percentages in any particular countries. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect in China A-Shares.

The Fund invests in companies engaged in economic activities that capture the long-term growth opportunities arising from enduring structural shifts such as growing population, increasing urbanization and rising income. Sustainability considerations are integral to investment decisions. In selecting investments, the Fund only invests in companies whose products or services contribute to an Impact Pillar (“Impact Pillars Contribution”) and excludes investments in certain companies, including those that derive a specified percentage of revenues from certain disfavored activities

or products; that violate certain international norms and standards; and that fail to obtain a minimum ESG rating (“Exclusion Criteria”).

Impact Pillars Contribution Criteria

The Fund invests in companies that contribute to the Impact Pillars through their products and services. Companies must satisfy each of the following criteria to qualify for investment:

- The company must derive at least 20% of its revenues from economic activities that positively contribute to at least one of the Impact Pillars and the company complies with the remaining elements of the investment strategy.
- The company must have a positive impact strategy score (“Impact Strategy score”) calculated by the Adviser based on a scoring of six qualitative criteria that reflect the benefits linked to the company’s impact strategy.

Exclusion Criteria

The Fund does not invest in the following companies:

- Companies involved in the production, sale, or distribution of controversial weapons.
- Companies deriving a more than 5% of revenues from the exploration, mining, and extraction of unconventional fossil fuels (i.e., tar/oil sands, shale gas, and arctic drilling).
- Companies deriving a more than 20% of revenues from conventional oil and gas extraction, coal power generation, and nuclear energy generation.
- Companies deriving 22% or more of their revenues from the production, sale, or distribution of tobacco, adult entertainment, alcohol, gambling, fur or palm oil.
- Companies that are (i) in violation of certain international norms and standards, such as the UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the International Bill of Human Rights.

- Companies involved in severe controversies (such as those controversies that may be related to environmental, social and/or governance issues) as assessed on a case-by-case basis by the Adviser and/or a third-party ESG data provider. Unless, in either case, the Adviser has identified a positive outlook (for example through proactive response by the company, proportionate rectification measures already announced or taken, or through active ownership activities with reasonable promise of successful outcomes).
- Corporate issuers that fail to achieve a minimum ESG rating issued by MSCI ESG, a third-party ESG data provider selected by the Adviser, based on sector-specific environmental, social and governance criteria.

Additionally, the Fund follows an active ownership approach, which takes into account relevant environmental, social and governance matters. The Adviser engages directly with companies through meetings and dialogue with management and by voting on resolutions, and indirectly in collaboration with other investors. The Adviser sees these activities as a way to support the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Securities are analyzed based on the above criteria prior to investment and monitored on a continuous basis. If a security no longer complies with the criteria, the Adviser sells the security within a reasonable time period as determined by the Adviser but not to exceed three months after such non-compliance was detected. In determining a reasonable time period to sell the security, the Adviser considers prevailing market conditions and the best interests of the shareholders. In making sell decisions, the Adviser also considers, among other factors, the security's price target, whether the rationale for buying the security no longer applies, and whether an alternative investment is more attractive.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

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

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices may fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity market has moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Large Capitalization Company Risk – The large capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

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

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and investments through depositary receipts, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the 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 regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced

by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. 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.

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.

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

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

Emerging Markets Securities Risk – The Fund's investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries may consist of companies with smaller market capitalizations and may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may

be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies. Due to the differences in the nature and quality of financial information of issuers of emerging market securities, including auditing and financial reporting standards, financial information and disclosures about such issuers may be unavailable or, if made available, may be considerably less reliable than publicly available information about other foreign securities.

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

Stock Connect Investing Risk – Trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect the Fund’s investments and returns. For example, trading through Stock Connect is subject to daily quotas that limit the maximum daily net purchases on any particular day, which may restrict or preclude the Fund’s ability to invest in China A Shares through Stock Connect. In addition, investments made through Stock Connect are subject

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

Screening Criteria Risk – The Fund's focus on the Impact Pillars may influence its exposure to certain companies, sectors, and/or industries, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance depending on how such companies, sectors, and/or industries are performing relative to the market. Over time the Adviser's judgment of a company's or industry's profile may change. Such judgements may be based on information that could be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which may adversely affect the Adviser's analysis. The Fund's focus on the Impact Pillars may result in the Fund forgoing opportunities to buy certain companies when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so or selling companies when it might be otherwise disadvantageous to do so.

Sustainability Risk – Certain ESG events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact

on the value of an investment. Such risks include, but are not limited to: climate-related and environmental risks (such as environmental product stewardship, footprint, natural resource management, alignment with local and international targets and laws, effects of climate change on agriculture or effects of rising sea level); social risks evaluated as material for the sector (including, without limitation, matters relating to treatment and welfare of employees, supply chain management, data security and privacy, business ethics, severe human rights violation by governments or abuse of civil liberties); governance risks (including, without limitation, business ethics, rights of minority shareholders, independence of board oversight, ownership structures, related party transactions, political stability, economic, political and social framework or government effectiveness); severe sustainability controversies, and violations of international norms.

ESG Integration/Active Ownership Risk – The Fund intends to invest a portion of its assets in companies with higher ESG ratings. The considerations assessed as part of ESG processes may vary across types of investments and issuers and not every factor may be identified or considered for all investments. This may affect the Fund's exposure to certain companies or industries and the Fund may forgo certain investment opportunities; however, these ratings are viewed holistically and the Fund may not forego an investment solely based upon a low score. The Fund's results may be lower than other funds that do not seek to invest in companies based on ESG ratings and/or screen out certain companies or industries. The ability to meet ESG objectives might be affected by incomplete or inaccurate data from third-party providers. As a result, the Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor.

Third-Party Data Provider Risk – In assessing the eligibility of a company based on ESG research, the Adviser may rely on information and data from third party ESG data providers and companies, and on internal analyses, which may be based on certain assumptions or hypothesis. The data obtained from third-party data providers or companies may be incomplete, inaccurate, or unavailable and the assumptions or models on which internal analysis rests may have flaws which render the internal assessment incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, there exists a risk that the Adviser incorrectly assesses a security or company, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security in the Fund's portfolio.

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. 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.

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

IPO Risk – The market value of shares issued in an initial public offering ("IPO") may fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about a company's business model, quality of management, earnings growth potential, and other criteria used to evaluate its investment prospects. Accordingly, investments in IPO shares involve greater risks than investments in shares of companies that have traded publicly on an exchange for extended periods of time. Investments in IPO shares may also involve high transaction costs, and are subject to market risk and liquidity risk, which are described elsewhere in this section.

New Fund Risk – Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing

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

Preferred Stock Risk – Preferred stocks are nonvoting equity securities that pay a stated fixed or variable rate of return. Preferred stocks are subject to issuer-specific risks (such as credit risk) and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. The market value of preferred stocks generally decreases when interest rates rise. Preferred stocks generally are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company’s capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments and, therefore, will be subject to greater credit risk than the company’s bonds and other debt instruments.

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

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of futures, options and swaps is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Leverage risk, liquidity risk and market risk are described elsewhere in this section. Many over-the-counter (OTC) derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. 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 OTC options and swaps is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Valuation risk and credit risk are described above. Each of these 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.

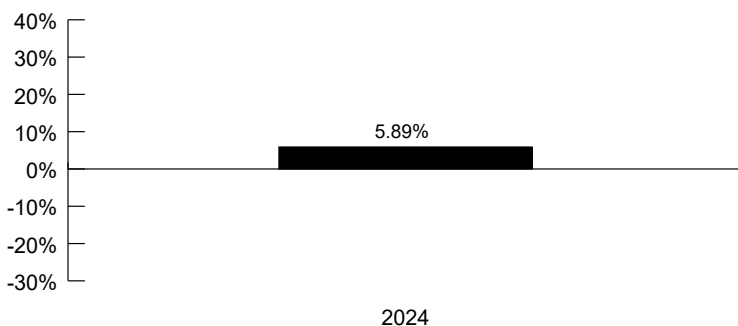
Performance Information

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 Y Shares' performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available by calling 877-734-6278.

Before the Fund commenced operations, the Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund (the "Reorganization"). After being approved by shareholders of the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund, the Reorganization occurred on October 21, 2024. As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund prior to the date of the Reorganization. Accordingly, the performance shown for periods prior to the Reorganization represents the performance of the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund. The Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund's returns in the bar chart and table have not been adjusted to reflect the Fund's expenses. If the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund's performance information had been adjusted to reflect the Fund's expenses, the performance may have been higher or lower for a given period depending on the expenses incurred by the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund for that period.

AShared and Institutional Shares of the Fund do not have performance history for a full calendar year. Consequently, the bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Y Shares and the performance table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Y Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. A Shares and Institutional Shares would have substantially similar performance as Y Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of A Shares are higher than the expenses of Y Shares, and therefore, returns for the A Shares would be lower than those of the Y Shares, and the expenses of Institutional Shares are

lower than the expenses of Y Shares, and therefore, returns for the Institutional Shares would be higher than those of the Y Shares.



BEST QUARTER	WORST QUARTER
7.89%	(8.47)%
9/30/2024	12/31/2024

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2024

This table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Y Shares for the periods ended December 31, 2024 to those of the MSCI All Country World Index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

	1 Year	Since Inception (10/3/2023)
Fund Return Before Taxes	5.89%	16.95%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.36%	16.45%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.01%	13.03%
MSCI All Country World Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.49%	25.61%

Investment Adviser

Vontobel Asset Management, Inc.

Portfolio Managers

Pascal Dudle, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024 and managed the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund since its inception in 2023.

Stephan Eugster, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024 and managed the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund since its inception in 2023.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about the Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 28 of the prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASING AND SELLING FUND SHARES, TAXES AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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

There is no minimum initial investment to purchase A Shares of a Fund for the first time. There is also no minimum for subsequent investments. Each Fund reserves the right to create investment minimums at its sole discretion.

To purchase Y Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$1,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment amount for Y Shares.

To purchase Institutional Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$5,000,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment amount for Institutional Shares.

The Funds may accept investments of smaller amounts in their sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business (a “Business Day”) by contacting the Funds directly by mail at: Vontobel Funds, c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: Vontobel Funds, c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 219009, Kansas City, MO 64105-1307) or telephone at 877-734-6278.

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

Tax Information

Each Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or 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), each Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend a Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

Investing in each Fund involves risk and there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its goal. 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.

Convertible Securities Risk (Both Funds) – Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock or other securities that may be converted into or exercised for a prescribed amount of common stock at a specified time and price. Convertible securities provide an opportunity for equity participation, with the potential for a higher dividend or interest yield and lower price volatility compared to common stock. Convertible securities typically pay a lower interest rate than nonconvertible bonds of the same quality and maturity because of the conversion feature. The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value typically declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline, and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature. A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption or conversion, the Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party at a time that may be unfavorable to the Fund.

Depository Receipts Risk (Both Funds) – ADRs are typically trust receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence an indirect interest in underlying securities issued by a foreign entity. Global depository receipts ("GDRs"), European depository receipts ("EDRs"), and other types of Depository Receipts are typically issued by non-U.S. banks or financial institutions to evidence an interest in underlying securities issued by either a U.S. or a non-U.S. entity. Investments in non-U.S. issuers through ADRs generally involve risks applicable to other types of investments in non-U.S. issuers. Investments in ADRs may be less liquid and more volatile

than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If an ADR is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, a Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the ADR and the underlying security. The values of ADRs may decline for a number of reasons relating to the issuers or sponsors of the ADRs, including, but not limited to, insolvency of the issuer or sponsor. Holders of ADRs may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of ADRs may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based. In addition, there is risk involved in investing in unsponsored ADRs, as there may be less information available about the underlying issuer than there is about an issuer of sponsored ADRs and the prices of unsponsored ADRs may be more volatile than those of sponsored ADRs.

Derivatives Risk (Global Environmental Change Fund) – The Fund’s use of futures, forwards, 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, 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.

Furthermore, 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.

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.

Forward Contracts. A forward contract involves a negotiated obligation to purchase or sell a specific security or currency at a future date (with or without delivery required), which may be

any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are not traded on exchanges; rather, a bank or dealer will act as agent or as principal in order to make or take future delivery of a specified lot of a particular security or currency for the Fund's account. Risks associated with forwards may include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the movement in prices of forward contracts and the securities or currencies underlying them; (ii) an illiquid market for forwards; (iii) difficulty in obtaining an accurate value for the forwards; and (iv) the risk that the counterparty to the forward contract will default or otherwise fail to honor its obligation. Because forwards require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage.

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

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

Equity Risk (Both Funds) – Because the Funds may purchase equity securities, the Funds are 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 Funds' 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. 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

ESG Integration/Active Ownership Risk (Both Funds) – Each Fund intends to invest a portion of its assets in companies with higher ESG ratings. The considerations assessed as part of ESG processes may vary across types of investments and issuers and not every factor may be identified or considered for all investments. This may affect a Fund's exposure to certain companies or industries and a Fund may forgo certain investment opportunities; however, these ratings are viewed holistically and a Fund may not forego an investment solely based upon a low score. A Fund's results may be lower than other funds that do not seek to invest in companies based on ESG ratings and/or screen out certain companies or industries. The ability to meet ESG objectives might be affected by incomplete or inaccurate data from third-party providers. As a result, a Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor.

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

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

Foreign Company Risk (Both Funds) – Investments in securities of foreign companies (including direct investments as well as investments through depositary receipts or participation notes ("P-Notes")) can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies. Diplomatic, political,

or economic developments, including nationalization or appropriation, could affect investments in foreign companies. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets. In addition, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Financial statements of foreign issuers are governed by different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards than the financial statements of U.S. issuers and may be less transparent and uniform than in the United States. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers. Transaction costs are generally higher than those in the United States and expenses for custodial arrangements of foreign securities may be somewhat greater than typical expenses for custodial arrangements of similar U.S. securities. Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from the securities comprising a Fund's portfolio. 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.

Large Capitalization Company Risk (Both Funds) – The large capitalization companies in which a Fund may invest may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

IPO Risk (Global Environmental Change Fund) – The Global Environmental Change Fund may invest in IPOs. An IPO is a company's first offering of stock to the public. IPO risk is the risk that the market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about a company's business model, quality of management, earnings growth potential and other criteria used to evaluate its investment prospects. Accordingly, investments in IPO shares involve greater risks than investments in shares of companies that have traded publicly on an exchange for extended periods of time. Investments in IPO shares may

also involve high transaction costs, and are subject to market risk and liquidity risk, which are described below.

When the Fund's asset base is small, a significant portion of the Fund's performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Fund. As the Fund's assets grow, the effect of the Fund's investments in IPOs on the Fund's performance probably will decline, which could reduce the Fund's performance. Because of the price volatility of IPO shares, the Fund may choose to hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses to the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to obtain allocable portions of IPO shares. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Investors in IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

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

international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff.

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

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

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

Risk of Investing in China (Global Environmental Change Fund) – The economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. Under China's political and economic system, the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership. Since 1978, the Chinese government has been, and is expected to continue, reforming its economic policies, which has resulted in less direct central and local government control over

the business and production activities of Chinese enterprises and companies. Notwithstanding the economic reforms instituted by the Chinese government and the Chinese Communist Party, actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China, which could affect the public and private sector companies in which 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. In addition, expropriation, including nationalization, confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability or other developments could adversely affect and significantly diminish the values of the Chinese companies in which the Fund invests. The Fund may invest in shares of Chinese companies traded on stock markets in China or Hong Kong. These stock markets have recently experienced high levels of volatility, which may continue in the future. The Hong Kong stock market may behave differently from the China stock markets and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the Hong Kong stock market and the China stock markets.

In addition, periodically there may be restrictions on investments in Chinese companies. For example, on November 12, 2020, the President of the United States signed an Executive Order (the “November 2020 Executive Order”) prohibiting U.S. persons from purchasing or investing in publicly-traded securities of companies identified by the U.S. Government as “Communist Chinese military companies” or in instruments that are derivative of, or are designed to provide investment exposure to, those companies. In addition, on August 9, 2023, the President of the United States signed an executive order (the “August 2023 Executive Order” and, together with the November 2020 Executive Order, the “Executive Orders”) directing the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury”) to promulgate regulations requiring notification of, or restricting, investments in China in certain categories of national security technologies. Concurrent with the August 2023 Executive Order, the Treasury issued an Advance

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which contemplates the possibility that the regulations adopted would not apply to investments made by collectively offered funds such as the Funds. These regulations have not yet been proposed or adopted by the Treasury and their scope and impact therefore are unclear, but if they were adopted in a way that applies to a Fund, the regulations could adversely affect the Fund's ability to make certain outbound investments. The universe of securities affected by these and other restrictions can change from time to time. As a result of an increase in the number of investors looking to sell such securities, or because of an inability to participate in an investment that the Adviser otherwise believes is attractive, a Fund may incur losses. Certain securities that are or become designated as prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, potentially causing losses to a Fund. In addition, the market for securities of other Chinese-based issuers may also be negatively impacted, resulting in reduced liquidity and price declines.

Screening Criteria Risk (Global Environmental Change Fund) – The Fund's focus on the Impact Pillars may influence its exposure to certain companies, sectors, and/or industries, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance depending on how such companies, sectors, and/or industries are performing relative to the market. Over time the Adviser's judgment of a company's or industry's profile may change. Such judgements may be based on information that could be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which may adversely affect the Adviser's analysis. The Fund's focus on the Impact Pillars may result in the Fund forgoing opportunities to buy certain companies when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so or selling companies when it might be otherwise disadvantageous to do so.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk (Both Funds) – The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which a Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Stock Connect Investing Risk (Global Environmental Change Fund) – Trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect the Fund's investments and returns. For

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

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.

Sustainability Risk (Both Funds) – Certain ESG events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. Such risks include, but are not limited to: climate-related and environmental risks (such as environmental product stewardship, footprint, natural resource management, alignment with local and international targets and laws, effects of climate change on agriculture or effects of rising sea level); social risks evaluated as material for the sector (including, without limitation, matters relating to treatment and welfare of employees, supply chain management, data security and privacy, business ethics, severe human rights violation by governments or abuse of civil liberties); governance risks (including, without limitation, business ethics, rights of minority shareholders, independence of board oversight, ownership structures, related party transactions, political stability, economic, political and social framework or government effectiveness); severe sustainability controversies, and violations of international norms.

Third-Party Data Provider Risk (Both Funds) – In assessing the eligibility of a company based on ESG research, the Adviser may rely on information and data from third party ESG data providers and companies, and on internal analyses, which may be based on certain assumptions or hypothesis. The data obtained from third-party data providers or companies may be incomplete, inaccurate, or unavailable and the assumptions or models on which internal analysis rests may have flaws which render the internal assessment incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, there exists a risk that the Adviser incorrectly assesses a security or company, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security in a Fund's portfolio.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS

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 without shareholder approval.

Investment Strategies

Vontobel U.S. Equity Fund

The U.S. Equity Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and can be changed by the Fund's Board of Trustees upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The U.S. Equity Fund has a policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its "assets" in certain types of investments suggested by its name (the "80% Policy"). The U.S. Equity Fund's 80% Policy is described in the Fund summary section of this prospectus. For purposes of the 80% Policy, the term "assets" means net assets plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. The U.S. Equity Fund must comply with its 80% Policy at the time the Fund invests its assets. Accordingly, if the U.S. Equity Fund no longer meets the 80% requirement as a result of circumstances beyond its control, such as changes in the value of portfolio holdings, it would not have to sell its holdings, but any new investments it makes would need to be consistent with its 80% Policy.

The U.S. Equity Fund, under normal circumstances, invests in equity securities of companies located in the United States. Additionally, the U.S. Equity Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities of companies located in Canada or in sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") of foreign companies located in developing or emerging countries. ADRs are typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company and evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. The World Bank and other international agencies define an emerging or developing country on the basis of such factors as trade initiatives, per capita income, and level of industrialization. Emerging markets countries generally include every nation in the world except the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and most nations located in Western Europe. The Adviser primarily relies on the country where the company is incorporated, is headquartered, or has its principal place of business in determining the "location" of an issuer. The U.S. Equity Fund may consider a company to be "located" in a particular country even if it is not domiciled in, or have its principal place of business in, that country if at least 50% of its assets are in, or it expects to derive at least 50% of its total revenue or profits from, goods or services produced in or sales made in that country.

Generally, the Adviser uses a bottom-up stock and business analysis approach when assessing potential investments for the

U.S. Equity Fund. The Adviser makes its assessments by examining companies one at a time, regardless of size, country of organization, place of principal business activity, or other similar selection criteria. The U.S. Equity Fund may invest substantially all of its assets in common stocks if the Adviser believes that common stocks will appreciate in value. The Adviser seeks to identify companies whose businesses are highly profitable, have consistent operating histories and financial performance, and enjoy generally favorable long-term economic prospects.

The Adviser looks for equity securities of companies selling for a price that is below its intrinsic worth due to factors such as market or economic conditions, temporary earnings declines, unfavorable developments affecting the company, or other factors. The Adviser believes that buying these securities at a price that is below their intrinsic worth may generate returns that exceed the “normalized risk-free” rate, defined as the rate of return available on long-term government securities or their equivalent in each country in which the U.S. Equity Fund invests.

The U.S. Equity Fund also considers ESG characteristics and invests in companies that the Adviser believes are well-prepared to handle financially material ESG challenges. The Adviser utilizes an ESG framework in selecting investments. The ESG framework takes into account ESG factors and assesses a company’s governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The ESG framework applies a severe controversy monitoring process to exclude investments in companies:

- That are in violation of the UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the International Bill of Human Rights; or
- That are involved in severe controversies (such as those controversies that may be related to ESG issues) as assessed on a case-by-case basis by the Adviser and/or a third party ESG data provider.

The exclusion may not apply if, in either case, the Adviser has identified positive steps taken by the company to resolve the violations or controversy (for example through proactive response by

the issuer, proportionate rectification measures already announced or taken, or through active ownership activities with reasonable promise of successful outcomes).

The Adviser uses the following sustainability indicators to determine if the U.S. Equity Fund has attained the ESG characteristics in the ESG framework:

- The U.S. Equity Fund excludes securities of companies with any revenue exposure to controversial weapons (e.g., anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).
- The U.S. Equity Fund considers the percentage of investments in securities of companies that are in violation with certain international norms (such as the UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the International Bill of Human Rights) and standards promoted by the Fund or that are exposed to severe controversies as assessed on a case-by-case basis by the Adviser and/or a third party ESG data provider (unless a positive outlook has been identified).

The U.S. Equity Fund follows an active ownership approach, which takes into account relevant ESG matters. The Adviser engages directly with companies through meetings and dialogue with management and by voting on resolutions, and indirectly by working collaboratively with other institutional shareholders or coordinating bodies to amplify our impact. The Adviser sees these activities as a way to support the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics of the U.S. Equity Fund.

In assessing the eligibility of a company based on ESG research, the Adviser may use information and data from third party ESG data providers and companies, as well as internal analyses. The data obtained from third-party data providers or companies may be incomplete, inaccurate, or unavailable and the assumptions or models on which internal analysis rests may have flaws which render the internal assessment incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, the Adviser does not rely solely on third-party data and assesses risks and investability based on all available information. The Adviser takes

ESG considerations into account as part of a qualitative framework for assessing potential risks for every investment the fund makes. It is possible that the Fund could invest in a company with less than favorable ESG factors if the company's overall assessment is favorable taking into consideration both ESG and non-ESG factors.

In determining which portfolio securities to sell, the Adviser focuses on the operating results of the portfolio companies, not price quotations, to measure the success of an investment. In making sell decisions, the Adviser considers, among other things, whether a security's price target has been met, whether there has been an overvaluation of the issuer by the market, whether there has been a clear deterioration of future earnings power, and whether, in the Adviser's opinion, there has been a loss of a long-term competitive advantage. In addition, the information used for the implementation of the ESG framework, and consequently the attainment of the ESG characteristics, are reviewed by the Adviser on a regular basis. If a security no longer complies with the criteria, the Adviser may, but is not required to, sell the security within a reasonable time period as determined by the Adviser considering prevailing market conditions and the best interests of the shareholders.

Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Global Environmental Change Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities and equity-like transferable securities of companies throughout the world, including issuers in the United States, whose products or services contribute to a sustainable objective in areas such as clean energy infrastructure, resource-efficient industry, clean water, building technology, low emission transportation and lifecycle management (the "Impact Pillars"). Shareholders will be given 60 days' advance notice to any change in this policy. A company's products or services contribute to a sustainable objective if the company derives at least 20% of its revenues from economic activities that positively contribute to at least one of the Impact Pillars. The Global Environmental Change Fund may invest in companies of any size. Equity securities and equity-like transferable securities include common and preferred stocks, securities convertible or exchangeable into common stocks, warrants, rights to purchase common stocks, closed-ended real estate investment trusts (REITs), participation certificates, and depositary receipts such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"). The Global Environmental Change Fund may

invest in securities from new issuers and may, for hedging purposes (including currency hedging), use warrants and derivative financial instruments such as futures, forwards, and options. Up to 20% of the Global Environmental Change Fund's net assets may be held in cash or cash equivalents.

Under normal market conditions, the Global Environmental Change Fund invests in at least three foreign countries, and invests at least 40% of its assets in countries outside of the U.S. or, if conditions are not favorable, at least 30% of its assets outside the U.S. The Global Environmental Change Fund determines that a company is based outside of the U.S. using the Bloomberg PORT's Country of Risk model, which considers the country or territory in which company management is located, the location of the primary exchange on which a company's shares are listed, and the country or territory in which the company derives the largest percentage of sales or revenue. The Global Environmental Change Fund intends to diversify its investments among a number of different countries; however, the Global Environmental Change Fund is not required to allocate its investments in any set percentages in any particular countries. The Global Environmental Change Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect in China A-Shares. Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect are cross-border investment channels that provide mutual stock market access between Hong Kong and Mainland China, allowing Hong Kong and international investors to invest directly in designated securities listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE"), respectively, and investors from Mainland China to invest directly in designated securities listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. China A-Shares are the shares of companies incorporated in the People's Republic of China and traded on the SSE and SZSE. These shares are quoted in Renminbi to offshore institutional and individual investors investing through the Stock Connect programs.

The Global Environmental Change Fund invests in companies engaged in economic activities that capture the long-term growth opportunities arising from long-term structural shifts such as growing population, increasing urbanization and rising income. Sustainability considerations are integral to investment decisions. The Global Environmental Change Fund focuses its investments on six core Impact Pillars: Clean energy infrastructure, resource-efficient industry, clean water, building technology, low emission

transportation and lifecycle management. The targeted companies provide products and services along the whole value chain, which have the potential to tackle today's pressing problems such as resource scarcity and environmental pollution, while pursuing superior growth and profitability. The Global Environmental Change Fund seeks to avoid companies that do not comply with international norms, are in controversial sectors, or have high controversy or risk scores.

The Global Environmental Change Fund invests in issuers engaged in economic activities that capture the long-term growth opportunities arising from enduring structural shifts such as growing population, increasing urbanization and rising income. Sustainability considerations are integral to investment decisions. In selecting investments, the Global Environmental Change Fund only invests in companies whose products or services contribute to an Impact Pillar ("Impact Pillars Contribution") and excludes investments in certain companies, including those that derive a specified percentage of revenues from certain disfavored activities or products; that violate certain international norms and standards; and that fail to obtain a minimum ESG rating ("Exclusion Criteria").

Impact Pillars Contribution Criteria

The Global Environmental Change Fund invests in issuers that contribute to the Impact Pillars through their products and services. Issuers must satisfy each of the following criteria to qualify for investment:

- The issuer must derive at least 20% of its revenues from economic activities that positively contribute to at least one of the Impact Pillars. Accordingly, if an issuer derives 20% or more of its revenues from economic activities that contribute to at least one of the Impact Pillars and satisfies the remaining elements of the sustainability component of the Global Environmental Change Fund's investment strategy, it will be considered a sustainable investment.
- *Lifecycle Management.* Companies that contribute to the Lifecycle Management pillar help reduce and reuse waste by recycling and repurposing materials into new products. Examples include companies with circular business models (i.e., businesses that create supply chains that recover or recycle the resources used to create their products) and other advanced manufacturing companies that integrate product lifecycle concepts such as disposal, waste

management and recycling technologies into product design and manufacturing processes.

- *Resource-efficient Industry.* Companies that contribute to the Resource-efficient Industry pillar are involved with devising and/or implementing clean and efficient production processes that reduce the consumption of energy and materials while increasing the output needed to meet rising demands. Examples include companies in the information technology sector and companies that provide software, consulting services, industrial engineering, or industrial equipment.
- *Building Technology.* Companies that contribute to the Building Technology pillar provide technologies, materials, and other products to lower the environmental impact over the lifecycle of a building, from site selection through design and materials choices, construction, operation, maintenance, building upgrades and demolition. Examples include companies that produce smart lighting and building materials and insulation for low energy housing.
- *Clean Energy Infrastructure.* Companies that contribute to the Clean Energy Infrastructure pillar focus on emission reduction, renewable energies, and technologies that enable a stronger, smarter and greener energy grid. Examples include companies that manufacture, sell, install, and/or service alternative energy sources (e.g., wind turbines) or power equipment, develop innovative solutions (e.g., software and devices) for utilities and cities, and utility companies that invest in clean energy.
- *Low Emission Transportation.* Companies that contribute to the Low Emission Transportation pillar offer innovative solutions and technologies to better connect a global and converging world through improved logistics as well as low emission transportation that also saves time and resources. Examples include companies that supply and service the infrastructure for the rail transport market, operate railways, manufacture motors and electronic materials, and otherwise focus their business on e-mobility and alternative transportation fuels.
- *Clean Water.* Companies that contribute to the Clean Water pillar focus on providing technological solutions for efficient water usage, proper wastewater treatment,

purification and desalination. Examples include companies providing technological solutions for efficient water usage, proper wastewater treatment, purification, and desalination.

In selecting investments, the Adviser analyzes a company's strategy as it relates to its impactful business. Factors considered include management's strategy, internal and external drivers for impactful products and services (e.g., capital expenditures), the company's measurement and reporting of key indicators on impact achievements, and potential risks related to impactful (e.g., regulatory changes) and non-impactful activities (e.g., reputational risk).

- The issuer must have a positive Impact Strategy Score calculated by the Adviser. The Adviser systematically assesses the company's impact strategy based on a scoring of six qualitative criteria (score from -3 to +3), reflecting the benefits linked to the company's strategy in absolute terms and relative to peers or similar industries. These six scores aggregate to an overall Impact Strategy core for each company.

Exclusion Criteria

The Global Environmental Change Fund does not invest in the following companies:

- Companies involved in the production, sale, or distribution of controversial weapons (i.e., weapons with an indiscriminate impact on civilian populations, sometimes even years after a conflict has ended, as well as those that may be illegal or subject to restriction in certain countries, including, nuclear weapons, biological and chemical weapons, cluster weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and small arms).
- Companies deriving more than 5% of revenues from the exploration, mining, and extraction of unconventional fossil fuels (i.e., tar/oil sands, shale gas, and arctic drilling).
- Companies deriving more than 20% of revenues from conventional oil and gas extraction, coal power generation, and nuclear energy generation.
- Companies deriving a non-negligible percentage (i.e., 22% or more) of revenues from production, sale, or distribution of tobacco, adult entertainment, alcohol, gambling, fur, or palm oil.

- Companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the International Bill of Human Rights.
- Companies involved in severe controversies (such as those controversies that may be related to environmental, social and/or governance issues) as assessed on a case-by-case basis by the Adviser and/or a third-party ESG data provider. Unless, in either case, the Adviser has identified a positive outlook (for example through proactive response by the issuer, proportionate rectification measures already announced or taken, or through active ownership activities with reasonable promise of successful outcomes).
- Companies that fail to achieve a minimum ESG rating (minimum is set at B, on a scale from AAA to CCC, with AAA being the best, and CCC being the worst rating), based on a model provided by MSCI ESG, by a third-party ESG data provider selected by the Adviser. The model evaluates sector-specific environmental, social and governance criteria. The criteria refer to companies' actions and performance in relation to environmental protection in production, environmental product design, employee relations, environmental and social supply chain standards and management systems. The ESG model scores companies relative to the other companies in the related industry.

After constructing a list of companies that satisfy the Impact Pillar Contribution Criteria and Exclusion Criteria, the Adviser selects a company for investment based on factors such as an assessment of the management's long-term strategy, the company's financial condition, its prospects (e.g., potential future earnings), its competitive advantage, and potential risks. Satisfaction of the Impact Pillars Contribution Criteria is equally weighted with potential investment returns.

Additionally, the Global Environmental Change Fund follows an active ownership approach, which takes into account relevant environmental, social and governance matters. The Adviser engages directly with issuers through meetings and dialogue with management and by voting on resolutions, and indirectly in

collaboration with other investors. The Adviser has incorporated the Impact Pillars Contribution Criteria and Exclusion Criteria described above into its proxy voting policies and procedures and follows these procedures when voting proxies. The Adviser sees these activities as a way to support the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Global Environmental Change Fund.

Securities are analyzed based on the above criteria prior to investment and monitored on a continuous basis. The Global Environmental Change Fund measures and monitors its satisfaction of the Impact Pillar Contribution Criteria by scoring a company's strategy based on a proprietary list of qualitative and quantitative factors and revenue generated from its contribution to an Impact Pillar. The information used to measure a company's contribution is gathered from publicly available information (e.g., shareholder reports), third-party providers, and the Adviser's own research (e.g., analysts' reports and engagements with a company's management).

The Adviser monitors a company's score on an ongoing basis. The Adviser pays particularly close attention to a company with a deteriorating score so that it can attempt to remedy the issue prior to breaching the threshold set by the Adviser. If a company fails to satisfy the requisite score for any given Impact Pillar or meets one of the Exclusion Criteria, the Adviser will attempt to sell the security within three months, taking into consideration prevailing market conditions and the best interests of the shareholders. In making sell decisions, the Adviser also considers, among other factors, the security's price target, whether the rationale for buying the security no longer applies, and whether an alternative investment is more attractive.

Both Funds

The investments and strategies described in this prospectus are those that the Funds use under normal conditions. For temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, each Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments or other cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with its investment objective. If a Fund invests in this manner, it may not achieve its investment objective. A Fund will do so only if the Adviser believes that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity to pursue its investment objective.

This prospectus describes the Funds' principal investment strategies, and the Funds will normally invest in the types of securities described in this prospectus. In addition to the securities

and other investments and strategies described in this prospectus, each Fund also may invest, to a lesser extent, in other securities, use other strategies and engage in other investment practices that are not part of its principal investment strategies. These investments and strategies are described in detail in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") (for information on how to obtain a copy of the SAI see the back cover of this prospectus). Of course, there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment goal.

INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which the Funds disclose their portfolio holdings is available in the SAI. Each Fund will post on the internet at <https://am.vontobel.com/en/strategies/mutual-funds> its complete portfolio holdings within 15 days after the end of each month and within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter and calendar year. The portfolio holdings information placed on the Funds' website generally will remain there until such information is included in a filing with the SEC. The Funds' information available on the website is publicly available. The Adviser may exclude any portion of a Fund's portfolio holdings from such publication when deemed in the best interest of the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Vontobel Asset Management, Inc. makes investment decisions for the Funds and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Funds' investment programs. The Board oversees the Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser must follow in its management activities. The Adviser is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and was founded in 1984. The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vontobel Holding AG, a Swiss holding company in Zurich, Switzerland. The Adviser's principal place of business is located at 66 Hudson Boulevard, 34th Floor, Suite 3401, New York, New York 10001. As of December 31, 2024, the Adviser had approximately \$26.7 billion in assets under management.

For its services, 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
Vontobel U.S. Equity Fund	0.50% on the first \$500 million, 0.45% on assets over \$500 million
Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund	0.65%

For each Fund, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep total annual Fund operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, class-specific expenses (including Distribution (12b-1) Fees and Shareholder Servicing Fees), dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding the levels set forth below with respect to each share class until January 31, 2027.

Fund	Contractual Expense Limit
Vontobel U.S. Equity Fund	0.50%
Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund	0.65%

In addition, the Adviser may receive from a Fund the difference between the total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the expense cap to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the three-year period preceding the recoupment if at any point total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below a Fund’s expense cap (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board, 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, 2027.

For its services to the U.S. Equity Institutional Predecessor Fund and the Global Environmental Change Predecessor Fund (together, the “Predecessor Funds”), the Adviser was entitled to a fee, which

was calculated daily and paid monthly, at the following annual rates based on the average daily net assets of each Predecessor Fund:

Fund	Predecessor Fund Advisory Fee Rate
Vontobel U.S. Equity Institutional Fund	0.50% on the first \$500 million, 0.45% on assets over \$500 million
Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund	0.65%

For each Predecessor Fund, the Adviser agreed to reduce its fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep the Predecessor Fund's total annual fund operating expenses (excluding brokerage and other transaction expenses relating to the purchase or sale of portfolio investments, interest, taxes, short sale dividends and financing costs associated with the use of the cash proceeds on securities sold short, litigation and indemnification expenses, expenses associated with the investments in underlying investment companies and extraordinary expenses (as determined under generally accepted principles)) from exceeding certain levels as set forth below.

Fund	Predecessor Fund Contractual Expense Limit
Vontobel U.S. Equity Institutional Fund	0.65%
Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund	0.80%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory agreement will be available in the Funds' reports filed on Form N-CSR for the fiscal period from the Funds' inception to March 31, 2025.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Matthew Benkendorf, Chief Investment Officer and Managing Director, serves as the lead portfolio manager of the U.S. Equity Fund. Mr. Benkendorf has served as Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser's Quality Growth Boutique since March 2016 and was a co-architect of the Adviser's quality growth philosophy and style. Mr. Benkendorf joined the Adviser in 1999 in trade support and was promoted to Trader in 2000. Mr. Benkendorf became a Research Analyst in 2002 and moved into portfolio management in 2006 on the firm's European Equity strategy. Since 2008, he has further developed his responsibilities and, in turn, became Portfolio

Manager on the Global, US, International, and Emerging Markets Equity strategies. He has been instrumental in the development of the boutique's investment approach across the Vontobel Quality Growth strategies. He received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration in Finance from the University of Denver in Colorado.

Chul Chang, CFA, Portfolio Manager, serves as a portfolio manager of the U.S. Equity Fund. Mr. Chang joined the Adviser in April 2009 as a Senior Quantitative Analyst. In addition to his quantitative analysis responsibilities, he is also on the Risk Management Team and works as a Senior Research Analyst. He expanded his role in June 2020, becoming a Portfolio Manager on the firm's U.S. Equity strategy. Prior to joining the Adviser, from 2003 to 2009, Mr. Chang was a Director in Investment Services at AG Asset Management. He began his financial career in 2000 at Alliance Bernstein where he worked in relationship management until 2003. He received a Master of Business Administration from Columbia University and a Bachelor of Science in Applied Economics from Cornell University in New York. Mr. Chang is a CFA® charterholder.

Pascal Dudle, Head of Listed Impact at the Adviser, serves as a portfolio manager of the Global Environmental Change Fund. Mr. Dudle joined Vontobel Asset Management AG in 2007 and oversees the socially- and environmentally-oriented impact strategies. As Head of Listed Impact, he is portfolio manager of the Global Environmental Change portfolios which he defined and set up as well. Prior to joining the Adviser, he worked for 10 years at Swiss Re. In his most recent function, from 2001 to 2007, he was portfolio manager investing in both public and private markets and focusing on environmental areas such as alternative energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable forestry. Mr. Dudle holds a Master of Science in Business Administration from the University of Zurich. He is a CEFA charterholder.

Stephan Eugster, Analyst, serves as a portfolio manager of the Global Environmental Change Fund. Mr. Eugster joined Vontobel Asset Management AG in September 2014. He is an Analyst within the Listed Impact Team and responsible for investments in energy efficiency in industry, buildings, and transportation. In addition, he acts as Deputy Portfolio Manager for the Global Environmental Change portfolios. Prior to joining the Adviser, Stephan co-founded two trading and consulting firms in 2009 and 2010 focusing on Japan and South America. From 1997 to 2009, he held various senior positions at Swiss Re Asset Management in Zurich, Hong Kong, and Tokyo, most recently as equities analyst for the Energy and

Materials sectors. Prior to that, he managed Hong Kong, Chinese, Korean, and Taiwanese equity portfolios. Before he worked within Swiss Re's tactical asset allocation team covering mainly the Asia Pacific region. From 1987 to 1997, he held various positions in financial institutions in Geneva and St. Gallen. Mr. Eugster holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of Applied Science St. Gallen (HSG) and a CEFA qualification.

Edwin Walczak, Managing Director of the Adviser's U.S. Equity strategy, serves as a portfolio manager of the U.S. Equity Fund. Mr. Walczak joined the Adviser in July 1988 and has held a management position on the U.S. Equity strategy since its inception. Mr. Walczak has been the deputy portfolio manager of the U.S. Equity strategy since 2012. Mr. Walczak was lead portfolio manager of the strategy from 1988 to 2012. Prior to joining the Adviser, from 1984 to 1988, Mr. Walczak worked as an institutional portfolio manager at Lazard Frères Asset Management. He received an M.B.A. in finance and an M.A. in international politics and economics from Columbia University, and was an International Fellow in Columbia Graduate School. In addition, he received a B.A. (Phi Beta Kappa) in government from Colby College.

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

VONTOBEL U.S. EQUITY FUND – RELATED PERFORMANCE DATA

The Adviser manages various accounts using the U.S. Equity Strategy, which employ investment objectives, policies, and strategies substantially similar to those of the U.S. Equity Fund. The U.S. Equity Composite investment returns shown below include all segregated accounts managed by the Adviser using the U.S. Equity Strategy. The information for the composite is provided to show the past investment return of the Adviser in managing the strategy, as measured against specific market indices. The investment return of the composite does not represent the historical investment returns of the U.S. Equity Fund and should not be considered a substitute for, or indicative of, the future investment returns of the U.S. Equity Fund. Future results may differ from past results because of, among other things, differences in brokerage commissions; account expenses, including management fees; the size of positions taken in relation to account size and diversification of securities; timing of purchases and sales;

and availability of cash for new investments. In addition, the accounts are not subject to certain investment limitations or other restrictions imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended and the Code, or fees and charges assessed by mutual funds, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected the investment return results of the accounts during the period shown. The investment returns of the U.S. Equity Fund for future periods will vary.

The Adviser provided the information shown below and calculated the investment return information. The rate of return for the accounts includes realized and unrealized gains plus income, including accrued income. Returns from cash and cash equivalents in the accounts are included in the investment return calculations, and the cash and cash equivalents are included in the total assets on which the investment return is calculated. The accounts are valued at least monthly. Results include the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

**U.S. Equity Composite
Performance Returns
For Years Ended December 31**

Calendar Year	Composite Return (Net of Fees)	Composite Return (Gross of Fees)	S&P 500 Index
2024	13.11%	13.39%	25.02%
2023	26.55%	26.87%	26.29%
2022	-15.17%	-14.95%	-18.11%
2021	19.95%	20.26%	28.71%
2020	17.30%	17.63%	18.40%
2019	31.79%	32.16%	31.49%
2018	0.10%	0.39%	-4.38%
2017	26.63%	27.09%	21.83%
2016	10.08%	10.52%	11.96%
2015	6.82%	8.55%	1.38%
2014	8.37%	10.16%	13.69%
2013	28.63%	30.60%	32.39%
2012	16.71%	18.51%	16.00%
2011	9.24%	11.04%	2.11%
2010	12.77%	14.85%	15.06%
2009	20.81%	23.10%	26.46%
2008	-29.36%	-27.88%	-37.00%

Calendar Year	Composite Return (Net of Fees)	Composite Return (Gross of Fees)	S&P 500 Index
2007	4.45%	-2.67%	5.49%
2006	12.27%	13.93%	15.79%

Average Annual Returns	Composite Return (Net of Fees)	Composite Return (Gross of Fees)	Benchmark¹
1 year ended December 31, 2024	13.11%	13.39%	25.02%
5 years ended December 31, 2024	11.31%	11.59%	14.53%
10 years ended December 31, 2024	12.87%	13.35%	13.10%

¹ The composite's gross rates of return are presented before the deduction of investment management fees, other investment-related fees, and after the deduction of foreign withholding taxes, brokerage commissions, and transaction costs. An investor's actual return will be reduced by investment advisory fees. The composite's net rates of return are presented after the deduction of all fees, including sales loads if any, such as: investment management fees, brokerage commissions, transaction costs, other investment-related fees, and foreign withholding taxes. Such investment management fees are actual fees, and do not contain any performance-based fee components. Effective January 2016, the net returns reflect daily accruing of fees based on each account's investment management fee schedule. Prior to 2016, the net returns were calculated using actual fees recorded on a cash basis, net of total expense ratio for pooled vehicles. Results portrayed reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. Past investment returns are no guarantee of future results. The inception date of the U.S. Equity Composite is April 5, 1990. The comparison to an index is provided for informational purposes only and should not be used as the basis for making an investment. There may be significant differences between the composite and the index, including but not limited to the risk profile, liquidity, volatility, and asset composition. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index consisting of securities listed on exchanges in the United States. The benchmark is used for comparative purposes only and generally reflects the risk or investment style of the investments in the composite. The index is calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested, but does not reflect fees, brokerage commissions, or other investment expenses, and is expressed in U.S. dollars. The U.S. Equity Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the ESG characteristics that it promotes. The Adviser claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). The performance has been independently verified by ACA Group for the periods from January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2020. The verification reports and performance examination reports are available upon request.

VONTOBEL GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE FUND – RELATED PERFORMANCE DATA

The Adviser manages various accounts using the Global Environmental Change strategy which employs investment objectives, policies, and strategies substantially similar to those of the Global Environmental Change Fund. The Global Environmental Change Composite investment returns shown below include all segregated accounts managed by the Adviser using the Global Environmental Change strategy. The information for the composite is provided to show the past investment return of the Adviser in managing the strategy, as measured against specific market indices. The investment return of the composite does not represent the historical investment returns of the Global Environmental Change Fund and should not be considered a substitute for, or indicative of, the future investment returns of the Global Environmental Change Fund. Future results may differ from past results because of, among other things, differences in brokerage commissions; account expenses, including management fees; the size of positions taken in relation to account size and diversification of securities; timing of purchases and sales; and availability of cash for new investments. In addition, the accounts are not subject to certain investment limitations or other restrictions imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended and the Code, or fees and charges assessed by mutual funds, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected the investment return results of the accounts during the period shown. The investment returns of the Global Environmental Change Fund for future periods will vary.

The Adviser provided the information shown below and calculated the investment return information. The rate of return for the accounts includes realized and unrealized gains plus income, including accrued income. Returns from cash and cash equivalents in the accounts are included in the investment return calculations, and the cash and cash equivalents are included in the total assets on which the investment return is calculated. The accounts are valued at least monthly. Results include the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

**Global Environmental Change Composite
Performance Returns
For Years Ended December 31**

Calendar Year	Composite Return (Net of Fees)	Composite Return (Gross of Fees)	MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI)(net)
2024	5.06%	6.52%	17.49%
2023	17.39%	19.26%	22.20%
2022	-24.40%	-23.18%	-18.36%
2021	17.60%	19.50%	18.54%
2020	39.07%	41.29%	16.25%
2019	33.51%	35.62%	26.60%
2018	-19.43%	-18.02%	-9.41%
2017	27.44%	29.61%	23.97%
2016	3.82%	5.52%	7.86%
2015	2.79%	4.53%	-2.36%
2014	3.08%	5.00%	4.16%
2013	28.70%	31.38%	22.80%
2012	17.69%	20.21%	16.13%
2011	-16.86%	-15.23%	-7.35%
2010	7.43%	9.49%	12.67%
2009	45.64%	49.14%	34.63%
Average Annual Returns	Composite Return (Net of Fees)	Composite Return (Gross of Fees)	MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) (net) ¹
1 year ended December 31, 2024	5.06%	6.52%	17.49%
5 years ended December 31, 2024	8.80%	10.50%	10.06%
10 years ended December 31, 2024	8.35%	10.11%	9.23%

¹ The composite's gross rates of return are presented before the deduction of investment management fees, other investment-related fees, and after the deduction of foreign withholding taxes, brokerage commissions, and transaction costs. An investor's actual return will be reduced by investment advisory fees. The composite's net rates of return are presented after the deduction of all fees, including sales loads if any, such as: investment management fees, brokerage commissions, transaction costs, other investment-related fees, and foreign withholding taxes. Such investment management fees are actual fees, and do not contain any performance-based fee components. Results portrayed reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. Past investment returns are

no guarantee of future results. The inception date of the Global Environmental Change Composite is January 1, 2009. The comparison to an index is provided for informational purposes only and should not be used as the basis for making an investment. There may be significant differences between the composite and the index, including but not limited to the risk profile, liquidity, volatility, and asset composition. The MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) (net) Index is an unmanaged index consisting of securities listed. The benchmark is used for comparative purposes only and generally reflects the risk or investment style of the investments in the composite. The index is calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested, but does not reflect fees, brokerage commissions, or other investment expenses, and is expressed in U.S. dollars. The Adviser claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). The Adviser has been independently verified for the periods from January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2022. Verification provides assurance on whether the Adviser's policies and procedures related to composites, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. The verification reports are available upon request.

Note: Performance provided is that of portfolios with substantially similar investment policies, objectives, and strategy of the Global Environmental Change Fund but does not represent historical performance of the Global Environmental Change Fund. Representative performance for illustrative purposes only as a means of providing further information regarding the Adviser's investment strategy, performance history of the adviser, and to assist in your evaluation of the Global Environmental Change Fund. Such information is not a guarantee of nor should it be considered as indicative of the past or future performance of the Global Environmental Change Fund. In addition, net of fee returns based on the composite's representative fee schedule and not the fees and expenses of Fund. If the Global Environmental Change Fund's fees and expenses were incorporated, performance provided would be adjusted accordingly.

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

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

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

How to Purchase Fund Shares

To purchase shares directly from the Funds through their transfer agent, complete and send in the application. If you need an application or have questions, please call 877-734-6278.

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

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

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

By Mail

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

Regular Mail Address	Express Mail Address
Vontobel Funds c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219009 Kansas City, MO 64121-9009	Vontobel Funds c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc. 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 219009 Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

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

By Wire

To open an account by wire, first call 877-734-6278 for details. To add to an existing account by wire, wire your money using the wiring instructions set forth below (be sure to include the Fund name, the share class and your account number). The share price used to fill the purchase order is the next price calculated by a Fund after the Fund's transfer agent receives and accepts the wire in good order.

Wiring Instructions

UMB Bank, N.A.

ABA #101000695

Vontobel Funds

DDA Account #9871063178

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

Purchases In-Kind

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

Minimum Purchases

There is no minimum initial investment to purchase A Shares of a Fund for the first time. There is also no minimum for subsequent investments. Each Fund reserves the right to create investment minimums at its sole discretion.

To purchase Y Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$1,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment amount for Y Shares.

To purchase Institutional Shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$5,000,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment amount for Institutional Shares.

The Funds may accept investments of smaller amounts in their sole discretion.

Fund Codes

Each Fund's reference information, which is listed below, will be helpful to you when you contact the Fund to purchase A Shares or

Y Shares, exchange shares, check a Fund's daily NAV or obtain additional information.

Fund Name	Share Class	Trading Symbol	CUSIP	Fund Code
Vontobel U.S. Equity Fund	A Shares	VNUAX	00791R772	8629
	Y Shares	VNUYX	00791R780	8631
	Institutional Shares	VNUIX	00791R731	8637
Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund	A Shares	VNEAX	00791R764	8632
	Y Shares	VNEYX	00791R756	8633
	Institutional Shares	VNEIX	00791R749	8638

General Information

You may purchase shares on any Business Day. Shares cannot be purchased by Federal Reserve wire on days when either the NYSE or the Federal Reserve is closed. The price per share will be the NAV next determined after a Fund or an authorized institution (as defined below) receives and accepts your purchase order in good order. "Good order" means that a Fund was provided a complete and signed account application, including the investor's social security number or tax identification number, and other identification required by law or regulation, as well as sufficient purchase proceeds. Purchase orders that are not in good order cannot be accepted and processed even if money to purchase shares has been submitted by wire, check or ACH.

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

Since securities that are traded on foreign exchanges may trade on days that are not Business Days, the value of a Fund's assets may change on days when you are unable to purchase or redeem shares.

Buying or Selling Shares through a Financial Intermediary

In addition to being able to buy and sell Fund shares directly from the Funds through their transfer agent, you may also buy or sell shares of the Funds through accounts with financial intermediaries such as brokers and other institutions that are authorized to place trades in Fund shares for their customers. When you purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary (rather than directly from the Funds), you may have to transmit your purchase and sale requests to the financial intermediary at an earlier time for your transaction to become effective that day. This allows the financial intermediary time to process your requests and transmit them to the Funds prior to the time the Funds calculate their NAV that day. Your financial intermediary is responsible for transmitting all purchase and redemption requests, investment information, documentation and money to the Funds on time. If your financial intermediary fails to do so, it may be responsible for any resulting fees or losses. Unless your financial intermediary is an authorized institution, orders transmitted by the financial intermediary and received by the Funds after the time NAV is calculated for a particular day will receive the following day's NAV.

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

If you deal directly with a financial intermediary, you will have to follow its procedures for transacting with the Funds. Your financial

intermediary may charge a fee for your purchase and/or redemption transactions. For more information about how to purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

How the Fund Calculates NAV

The NAV of a class of a Fund's shares is determined by dividing the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments and other assets attributable to the class, less any liabilities attributable to the class, by the total number of shares outstanding of the class. In calculating NAV, each Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. If market prices are not readily available or 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 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.

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 a Fund calculated its NAV.

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

How to Sell Your Fund Shares

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any Business Day by contacting the Funds' transfer agent directly by mail or telephone.

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

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

By Mail

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

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

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

Regular Mail Address	Express Mail Address
Vontobel Funds c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219009 Kansas City, MO 64121-9009	Vontobel Funds c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc. 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 219009 Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

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

Certain redemption requests will require a signature guarantee by an eligible guarantor institution. Eligible guarantors include commercial banks, savings and loans, savings banks, trust companies, credit unions, member firms of a national stock exchange, or any other member or participant of an approved signature guarantor program.

For example, signature guarantees may be required if your address of record has changed in the last 30 days, if you want the proceeds sent to a bank other than the bank of record on your account, or if you ask that the proceeds be sent to a different person or address. Please note that a notary public is not an acceptable provider of a signature guarantee and that we must be provided with the original guarantee. Signature guarantees are for the protection of our shareholders. Before it grants a redemption request, a Fund may require a shareholder to furnish additional legal documents to ensure proper authorization.

Accounts held by a corporation, trust, fiduciary or partnership, may require additional documentation along with a signature guaranteed letter of instruction. The Funds participate in the Paperless Legal Program (the "Program"), which eliminates the need for accompanying paper documentation on legal securities transfers. Requests received with a Medallion Signature Guarantee will be reviewed for the proper criteria to meet the guidelines of the Program and may not require additional documentation. Please contact Shareholder Services at 877-734-6278 for more information.

By Telephone

You must first establish the telephone redemption privilege (and, if desired, the wire and/or ACH redemption privilege) by completing the appropriate sections of the account application.

Call 877-734-6278 to redeem your shares. Based on your instructions, the Funds will mail your proceeds to you or send them to your bank via wire or ACH.

Receiving Your Money

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

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

Redemptions in Kind

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

Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares

The Funds may suspend your right to sell your shares or delay payment of redemption proceeds for more than seven days during times when the NYSE is closed, other than during customary weekends or holidays, or as otherwise permitted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). More information about this is in the SAI.

Exchanging Shares

At no charge, you or your financial intermediary may exchange Institutional Shares, A Shares or Y Shares of one Fund for Institutional Shares, A Shares or Y Shares, respectively, of another Fund by writing to or calling the Funds. You may also exchange Institutional Shares, A Shares or Y Shares of one Fund for Institutional Shares, A Shares or Y Shares, respectively, of the Vontobel Global Equity Fund and Vontobel International Equity Fund, which are also series of the Trust and are managed by the Adviser, the shares of which are offered in separate prospectuses. Exchanges are subject to the eligibility requirements and the fees and expenses of the Fund you exchange into.

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term or excessive trading. A Fund may suspend or terminate your

exchange privilege if you engage in a pattern of exchanges that is excessive, as determined in the sole discretion of the Funds. For more information about the Funds' policy on excessive trading, see "Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures."

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

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

Telephone Transactions

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

OTHER POLICIES

Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures

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

In addition, because the Funds may invest in foreign securities traded primarily on markets that close prior to the time a Fund determines its NAV, the risks posed by frequent trading may have a greater potential to dilute the value of Fund shares held by long-term shareholders than funds investing exclusively in U.S. securities. In instances where a significant event that affects the value of one or more foreign securities held by a Fund takes place after the close of the primary foreign market, but before the time that the Fund determines its NAV, certain investors may seek to take advantage of the fact that there will be a delay in the adjustment of the market price for a security caused by this event until the foreign market reopens (sometimes referred to as “price” or “time zone” arbitrage). Shareholders who attempt this type of arbitrage may dilute the value of a Fund’s shares if the prices of the Fund’s foreign securities do not reflect their fair value. Although the Adviser has procedures designed to determine the fair value of foreign securities for purposes of calculating the Funds’ NAV when such an event has occurred, fair value pricing, because it involves judgments which are inherently subjective, may not always eliminate the risk of price arbitrage.

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

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

- Shareholders are restricted from making more than two (2) “round trips,” including exchanges into or out of a Fund, per calendar year. If a shareholder exceeds this amount, the Fund and/or its service providers may, at their discretion, reject any additional purchase or exchange orders. The Funds define a round trip as a purchase or exchange into a Fund by a shareholder, followed by a subsequent redemption out of the Fund, of an amount the Adviser reasonably believes would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.

- A redemption fee of 1.00% of the value of shares sold will be imposed on Fund shares redeemed within 30 days or less after their date of purchase (subject to certain exceptions as discussed below in “Redemption Fee”)
- The Funds reserve the right to reject any purchase or exchange request by any investor or group of investors for any reason without prior notice, including, in particular, if a Fund or the Adviser reasonably believes that the trading activity would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.

The Funds and/or their service providers seek to apply these policies to the best of their abilities uniformly and in a manner they believe is consistent with the interests of the Funds’ long-term shareholders. Although these policies are designed to deter frequent trading, none of these measures alone nor all of them taken together eliminate the possibility that frequent trading in the Funds will occur. Systematic purchases and redemptions are exempt from these policies.

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

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

Redemption Fee

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

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

Each Fund reserves the right to waive its redemption fee at its discretion when it believes such waiver is in the best interests of the Fund, including with respect to certain categories of redemptions that the Fund reasonably believes may not raise frequent trading or market timing concerns. These categories currently include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) participants in certain group retirement plans whose processing systems are incapable of properly applying the redemption fee to underlying shareholders;

(ii) redemptions resulting from certain transfers upon the death of a shareholder; (iii) redemptions by certain pension plans as required by law or by regulatory authorities; (iv) systematic withdrawals; and (v) retirement loans and withdrawals.

Customer Identification and Verification

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

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

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

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

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

Upon receipt of your application in good order (or upon receipt of all identifying information required on the application), your investment will be accepted and your order will be processed at the next-determined NAV.

Each Fund reserves the right to close or liquidate your account at the next determined NAV and remit proceeds to you via check if it is unable to verify your identity. Attempts to verify your identity will be performed within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Funds. Further, each Fund reserves the right to hold your proceeds until your original check clears the bank, which may take up to 15 days from the date of purchase. In such an instance, you may be subject to a gain or loss on Fund shares and will be subject to corresponding tax implications.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

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

Unclaimed Property

Each state has unclaimed property rules that generally provide for escheatment (or transfer) to the state of unclaimed property under various circumstances. Such circumstances include inactivity (e.g., no owner-initiated contact for a certain period), returned mail (e.g., when mail sent to a shareholder is returned by the post office, or "RPO," as undeliverable), or a combination of both inactivity and returned mail. Once it flags property as unclaimed, the applicable Fund will attempt to contact the shareholder, but if that attempt is unsuccessful, the account may be considered abandoned and escheated to the state.

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

More information on unclaimed property and how to maintain an active account is available through your state or by calling 877-734-6278.

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

Shareholder Servicing Plan

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

Other Payments by the Funds

The Funds may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which the Funds may pay financial intermediaries for non-distribution-related sub-transfer agency, administrative, sub-accounting, and other shareholder services. Payments made

pursuant to such agreements are generally based on either (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary, or (2) the number of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary. Any payments made pursuant to such agreements may be in addition to, rather than in lieu of, distribution fees the Funds may pay to financial intermediaries pursuant to the Funds' distribution plan.

Payments by the Adviser

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

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

the NAV or price of a Fund's shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for information about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to Fund shareholders.

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

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

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

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

TAXES

Please consult your tax advisor for specific guidance about U.S. federal, state and local tax effects of your investment in the Funds. Below is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Funds.

This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change. This summary does not apply to shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future.

Each Fund intends to elect (or has elected) and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain

relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive may be subject to federal, state, and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Distributions you receive from a Fund may be taxable whether or not you reinvest them. Income distributions other than distributions of qualified dividend income, and distributions of short-term capital gain are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions reported by a Fund as long-term capital gains and as qualified dividend income are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains currently set at a maximum tax rate for individuals at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. Once a year the Funds (or their administrative agent) will send you a statement showing the types and total amount of distributions you received during the previous year.

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

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

before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

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

The Funds (or their administrative agent) must report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis information for Fund shares. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, the Funds (or their administrative agent) are also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of Fund shares, the Funds will permit shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average cost basis method. In the absence of an election, the Funds will use the average cost basis method as the default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by a Fund shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Fund shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them. Shareholders also should carefully review the cost basis information provided to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

“Qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “Section 199A Dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A Section 199A Dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation

to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as Section 199A Dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so. Unless later extended or made permanent, this 20% deduction will no longer be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

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

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

More information about taxes is included in the SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

This prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Trust and the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this prospectus, the SAI or any document filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any shareholder, or give rise

to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables that follow are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Some of this information reflects financial information for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

Each Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of its Predecessor Fund as a result of its Reorganization. Accordingly, the performance information shown below for each Fund is that of its Predecessor Fund.

The information for the Funds has been audited by Ernst & Young, LLP, independent registered public accounting firm of the Predecessor Funds, whose report, along with the Predecessor Funds' financial statements, are included in the Predecessor Funds' Form N-CSR filing for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and are available upon request by calling the Funds at 877-734-6278.

I Shares

Vontobel U.S. Equity Institutional Fund	Year				
	Ended September 30, 2024	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021	Year Ended September 30, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 14.91	\$ 12.39	\$ 16.24	\$ 13.77	\$ 12.35
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) from investments and foreign currency	3.67	3.05	(2.29)	2.81	1.58
Total from investment operations	3.78	3.14	(2.21)	2.86	1.65
Less distributions paid:					
From net investment income	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.09)
From net realized gains	(0.08)	(0.57)	(1.58)	(0.35)	(0.14)
Total distributions paid	(0.17)	(0.62)	(1.64)	(0.39)	(0.23)
Change in net asset value	3.61	2.52	(3.85)	2.47	1.42
Net asset value, end of year ...	\$ 18.52	\$ 14.91	\$ 12.39	\$ 16.24	\$ 13.77
Total return	25.47%	26.15%	(15.76%)	21.18%	13.47%
Ratios/Supplemental data:					
Net assets,					
end of year (000's)	\$ 40,987	\$ 29,912	\$ 19,347	\$ 24,003	\$ 19,816
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.65%	0.67%	0.51%	0.34%	0.54%
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets	1.87%	2.74%	2.74%	2.61%	3.33%
Portfolio turnover rate	40.68%	30.34%	50.11%	43.97%	57.97%

^(a) Net investment income (loss) for the period ended was calculated using the average shares outstanding method.

Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund	I Shares
	Period Ended September 30, 2024^(a)
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:	
Net investment income ^(b)	0.09
Net realized and unrealized gains from investments and foreign currency ..	3.19
Total from investment operations	<u>3.28</u>
Less distributions paid:	
From net investment income	(0.01)
Total distributions paid	<u>(0.01)</u>
Change in net asset value	<u>3.27</u>
Net asset value, end of year	<u>\$ 13.27</u>
Total return ^(c)	32.80%
Ratios/Supplemental data:	
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$ 13,286
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ^(d)	0.80%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ^(d)	0.78%
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets ^(d)	3.70%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(c)	17.90%

(a) For the period from October 3, 2023, commencement of operations, to September 30, 2024.

(b) Net investment income (loss) for the period ended was calculated using the average shares outstanding method.

(c) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(d) Annualized for periods less than one year.

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Privacy Notice

This information is not part of the prospectus.

The Fund recognizes and respects the privacy concerns of its customers. The Fund collects 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 Fund collects this information from the following sources:

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

What information the Fund discloses and to whom the Fund discloses information.

The Fund only discloses nonpublic personal information the Fund collects about shareholders as permitted by law. For example, the Fund 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 Fund to do so or consent to the disclosure.
- To companies that perform necessary services for the Fund, such as shareholder servicing centers that the Fund uses 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, the Fund will adhere to the privacy policies and practices described in this notice.

How the Fund safeguards information.

The Fund conducts its business affairs through trustees, officers and third parties that provide services pursuant to agreements with the Fund (for example, the service providers described above). The Fund restricts access to your personal and account information to those persons who need to know that information in order to provide services to you. The Fund or its 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 Fund 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 II

VONTOBEL FUNDS

Investment Adviser	Distributor	Legal Counsel
Vontobel Asset Management, Inc. 66 Hudson Boulevard, 34 th Floor, Suite 3401 New York, NY 10001	SEI Investments Distribution Co. One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 2222 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19103

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

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI, dated January 28, 2025, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Funds and The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II. 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: Additional information about the Funds’ investments is available in the Predecessor Funds’ annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR filed with the SEC. In the Predecessor Funds’ annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund’s performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Predecessor Funds’ annual and semi-annual financial statements.

To Obtain an SAI, Annual or Semi-Annual Report, Fund Financial Statements, or more information:

By Telephone: 877-734-6278

By Mail: Vontobel Funds
c/o SS&C Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc.
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

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 II, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s website at: <https://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 Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II’s Investment Company Act registration number is 811-07102.

VON-PS-004-0200