

Supplement to Prospectus dated 06/08/2021**THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND (the "Trust")**

Westwood Quality Value Fund
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund
Westwood High Income Fund
Westwood Alternative Income Fund
Westwood Total Return Fund
 (each, a "Fund" and together, the "Funds")

Supplement dated June 8, 2021 to:

- The A Class Shares Statutory Prospectus for the Westwood Quality Value Fund, the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund, the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund, the Westwood High Income Fund, the Westwood Alternative Income Fund and the Westwood Total Return Fund dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented (the "A Class Prospectus");
- The C Class Shares Statutory Prospectus for the Westwood Quality Value Fund, the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund, the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund, the Westwood High Income Fund, the Westwood Alternative Income Fund, and the Westwood Total Return Fund dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented (the "C Class Prospectus");
- The Institutional Shares Statutory Prospectus for the Funds dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented (the "Institutional Prospectus");
- The Ultra Shares Statutory Prospectus for the Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund, the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund and the Westwood Alternative Income Fund dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented (the "Ultra Shares Prospectus" and, together with the A Class Prospectus, C Class Prospectus and Institutional Prospectus, the "Statutory Prospectuses"); and
- The following Summary Prospectuses for the Funds (together with the Statutory Prospectuses, the "Prospectuses"):

Fund	Summary Prospectuses
Westwood Quality Value Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Institutional Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o A Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o C Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Institutional Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented o Ultra Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented

Fund	Summary Prospectuses
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Institutional Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o A Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o C Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o Ultra Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Institutional Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented o A Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented o C Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented
Westwood High Income Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Institutional Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o A Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o C Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021
Westwood Alternative Income Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Institutional Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o A Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o C Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o Ultra Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021
Westwood Total Return Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Institutional Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o A Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 o C Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021

- The Statement of Additional Information for the Funds dated March 1, 2021, as supplemented (the “SAI”).

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Prospectuses and SAI and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectuses and SAI.

Westwood Management Corp. (“Westwood”), the Funds’ investment adviser, has determined to reorganize the Funds into newly created shell series on the Ultimus mutual fund platform. Based on Westwood’s recommendation, the Board of Trustees of the Trust has approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization providing for the reorganization (the “Reorganization”) of the Funds into the following shell funds of Ultimus Managers Trust (each, an “Acquiring Fund” and together, the “Acquiring Funds”) to be managed by Westwood:

Fund	Acquiring Fund
Westwood Quality Value Fund	Westwood Quality Value Fund
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund	Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	Westwood Income Opportunity Fund
Westwood High Income Fund	Westwood High Income Fund
Westwood Alternative Income Fund	Westwood Alternative Income Fund
Westwood Total Return Fund	Westwood Total Return Fund

Each Fund and its corresponding Acquiring Fund are expected to have the same investment objectives, principal investment strategies, investment policies and principal risks. Following the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Funds are expected to be managed by the same portfolio management team that currently manages the Funds. The Reorganizations are intended to be tax-free, meaning that the Funds' shareholders would become shareholders of the Acquiring Funds upon closing of the Reorganizations without realizing any gain or loss for federal tax purposes.

The Reorganizations are subject to shareholder approval, though no shareholder action is necessary at this time. Shareholders as of the record date (which will be a date in late August/early September 2021) will receive a proxy statement/prospectus that contains important information about their Reorganization and the Acquiring Fund in which they would own shares upon closing of the Reorganization, including information about investment strategies and risks, fees and expenses. Prior to the Reorganizations, Fund shareholders may continue to purchase, redeem and exchange their shares subject to the limitations described in the Prospectuses. If shareholders approve the Reorganizations and other closing conditions are met, the Reorganizations are anticipated to close on or about October 29, 2021.

The foregoing is not an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of an offer to buy, shares of the Funds or the Acquiring Funds, nor is it a solicitation of any proxy. When it is available, please read the proxy statement/prospectus carefully before making any decision to invest or when considering the Reorganizations. The proxy statement/prospectus will be available for free on the SEC's website (www.sec.gov).

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

WHG-SK-084-0100

Supplement to Prospectus dated 04/22/2021

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND

**Westwood Income Opportunity Fund
(the "Income Opportunity Fund")**

**Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund
(the "Quality SMidCap Fund" and, together with the Income Opportunity Fund, the "Funds")**

Supplement dated April 22, 2021 to:

- The A Class Shares Statutory Prospectus for the Income Opportunity Fund dated March 1, 2021 (the "A Class Prospectus");
- The C Class Shares Statutory Prospectus for the Income Opportunity Fund dated March 1, 2021 (the "C Class Prospectus");
- The Institutional Shares Statutory Prospectus for the Funds dated March 1, 2021 (the "Institutional Prospectus");
- The Ultra Shares Statutory Prospectus for the Quality SMidCap Fund dated March 1, 2021 (the "Ultra Shares Prospectus" and, together with the A Class Prospectus, C Class Prospectus and Institutional Prospectus, the "Statutory Prospectuses"); and
- The following Summary Prospectuses for the Funds (together with the Statutory Prospectuses, the "Prospectuses"):

Fund	Summary Prospectuses
Income Opportunity Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 (the "Income Opportunity A Class Summary Prospectus") o C Class Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 (the "Income Opportunity C Class Summary Prospectus") o Institutional Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 (the "Income Opportunity Institutional Summary Prospectus")
Quality SMidCap Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Institutional Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 (the "Quality SMidCap Institutional Summary Prospectus") o Ultra Shares Summary Prospectus, dated March 1, 2021 (the "Quality SMidCap Ultra Shares Summary Prospectus")

- The Statement of Additional Information for the Funds dated March 1, 2021 (the "SAI").

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Prospectuses and SAI and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectuses and SAI.

I. The Prospectuses and the SAI are hereby amended and supplemented as follows to reflect a reduction in the maximum annual operating expense limit for the Income Opportunity Fund:

1. The “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” and “Example” sections of the Income Opportunity Institutional Summary Prospectus and the corresponding section of the Institutional Prospectus are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

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

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	<u>0.14%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.89%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(0.05)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.84%

- ¹ Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.84% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until April 30, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 April 30, 2022.

Example

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (including one year of capped expenses in each period). 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
\$86	\$279	\$488	\$1,091

2. The “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” and “Example” sections of the *Income Opportunity A Class Summary Prospectus* and the corresponding section of the *A Class Prospectus* are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

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

	A Class Shares
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>0.14%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.14%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>(0.05)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	1.09%

- ¹ Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for A Class Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 1.09% of the Fund’s A Class Shares’ average daily net assets until April 30, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 April 30, 2022.

Example

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (including one year of capped expenses in each period). 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
\$408	\$647	\$904	\$1,640

3. The “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” and “Example” sections of the Income Opportunity C Class Summary Prospectus and the corresponding section of the C Class Prospectus are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

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

	C Class Shares
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	1.00%
Other Expenses	<u>0.15%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.90%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>(0.06)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	1.84%

- ¹ Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for C Class Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 1.84% of the Fund’s C Class Shares’ average daily net assets until April 30, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 April 30, 2022.

Example

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (including one year of capped expenses in each period).

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
\$287	\$591	\$1,021	\$2,217

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$187	\$591	\$1,021	\$2,217

4. In the section of the Institutional Prospectus titled "Investment Adviser," the table with respect to the contractual Expense Limitation Agreement for the Income Opportunity Fund and the sentence immediately below such table are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Westwood Quality Value Fund	0.65%
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund	0.88%
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	0.99%
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	0.84%

The above contractual fee waivers shall continue in effect until, but may be terminated by the Adviser effective, February 28, 2022 with respect to the Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund and Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund, and April 30, 2022 with respect to the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund.

5. In the section of the A Class Prospectus titled "Investment Adviser," the table with respect to the contractual Expense Limitation Agreement for the Income Opportunity Fund and the sentence immediately below such table are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Westwood Quality Value Fund	0.90%
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	1.04%
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	1.09%

The above contractual fee waivers shall continue in effect until, but may be terminated by the Adviser effective, February 28, 2022 with respect to the Westwood Quality Value Fund and Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund, and April 30, 2022 with respect to the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund.

6. In the section of the C Class Prospectus titled "Investment Adviser," the table with respect to the contractual Expense Limitation Agreement for the Income Opportunity Fund and the sentence immediately below such table are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Westwood Quality Value Fund	1.65%
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	1.79%
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	1.84%

The above contractual fee waivers shall continue in effect until, but may be terminated by the Adviser effective, February 28, 2022 with respect to the Westwood Quality Value Fund and Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund, and April 30, 2022 with respect to the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund.

7. *In the section of the SAI titled “The Adviser,” the table with respect to the contractual Expense Limitation Agreement and the sentence immediately below such table are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:*

Fund	Share Class	Expense Cap
Westwood Quality Value Fund	Institutional Shares	0.65% ¹
	A Class Shares	0.90% ¹
	C Class Shares	1.65%
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund	Institutional Shares	0.88% ²
	Ultra Shares	0.68%
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	Institutional Shares	0.99% ³
	A Class Shares	1.04%
	C Class Shares	1.79%
	Ultra Shares	0.79% ⁴
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	Institutional Shares	0.84% ⁵
	A Class Shares	1.09% ⁵
	C Class Shares	1.84% ⁵

- 1 Prior to November 15, 2017, the Expense Cap for the Westwood Quality Value Fund was 0.75% for Institutional Shares and 1.00% for A Class Shares.
- 2 Prior to November 15, 2017, the Expense Cap for Institutional Shares of the Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund was 1.25%.
- 3 Prior to November 15, 2017, the Expense Cap for Institutional Shares of the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund was 1.10%.
- 4 Prior to November 2, 2020, the Expense Cap for Ultra Shares of the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund was 0.84%.
- 5 Prior to April 22, 2021, the Expense Cap for the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund was 0.90% for Institutional Shares, 1.15% for A Class Shares and 1.90% for C Class Shares.

The above contractual fee waivers shall continue in effect until, but may be terminated by the Adviser effective, February 28, 2022 with respect to the Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund and Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund, and April 30, 2022 with respect to the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund.

- II. *Effective immediately, Kyle Martin, CFA of Westwood Management Corp. is now Co-Portfolio Manager of the Quality SMidCap Fund. Mr. Martin, along with current Co-Portfolio Managers Prashant Inamdar, William Costello and Grant L. Taber, will be jointly and primarily responsible for the day to day management of the Quality SMidCap Fund. Accordingly, the Prospectuses and SAI are hereby amended and supplemented as follows:*

1. *In the “Portfolio Managers” section of the Quality SMidCap Ultra Shares Summary Prospectus and Quality SMidCap Institutional Summary Prospectus, and the corresponding sections of the Ultra Shares Prospectus and Institutional Prospectus, the following disclosure is hereby added:*

Mr. Kyle Martin, CFA, Vice President, Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2021.

2. *In the “Portfolio Managers” section of the Ultra Shares Prospectus and Institutional Prospectus, the following paragraph is hereby added:*

Mr. Kyle Martin, CFA, joined the Adviser in 2016 and currently serves as Associate Vice President and Research Analyst responsible for coverage of Banks, Brokers, Exchanges and Autos. He is also a member of the Financials research group and Technology/Industrials research group. He previously served as a Research Associate supporting the Financials and Energy/Materials research groups. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Martin served as a financial analyst at Fidelity Investments. Mr. Martin earned his MBA in Finance from Southern Methodist University Cox School of Business. He earned his BBA in Finance from Texas Tech University. Mr. Martin is a member of the CFA Institute. He has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund since 2021. Mr. Martin participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Martin has more than 8 years of investment experience.

3. *In the section of the SAI titled “The Portfolio Managers,” under the subsection titled “Fund Shares Owned by the Portfolio Managers” the following information is hereby added to the table:*

Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned
Kyle Martin, CFA *	\$ 10,001–\$50,000 (Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund, Institutional Shares)

- * Valuation date is March 31, 2021.

4. *In the section of the SAI titled “The Portfolio Managers,” under the subsection titled “Other Accounts” the following information is added to the table:*

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in Millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in Millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in Millions)
Portfolio Manager						
Kyle Martin, CFA **	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$0.2

** Valuation date is March 31, 2021.

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WHG-SK-083-0100

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The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund



Westwood Quality Value Fund
(Formerly, Westwood LargeCap Value Fund)
Ticker Symbol: WHGLX

Westwood Total Return Fund
Ticker Symbol: WLVI

Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund
(Formerly, Westwood SMidCap Fund)
Ticker Symbol: WHGMX

Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund
(Formerly, Westwood SmallCap Fund)
Ticker Symbol: WHGSX

Westwood Income Opportunity Fund
Ticker Symbol: WHGIX

Westwood High Income Fund
Ticker Symbol: WHGHX

Westwood Alternative Income Fund
Ticker Symbol: WMNIX

PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2021

Institutional Shares

Investment Adviser:
Westwood Management Corp.

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

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

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

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WESTWOOD QUALITY VALUE FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Westwood Quality Value Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.60%
Other Expenses	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.77%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.12)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.65%

- ¹ Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.65% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until February 28, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 February 28, 2022.

Example

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

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$66	\$234	\$416	\$943

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 52% 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 common stocks and other equity securities of large capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund considers large capitalization companies to be companies that have market capitalizations of greater than \$5 billion at the time of initial purchase. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), royalty trusts, and master limited partnerships (“MLPs”). The Fund generally invests in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). In the event that the Fund invests in foreign securities and ADRs, the Adviser expects that the Fund’s investments in such securities would normally represent less than 25% of the Fund’s assets.

The Fund invests in approximately 40-60 securities that are well diversified among market sectors. The Adviser utilizes a value style of investing to select securities for the Fund that it believes are undervalued, generally maintain high quality characteristics, and offer an attractive opportunity for price appreciation coupled with downside risk limitation. Key metrics for evaluating the risk/return profile of an investment may include strong free cash flow, an improving return on equity, a strengthening balance sheet and, in the case of common equities, positive earnings surprises without a corresponding change in the stock price. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as a security reaching a predetermined price target or a change to a company’s fundamentals that negatively impacts the original investment thesis. The Adviser will not necessarily sell a security that has depreciated below the stated market capitalization defined above.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s equity 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 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. 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 invests 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.

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

REIT 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.

MLP Risk – MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry or industries, such as the energy industries, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry or industries. Additional risks of investing in an MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation. For example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Energy companies are affected by worldwide energy prices and costs related to energy production. These companies may have significant operations in areas at risk for natural disasters, social unrest and environmental damage. These companies may also be at risk for increased government regulation and intervention, energy conservation efforts, litigation and negative publicity and perception.

Royalty Trust Risk – The Fund may invest in royalty trusts. A royalty trust generally acquires an interest in natural resource companies and distributes the income it receives to the investors of the royalty trust. A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products could adversely affect income and royalty trust revenues and cash flows. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products. A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of royalty trusts. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of royalty trusts because of the increased availability of alternative

investments at more competitive yields. The Fund's investment in royalty trusts may result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the royalty trusts' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Royalty trust operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in the Prospectus.

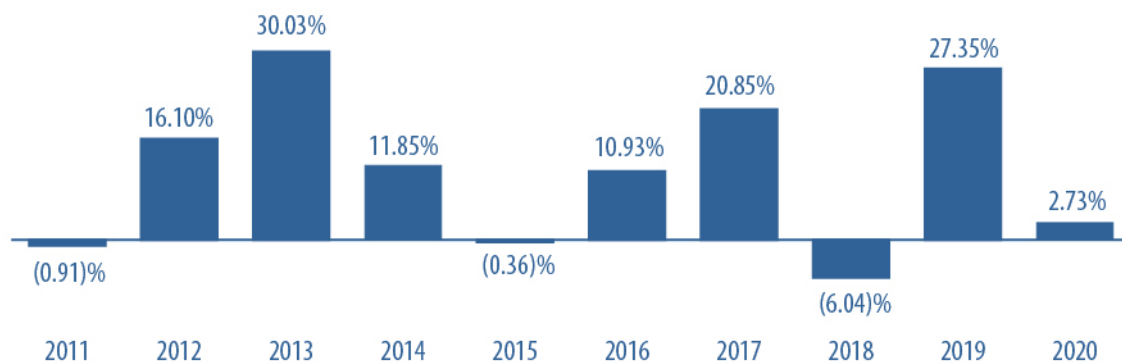
Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership interest in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those 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 Fund's 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 ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year for the past 10 years and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 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 on the Fund's website at www.westwoodfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).

**BEST QUARTER**

13.27%
(12/31/2020)

WORST QUARTER

(23.07)%
(06/30/2020)

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2020 to those of an appropriate broad-based index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your 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").

Westwood Quality Value Fund – Institutional	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (06/28/06)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	2.73%	10.51%	10.63%	7.81%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	1.35%	8.86%	8.67%	6.41%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.58%	8.10%	8.27%	6.13%
Russell 1000 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	2.80%	9.74%	10.50%	7.26%

For information about related performance, please see the "Related Performance Data of the Adviser" section of the Prospectus.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Ms. Lauren Hill, CFA, Vice President, Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2020.

Mr. Matthew Lockridge, Senior Vice President, Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2012.

Mr. William Sheehan, CFA, Vice President, Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2019.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 49 of the Prospectus.

WESTWOOD TOTAL RETURN FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Westwood Total Return Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide total return, through a combination of current income and capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees ¹	0.70%
Other Expenses	<u>0.40%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.10%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	<u>(0.35)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.75%

¹ Management Fees consist of a base fee at an annualized rate of 0.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets, and a positive or negative performance adjustment of up to an annualized rate of 0.20% based on the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ performance relative to the Blended 60/40 S&P 500 Index/Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index plus 1.00%, resulting in a minimum total fee of 0.30% and a maximum total fee of 0.70%.

² Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding Management Fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.05% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until February 28, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 February 28, 2022.

Example

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses (including one year

of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$77	\$315	\$572	\$1,309

Portfolio Turnover

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund has significant flexibility to achieve its investment objective and invests in a broad range of securities, including debt and equity securities in the U.S. and other markets throughout the world, both developed and emerging. “Emerging markets” include countries in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, and other countries that the Fund considers to be equivalent to those in that index based on their level of economic development or the size and experience of their securities markets. There is no limit on the number of countries in which the Fund may invest, and the Fund may focus its investments in a single country or a small group of countries. As attractive investments across asset classes and strategies arise, the Adviser attempts to capture these opportunities and has wide latitude to allocate the Fund’s assets among asset classes. The Adviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Fund based on the Adviser’s view of issuer fundamentals, global economics, sectors and overall portfolio construction, taking into account risk/return analyses and relative value considerations.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 60% of its net assets in securities of U.S. issuers. U.S. issuers include the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities. In addition, a company is considered by the Fund to be a U.S. issuer if: (i) at least 50% of the company’s assets are located in the U.S.; (ii) at least 50% of the company’s revenue is generated in the U.S.; (iii) the company is organized or maintains its principal place of business in the U.S.; or (iv) the company’s securities are traded principally in the U.S.

The Fund seeks to achieve a neutral allocation of 60% of its total assets in equity securities and 40% of its total assets in debt securities. The Adviser’s bottom-up investment process and top-down macroeconomic views will drive tactical allocation decisions by overweighting/underweighting stocks and bonds to outperform the benchmark.

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in debt securities, including corporate bonds, mortgage-backed, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, inflation-linked securities (including Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (“TIPS”)), bank loan assignments and participations (“Loans”). The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in Loans. The Fund may invest in debt securities with any maturity, duration or credit quality, including securities rated below investment grade or, if unrated, deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality (“junk bonds”).

The Fund may purchase or sell mortgage-backed securities on a delayed delivery or forward commitment basis through the “to-be-announced” (“TBA”) market. With TBA transactions, the particular securities to be delivered are not identified at the trade date but the delivered securities must meet specified terms and standards. The Fund would generally enter into TBA transactions with the intention of taking possession of the underlying mortgage-backed securities. However, in an effort to obtain underlying

mortgage securities on more preferable terms or to enhance returns, the Fund may extend the settlement by entering into dollar roll transactions in which the Fund sells mortgage-backed securities and simultaneously agrees to purchase substantially similar securities on a future date.

The Fund may invest up to 70% of its total assets in equity securities, including common stocks, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in REITs. In addition to investments in equity securities, the Fund may also invest up to 50% of its total assets in preferred stocks and convertible securities that have characteristics of both equity and debt securities. The Fund may invest in equity securities, preferred stocks and convertible securities of companies of any market capitalization.

In addition to direct investments in securities, derivatives, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Fund can invest. The Fund may use futures contracts, foreign currency transactions, options and swaps to help manage duration, sector and yield curve exposure and credit and spread volatility. The Fund may also use such derivatives to manage equity, country, regional and currency exposure, to increase income or gain to the Fund, for hedging and for risk management. The Fund may hedge its non-dollar investments back to the U.S. dollar through the use of foreign currency derivatives, including forward foreign currency contracts and currency futures, but may not always do so. In addition to hedging non-dollar investments, the Fund may use such derivatives to increase income and gain to the Fund and/or as part of its risk management process by establishing or adjusting exposure to particular foreign securities, markets or currencies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s equity 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.

Fixed Income Risk – Fixed income securities are subject to a number of risks, including credit and interest rate risks. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal and interest. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund’s investment in that issuer. The Fund is subject to greater levels of credit risk to the extent it holds below investment grade debt securities, or “junk bonds.” Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall when interest rates rise. In general, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a fixed income security, the more likely its value will decline.

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.

Corporate Bond Risk – Corporate bonds respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield bonds (often called “junk bonds”) are debt securities rated below investment grade. Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

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.

REIT 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.

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.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – The Fund’s investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

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

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

Inflation-Linked Securities Risk – The value of inflation-linked securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates (the market rate of interest less the anticipated rate of inflation). Real interest rates change over time as a result of many factors, such as currency exchange rates, central bank monetary policies and general economic conditions. In general, the price of an inflation-linked security tends to decline when real interest rates increase. Unlike conventional bonds, the principal and interest payments of inflation-protected securities such as TIPS are adjusted periodically to a specified rate of inflation (e.g. the Consumer Price Index (the “CPI”). There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the actual rate of inflation. These securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different than the rate of the inflation index. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of TIPS. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

Foreign Securities Risk – Investing in foreign securities, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on exchanges and represent an ownership interest in a foreign security, 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 Fund’s 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 ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

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

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

Liquidity Risk – Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities

to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

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

Bank Loans Risk – Investments in bank loans (through both assignments and participations) are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in junk bonds. There may be limited public information available regarding bank loans and bank loans may be difficult to value. If the Fund holds a bank loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial institution to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial institution. It is possible that any collateral securing a loan may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, and that the Fund’s rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws. In addition, the secondary market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, and extended trade settlement periods, which may cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in a bank loan.

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

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.

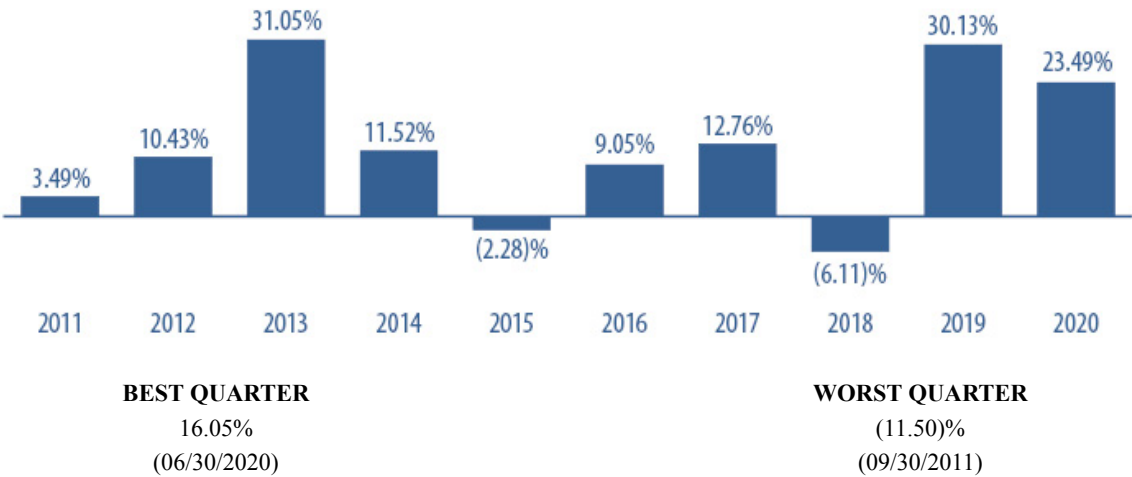
TBA/Dollar Roll Risk – Although the securities that are delivered in TBA transactions must meet certain standards, there is a risk that the actual securities received by the Fund may be less favorable than what was anticipated when entering into the transaction. Default by or bankruptcy of a counterparty to a TBA transaction would expose the Fund to possible loss because of adverse market action, expenses or delays in connection with the purchase or sale of the pools of mortgage pass-through securities specified in the TBA transaction. Whether or not the Fund takes delivery of the securities at the termination date of a TBA transaction, it will nonetheless be exposed to changes in the value of the underlying investments during the term of the agreement. Also, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs are increased when the Fund enters into dollar roll transactions.

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.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ performance from year to year for the past 10 years and by showing how the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and additional indexes, including a blended benchmark that represents the investment strategy of the Fund. Prior to November 1, 2019, the Fund employed different investment strategies. Therefore, the past performance shown for periods prior to November 1, 2019 may have differed had the Fund’s current investment strategy been in effect. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.westwoodfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).

The Fund acquired the assets and assumed the historical performance of another fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) on February 5, 2011. The performance shown in the bar chart and performance table for periods prior to that date represents the performance of the Predecessor Fund.



This table compares the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2020 to those of an appropriate broad-based index and additional indexes, including a blended benchmark that represents the investment strategy of the Fund.

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. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your 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").

Westwood Total Return Fund – Institutional	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (08/06/01)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	23.49%	13.16%	11.71%	7.58%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	21.66%	8.24%	7.97%	5.49%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.03%	9.13%	8.50%	5.72%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.88%	8.19%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.84%	4.69%
Blended 60/40 S&P 500 Index/Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	14.73%	11.11%	10.02%	7.09%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Adrian Helfert, Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Portfolios, has managed the Fund since 2019.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 49 of the Prospectus.

WESTWOOD QUALITY SMIDCAP FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	<u>0.30%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.15%
Other Operating Expenses	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.05%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>(0.17)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.88%

- ¹ Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.88% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until February 28, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 February 28, 2022.

Example

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses (including one year

of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$90	\$317	\$563	\$1,267

Portfolio Turnover

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small- and mid-cap companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund considers small- and mid-cap companies to be those companies within the market capitalization range of the Russell 2500 Index at the time of initial purchase. While the market capitalization range of the Russell 2500 Index changes throughout the year, as of the most recent annual reconstitution of the index on June 30, 2020, the market capitalization range of the companies in the index was between \$47.94 million and \$14.29 billion. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), royalty trusts, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). The Fund generally invests in securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). In the event the Fund invests in foreign securities or ADRs, the Adviser expects that the Fund's investment in such securities would normally represent less than 15% of the Fund's assets.

The Fund invests in approximately 45-75 securities that are well diversified among market sectors. The Adviser utilizes a value style of investing to select securities for the Fund that it believes are undervalued, generally maintain high quality characteristics, and offer an attractive opportunity for price appreciation coupled with downside risk limitation. Key metrics for evaluating the risk/return profile of an investment may include strong free cash flow, an improving return on equity, a strengthening balance sheet and, in the case of common equities, positive earnings surprises without a corresponding change in the stock price. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as a security reaching a predetermined price target, a change to a company's fundamentals that makes the risk/return profile unattractive, or a need to improve the overall risk/return profile of the Fund. The Adviser will not necessarily sell a security that has appreciated or depreciated outside the Fund's target capitalization range.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity 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 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. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk – The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests 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.

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

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

Royalty Trust Risk – The Fund may invest in royalty trusts. A royalty trust generally acquires an interest in natural resource companies and distributes the income it receives to the investors of the royalty trust. A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products could adversely affect income and royalty trust revenues and cash flows. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products. A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of royalty trusts. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of royalty trusts because of the increased availability of alternative investments at more competitive yields. The Fund's investment in royalty trusts may result in the

layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the royalty trusts' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Royalty trust operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in the Prospectus.

MLP Risk – MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry or industries, such as the energy industries, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry or industries. Additional risks of investing in an MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation. For example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

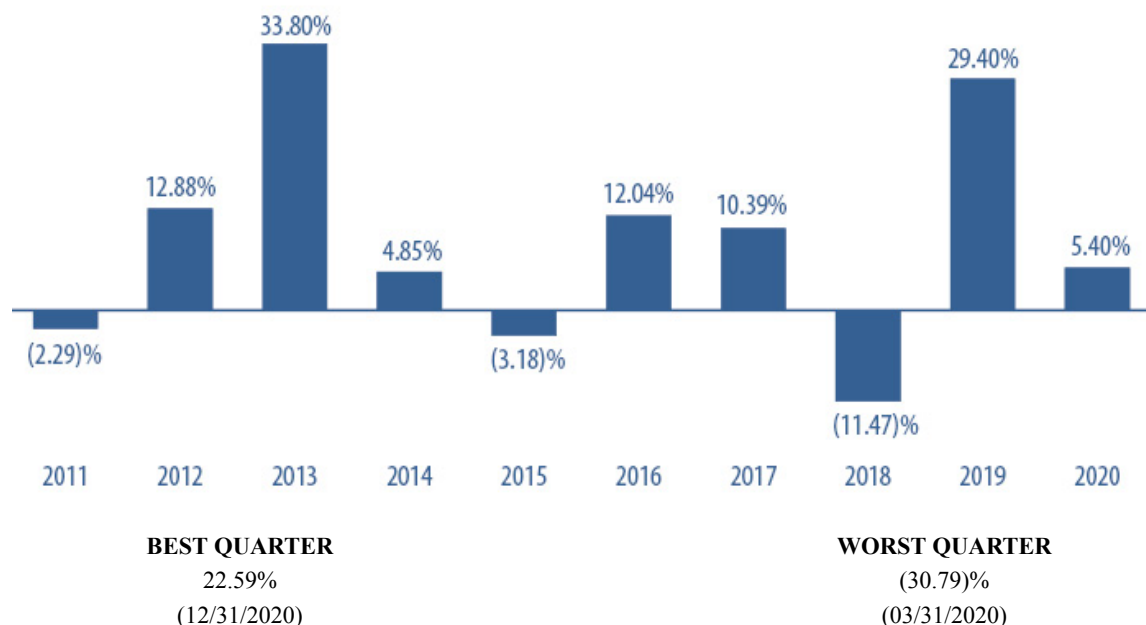
Energy companies are affected by worldwide energy prices and costs related to energy production. These companies may have significant operations in areas at risk for natural disasters, social unrest and environmental damage. These companies may also be at risk for increased government regulation and intervention, energy conservation efforts, litigation and negative publicity and perception.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership interest in a foreign security, 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 Fund's 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 ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year for the past 10 years and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 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 on the Fund's website at www.westwoodfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).



This table compares the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2020 to those of an appropriate broad-based index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your 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").

Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund – Institutional	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (12/19/05)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	5.40%	8.35%	8.38%	9.01%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	4.70%	6.15%	6.21%	7.44%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.69%	6.27%	6.34%	7.22%
Russell 2500 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	4.88%	9.43%	9.33%	7.45%

For information about related performance, please see the “Related Performance Data of the Adviser” section of the Prospectus.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Mr. Prashant Inamdar, CFA, Senior Vice President, Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2013.

Mr. William Costello, CFA, Senior Vice President, Senior Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2018.

Mr. Grant L. Taber, CFA, Senior Vice President, Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2008.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 49 of the Prospectus.

WESTWOOD QUALITY SMALLCAP FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.85%
Other Expenses	<u>0.31%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.15%
Other Operating Expenses	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.16%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>(0.17)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.99%

- ¹ Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.99% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until February 28, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 February 28, 2022.

Example

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses (including one year

of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$101	\$352	\$622	\$1,394

Portfolio Turnover

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-cap companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund considers small-cap companies to be those companies within the market capitalization range of the Russell 2000 Index at the time of initial purchase. While the market capitalization range of the Russell 2000 Index changes throughout the year, as of the most recent annual reconstitution of the index on June 29, 2020, the market capitalization range of the companies in the index was between \$52.1 million and \$5.96 billion. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), royalty trusts, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). The Fund generally invests in securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). In the event the Fund invests in foreign securities and ADRs, the Adviser expects that the Fund's investment in such securities would normally represent less than 25% of the Fund's assets.

The Fund invests in approximately 50-70 securities that are well diversified among market sectors. The Adviser utilizes a value style of investing to select securities for the Fund that it believes are undervalued, generally maintain high quality characteristics, and offer an attractive opportunity for price appreciation coupled with downside risk limitation. Key metrics for evaluating the risk/return profile of an investment may include strong free cash flow, an improving return on equity, a strengthening balance sheet and, in the case of common equities, positive earnings surprises without a corresponding change in the stock price. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as a security reaching a predetermined price target, a change to a company's fundamentals that makes the risk/return profile unattractive, or a need to improve the overall risk/return profile of the Fund. The Adviser will not necessarily sell a security that has appreciated or depreciated outside the Fund's target capitalization range.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity 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 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. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

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

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

REIT 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.

Royalty Trust Risk – The Fund may invest in royalty trusts. A royalty trust generally acquires an interest in natural resource companies and distributes the income it receives to the investors of the royalty trust. A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products could adversely affect income and royalty trust revenues and cash flows. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products. A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of royalty trusts. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of royalty trusts because of the increased availability of alternative investments at more competitive yields. The Fund's investment in royalty trusts may result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the royalty trusts' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Royalty trust operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in the Prospectus.

MLP Risk – MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry or industries, such as the energy industries, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry or industries. Additional risks of investing in an MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation. For example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Energy companies are affected by worldwide energy prices and costs related to energy production. These companies may have significant operations in areas at risk for natural disasters, social unrest and environmental damage. These companies may also be at risk for increased government regulation and intervention, energy conservation efforts, litigation and negative publicity and perception.

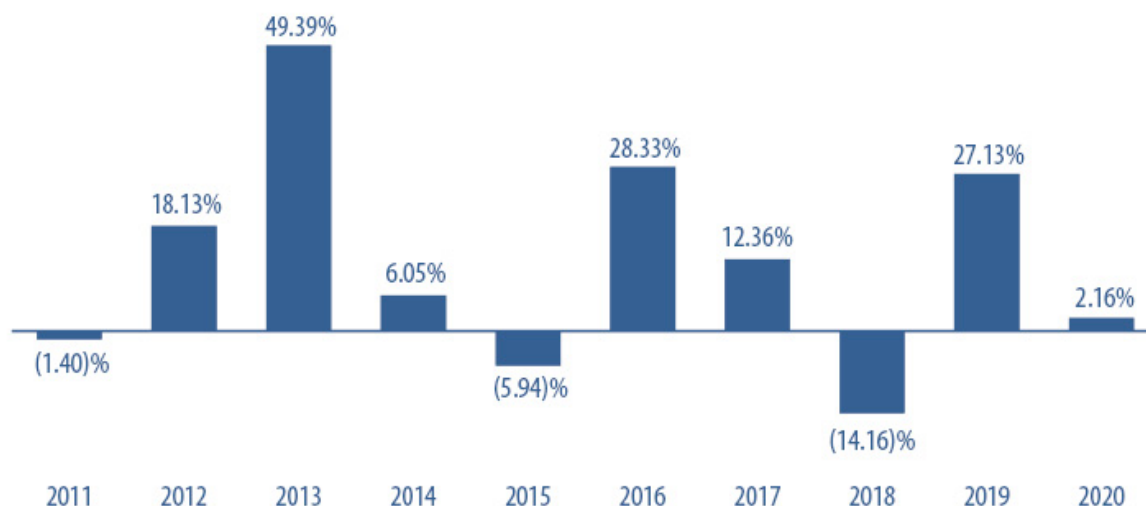
Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership interest in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those 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 Fund's 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 ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year for the past 10 years and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 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 on the Fund's website at www.westwoodfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).



BEST QUARTER

25.98%
(12/31/2020)

WORST QUARTER

(32.64)%
(03/31/2020)

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2020 to those of an appropriate broad-based index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your 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").

Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund – Institutional	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (04/02/07)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	2.16%	9.96%	10.80%	7.51%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	2.00%	8.99%	9.67%	6.69%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.39%	7.71%	8.59%	5.96%
Russell 2000 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	4.63%	9.65%	8.66%	5.79%

For information about related performance, please see the "Related Performance Data of the Adviser" section of the Prospectus.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Mr. William Costello, CFA, Senior Vice President, Senior Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2010.

Mr. Matthew Lockridge, Senior Vice President, Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2010.

Mr. Fred G. Rowsey, CFA, Vice President, Research Analyst, has managed the Fund since 2013.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 49 of the Prospectus.

WESTWOOD INCOME OPPORTUNITY FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary investment objective of the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund (the “Fund”) is to provide current income. A secondary investment objective of the Fund is to provide the opportunity for long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.14%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.89%

- ¹ Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.90% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until February 28, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 February 28, 2022.

Example

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

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$91	\$284	\$493	\$1,096

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 111% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to meet its investment objectives by investing generally more than 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in dividend-paying and/or interest-bearing securities. By utilizing primarily income-producing securities from diverse asset classes, the Fund also seeks to maintain a lower volatility profile than traditional equity-only products. The Fund aims to invest in securities of companies with a strong and improving cash flow sufficient to support a sustainable or rising income stream for investors. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser chooses among a diversified group of primarily income-producing asset classes. Equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities and warrants. Fixed income securities may include bonds and other debt securities, and money market instruments. Other types of income-producing securities may include interests in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), enhanced equipment trust certificates (“EETCs”) and equipment trust certificates (“ETCs”), securities of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). EETCs and ETCs are types of asset-backed securities that generally represent undivided fractional interests in a trust whose assets consist of a pool of equipment retail installment contracts or leased equipment. The Fund generally invests in securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). In the event the Fund invests in foreign securities and ADRs, the Adviser expects that the Fund’s investments in such securities would normally represent less than 25% of the Fund’s assets.

The Fund is permitted to invest in companies of any capitalization range. The Fund’s fixed income investments are, in the aggregate, of investment grade (i.e., those rated in one of the three highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or “junk” bonds) and unrated securities.

In addition to direct investments in securities, derivatives, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Fund can invest. The Fund may use futures contracts, foreign currency transactions, options and swaps to help manage duration, sector and yield curve exposure and credit and spread volatility. The Fund may also use such derivatives to manage equity, country, regional and currency exposure, to increase income or gain to the Fund, for hedging and for risk management. The Fund may hedge its non-dollar investments back to the U.S. dollar through the use of foreign currency derivatives, including forward foreign currency contracts and currency futures, but may not always do so. In addition to hedging non-dollar investments, the Fund may use such derivatives to increase income and gain to the Fund and/or as part of its risk management process by establishing or adjusting exposure to particular foreign securities, markets or currencies.

The Fund seeks to provide a higher level of current income than that offered by traditional fixed income products such as U.S. government bonds and money market securities. The Adviser’s investment process incorporates relative value analysis among capital instruments, as well as among asset classes, to determine where downside potential can be limited to achieve the goal of generating an attractive level of current income along with capital appreciation. Key metrics for

evaluating the risk/return profile of an investment may include strong free cash flow, an improving return on equity, a strengthening balance sheet and, in the case of common equities, positive earnings surprises without a corresponding change in the stock price. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as a security reaching a predetermined price target, a change to a company's fundamentals that makes the risk/return profile unattractive, or a need to improve the overall risk/return profile of the Fund.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and 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 will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity 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.

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.

REIT 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.

MLP Risk – MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry or industries, such as the energy industries, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry or industries. Additional risks of investing in an MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to

investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation. For example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Energy companies are affected by worldwide energy prices and costs related to energy production. These companies may have significant operations in areas at risk for natural disasters, social unrest and environmental damage. These companies may also be at risk for increased government regulation and intervention, energy conservation efforts, litigation and negative publicity and perception.

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.

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield bonds (often called “junk bonds”) are debt securities rated below investment grade. Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Fixed Income Risk – Fixed income securities are subject to a number of risks, including credit and interest rate risks. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal and interest. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund’s investment in that issuer. The Fund is subject to greater levels of credit risk to the extent it holds below investment grade debt securities, or “junk bonds.” Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall when interest rates rise. In general, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a fixed income security, the more likely its value will decline.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership interest in a foreign security, 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 Fund’s 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 ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Micro-Capitalization Company Risk – Micro-capitalization companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets or financial resources. Therefore, micro-capitalization companies may be less financially secure than large-, mid- and small-capitalization companies and may be more vulnerable to key personnel losses due to reliance

on a smaller number of management personnel. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. Micro-cap stock prices may be more volatile than large-, mid- and small-capitalization companies and such stocks may be more thinly traded and thus difficult for the Fund to buy and sell in the market.

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

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

Warrants Risk – Warrants in which the Fund may invest are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants may be more speculative than other types of investments. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and an investment in a warrant may therefore create greater potential for capital loss than an investment in the underlying security. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

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

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

ETC and EETC Risk – ETCs are typically issued by railroads, airlines or other transportation firms, and the proceeds of those certificates are used to purchase equipment, such as railroad cars, airplanes or

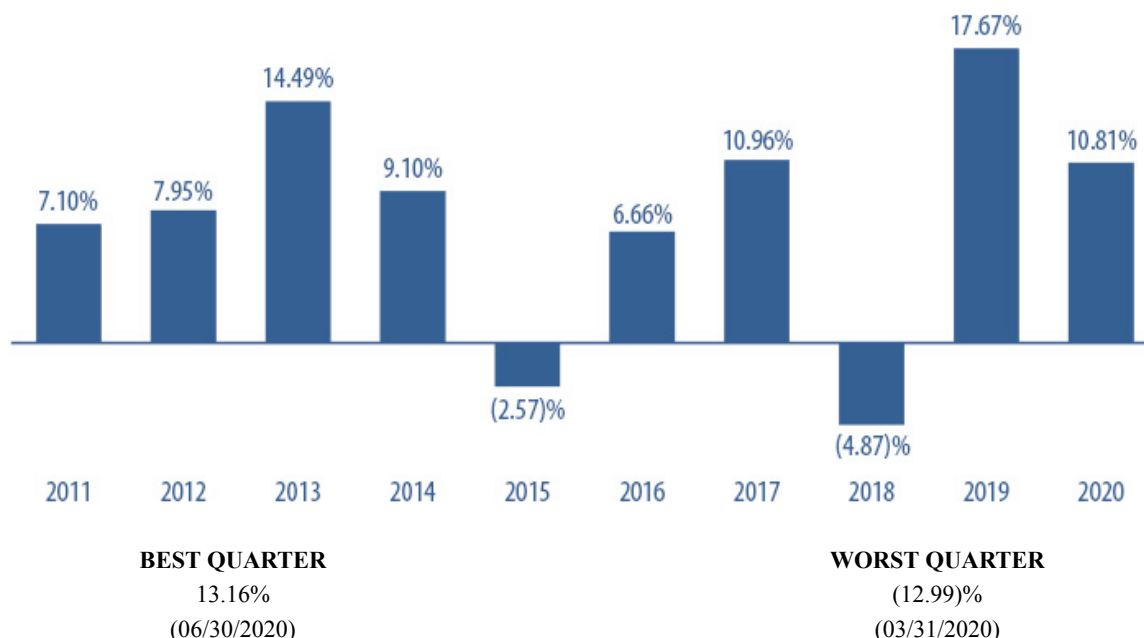
other equipment, which in turn serve as collateral for the related issue of certificates. The equipment subject to a trust generally is leased by a railroad, airline or other business, and rental payments provide the projected cash flow for the repayment of ETCs. EETCs are similar to ETCs, except that the security has been divided into two or more classes, each with different payment priorities and asset claims. Holders of ETCs and EETCs must look to the collateral securing the certificates, and any guarantee provided by the lessee or any parent corporation for the payment of lease amounts, in the case of default in the payment of principal and interest on the certificates. ETCs and EETCs are subject to the risk that the lessee or payee defaults on its payments, and risks related to potential declines in the value of the equipment that serves as collateral for the issue. During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions, defaults on payments generally increase, sometimes dramatically.

LIBOR Replacement Risk – The elimination of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) may adversely affect the interest rates on, and value of, certain Fund investments for which the value is tied to LIBOR. The U.K. Financial Conduct Authority has announced that it intends to stop compelling or inducing banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021. On November 30, 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced its intention to delay the phase out of the majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. There remains uncertainty regarding the future of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. Alternatives to LIBOR are established or in development in most major currencies, including the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates. Questions around liquidity impacted by these rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, remain a concern for the Fund. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

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.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ performance from year to year for the past 10 years and by showing how the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and additional indexes, including a blended benchmark that represents the investment strategy of the Fund. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.westwoodfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).



This table compares the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2020 to those of an appropriate broad-based index and additional indexes, including a blended benchmark that represents the investment strategy of the Fund.

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. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your 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").

Westwood Income Opportunity Fund – Institutional	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (12/19/05)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	10.81%	7.98%	7.52%	7.16%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	8.31%	5.62%	6.09%	5.82%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	7.27%	5.91%	5.84%	5.56%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.84%	4.50%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.88%	9.79%
Blended 60/40 Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index/S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	12.53%	8.94%	8.01%	6.89%

For information about related performance, please see the "Related Performance Data of the Adviser" section of the Prospectus.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Mr. Scott Barnard, CFA, Vice President, has managed the Fund since 2020.

Mr. Adrian Helfert, Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Portfolios, has managed the Fund since 2019.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 49 of the Prospectus.

WESTWOOD HIGH INCOME FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Westwood High Income Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to maximize total return through a high level of current income and capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees ¹	0.11%
Other Expenses	<u>0.48%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.06%
Other Operating Expenses	0.42%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.59%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	<u>(0.19)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.40%

¹ Management Fees consist of a base fee at an annualized rate of 0.38% of the Fund’s average daily net assets, and a positive or negative performance adjustment of up to an annualized rate of 0.32% based on the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ performance relative to the Blended 80/20 Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index/S&P 500 Index plus 1.00%, resulting in a minimum total fee of 0.06% and a maximum total fee of 0.70%.

² Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding Management Fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.29% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until February 28, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 February 28, 2022.

Example

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses (including one year

of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$41	\$170	\$310	\$720

Portfolio Turnover

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund has flexibility to achieve its investment objective and invests in a broad range of income-producing securities, including debt and equity securities in the U.S. and other markets throughout the world, both developed and emerging. “Emerging markets” include countries in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, and other countries that the Fund considers to be equivalent to those in that index based on their level of economic development or the size and experience of their securities markets. There is no limit on the number of countries in which the Fund may invest, and the Fund may focus its investments in a single country or a small group of countries. As attractive investments across asset classes and strategies arise, the Adviser attempts to capture these opportunities and has latitude to allocate the Fund’s assets among asset classes. The Adviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Fund based on the Adviser’s view of issuer fundamentals, global economics, sectors and overall portfolio construction, taking into account risk/return analyses and relative value considerations.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in securities of U.S. issuers. U.S. issuers include the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities. In addition, a company is considered by the Fund to be a U.S. issuer if: (i) at least 50% of the company’s assets are located in the U.S.; (ii) at least 50% of the company’s revenue is generated in the U.S.; (iii) the company is organized or maintains its principal place of business in the U.S.; or (iv) the company’s securities are traded principally in the U.S.

The Fund seeks to achieve a neutral allocation of 80% of its total assets in debt securities and 20% of its total assets in equity securities. The Adviser’s bottom-up investment process and top-down macroeconomic views will drive tactical allocation decisions by overweighting/underweighting stocks and bonds to outperform the benchmark.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in debt securities, including corporate bonds, mortgage-backed, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities (including collateralized mortgage obligations), inflation-linked securities (including Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (“TIPS”)), bank loan assignments and participations (“Loans”). The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in Loans. The Fund may invest in debt securities with any maturity, duration or credit quality, including securities rated below investment grade or, if unrated, deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality (“junk bonds”). The Fund currently expects to invest no more than 70% of its total assets in junk bonds.

The Fund may purchase or sell mortgage-backed securities on a delayed delivery or forward commitment basis through the “to-be-announced” (“TBA”) market. With TBA transactions, the particular securities to be delivered are not identified at the trade date but the delivered securities must meet specified terms and standards. The Fund would generally enter into TBA transactions with the intention of taking possession of the underlying mortgage-backed securities. However, in an effort to obtain underlying mortgage securities on more preferable terms or to enhance returns, the Fund may extend the settlement by entering into dollar roll transactions in which the Fund sells mortgage-backed securities and simultaneously agrees to purchase substantially similar securities on a future date.

The Fund may invest up to 30% of its total assets in equity securities, including common stocks, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in REITs. In addition to investments in equity securities, the Fund may also invest up to 50% of its total assets in preferred stocks and convertible securities that have characteristics of both equity and debt securities. The Fund may invest in equity securities, preferred stocks and convertible securities of companies of any market capitalization.

In addition to direct investments in securities, derivatives, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Fund can invest. The Fund may use futures contracts, foreign currency transactions, options and swaps to help manage duration, sector and yield curve exposure and credit and spread volatility. The Fund may also use such derivatives to manage equity, country, regional and currency exposure, to increase income or gain to the Fund, for hedging and for risk management. The Fund may hedge its non-dollar investments back to the U.S. dollar through the use of foreign currency derivatives, including forward foreign currency contracts and currency futures, but may not always do so. In addition to hedging non-dollar investments, the Fund may use such derivatives to increase income and gain to the Fund and/or as part of its risk management process by establishing or adjusting exposure to particular foreign securities, markets or currencies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield bonds (often called “junk bonds”) are debt securities rated below investment grade. Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Fixed Income Risk – Fixed income securities are subject to a number of risks, including credit and interest rate risks. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal and interest. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund’s investment in that issuer. The Fund is subject to greater levels of credit risk to the extent it holds below investment grade debt securities, or “junk bonds.” Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall when interest rates rise. In general, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a fixed income security, the more likely its value will decline.

Corporate Bond Risk – Corporate bonds respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity 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.

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.

REIT 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.

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

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.

Foreign Securities Risk – Investing in foreign securities, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on exchanges and represent an ownership interest in a foreign security, 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 Fund's 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 ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk – 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.

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

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

U.S. Government Securities Risk – The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Inflation-Linked Securities Risk – The value of inflation-linked securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates (the market rate of interest less the anticipated rate of inflation). Real interest rates change over time as a result of many factors, such as currency exchange rates, central bank monetary policies and general economic conditions. In general, the price of an inflation-linked security tends to decline when real interest rates increase. Unlike conventional bonds, the principal and interest payments of inflation-protected securities such as TIPS are adjusted periodically to a specified rate of inflation (e.g. the Consumer Price Index (the "CPI")). There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the actual rate of inflation. These securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different than the rate of the inflation index. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of TIPS. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund's investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to

currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, in which case, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected.

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.

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

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

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations Risk – Collateralized mortgage obligations exhibit similar risks to those of mortgage-backed securities but also present certain special risks. Collateralized mortgage obligations are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (tranches) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Collateralized mortgage obligation tranches may be specially structured in a manner that provides a variety of investment characteristics, such as yield, effective maturity and interest rate sensitivity. As market conditions change, however, particularly during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in interest rates, the ability of a collateralized mortgage obligation tranche to provide the anticipated investment characteristics and performance may be significantly reduced. These changes may result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of the collateralized mortgage obligation tranche.

TBA/Dollar Roll Risk – Although the securities that are delivered in TBA transactions must meet certain standards, there is a risk that the actual securities received by the Fund may be less favorable than what was anticipated when entering into the transaction. Default by or bankruptcy of a counterparty to a TBA transaction would expose the Fund to possible loss because of adverse market action, expenses or delays in connection with the purchase or sale of the pools of mortgage pass-through securities specified in the TBA transaction. Whether or not the Fund takes delivery of the securities at the termination date of a TBA transaction, it will nonetheless be exposed to changes in the value of the underlying investments during the term of the agreement. Also, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs are increased when the Fund enters into dollar roll transactions.

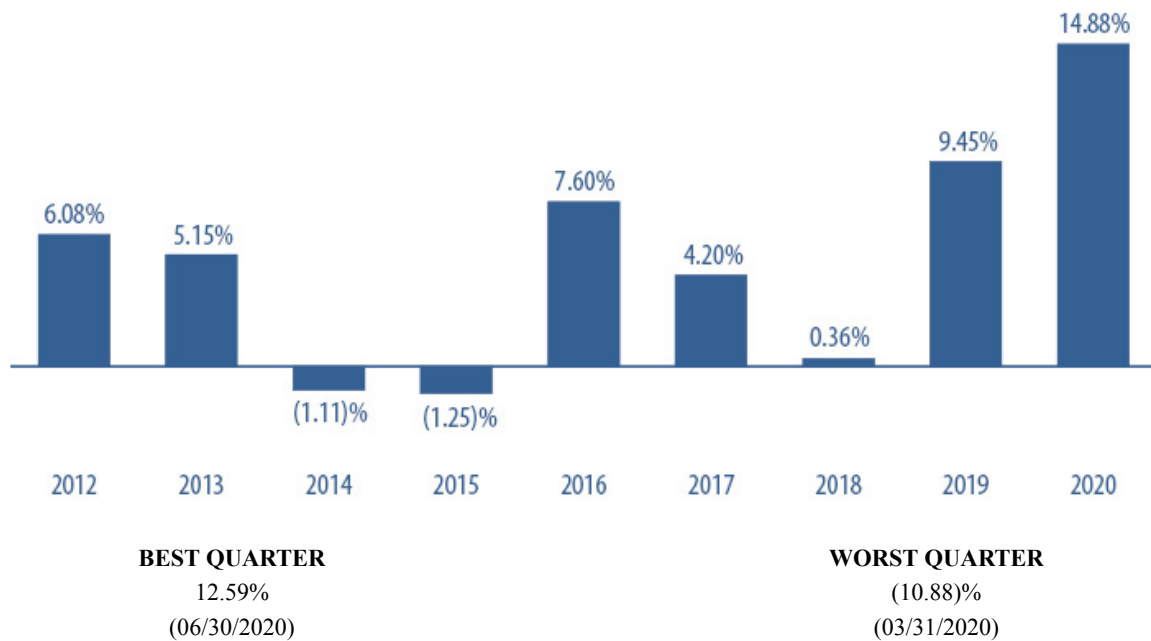
Bank Loans Risk – Investments in bank loans (through both assignments and participations) are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in junk bonds. There may be limited public information available regarding bank loans and bank loans may be difficult to value. If the Fund holds a bank loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial institution to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial institution. It is possible that any collateral securing a loan may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, and that the Fund's rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws. In addition, the secondary market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, and extended trade settlement periods, which may cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in a bank loan.

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

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.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and additional indexes, including a blended benchmark that represents the investment strategy of the Fund. Prior to August 31, 2019, the Fund had a sub-adviser and, prior to November 1, 2019, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Therefore, the past performance shown for periods prior to August 31, 2019 may have differed if the Fund had not had a sub-adviser and the Fund's current investment strategy had been in effect. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.westwoodfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).



This table compares the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2020 to those of an appropriate broad-based index and additional indexes, including a blended benchmark that represents the investment strategy of the Fund.

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. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your 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").

Westwood High Income Fund – Institutional	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (12/28/11)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	14.88%	7.19%	4.92%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	13.08%	5.23%	2.99%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.70%	4.63%	2.88%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.42%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	15.33%
Blended 80/20 Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index/S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	10.12%	6.72%	5.86%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Mr. Adrian Helfert, Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Portfolios, has managed the Fund since 2019.

Mr. Scott Barnard, CFA, Vice President, has managed the Fund since 2020.

Mr. Hussein Adatia, Associate Vice President, has managed the 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 Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 49 of the Prospectus.

WESTWOOD ALTERNATIVE INCOME FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Westwood Alternative Income Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide absolute returns through a combination of current income and capital appreciation with low correlation to equity and fixed income markets.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in Institutional Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below. Shares of the Fund are available in other share classes that have different fees and expenses.

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)

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees ¹	0.85%
Other Expenses	<u>0.55%</u>
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.10%
Other Operating Expenses	0.45%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.40%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	<u>(0.41)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.99%

¹ Management Fees consist of a base fee at an annualized rate of 0.53% of the Fund’s average daily net assets, and a positive or negative performance adjustment of up to an annualized rate of 0.32% based on the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ performance relative to the FTSE 1-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index plus 2.00%, resulting in a minimum total fee of 0.21% and a maximum total fee of 0.85%.

² Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding Management Fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.14% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until February 28, 2022. In addition, the Adviser may receive from the 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 reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the 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 of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund (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 February 28, 2022.

Example

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

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$101	\$403	\$727	\$1,644

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 137% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund employs an absolute return strategy, which means that the Fund seeks to earn a positive total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation in all market conditions, by maintaining a portfolio that is designed to have low volatility and low correlations with equity and fixed income markets over a full market cycle.

In seeking to achieve its goals, the Fund invests primarily in income producing convertible securities. Convertible securities include, but are not limited to, corporate bonds, debentures, notes or preferred stocks and their hybrids that can be converted into (exchanged for) common stock or other securities, such as warrants or options, which provide an opportunity for equity participation. The Fund may also invest in equity securities and non-convertible fixed income securities, and may invest in securities of any market capitalization, maturity, duration or credit quality, including securities rated below investment grade or, if unrated, deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality ("junk bonds"). The Fund may invest in foreign companies in both developed and emerging markets.

The Fund may seek to exploit certain arbitrage opportunities by, for example, selling common stocks or bonds short against positions in which the Fund has invested in convertible securities, or establishing short positions in convertible securities with long positions in the corresponding common stock or bond. When the Fund sells a security short, it is selling a security it does not own. The Fund may invest in derivative instruments, such as futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps (including credit default swaps) to seek to hedge risks such as issuer, equity market, credit, interest rate and foreign currency risks, or enhance the returns of the Fund. The Fund may also seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) call and put options on individual securities, broad-based securities indexes or exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Adviser seeks to identify undervalued convertible securities by utilizing quantitative tools and fundamental research to assess a security's income characteristics, liquidity, credit quality, volatility and equity value. The Adviser seeks to invest in companies with strong business models, quality management, and favorable financial conditions. The Adviser will consider selling a convertible security when

it believes that the security is no longer undervalued, or there are unfavorable changes in the fundamentals of the underlying company or the structure of the convertible security. The Fund may buy and sell securities frequently, which could result in a high portfolio turnover rate.

When the Adviser believes that market conditions are unfavorable for profitable investing, or is otherwise unable to locate attractive investment opportunities, it may increase the Fund's investments in cash or money market instruments to protect the Fund's assets and maintain liquidity. When the Fund's investments in cash or money market instruments increase, it may not participate in market advances or declines to the same extent that it would if the Fund remained more fully invested in equity and fixed income securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

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.

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield bonds (often called “junk bonds”) are debt securities rated below investment grade. Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Fixed Income Risk – Fixed income securities are subject to a number of risks, including credit and interest rate risks. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal and interest. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The Fund is subject to greater levels of credit risk to the extent it holds below investment grade debt securities, or “junk bonds.” Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall when interest rates rise. In general, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a fixed income security, the more likely its value will decline.

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.

Foreign Securities Risk – Investing in foreign securities 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 Fund’s 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.

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

Short Sales Risk – A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Fund does not own in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefore) at a later date at a lower price. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as “covering” the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. Investment in short sales may also cause the Fund to incur expenses related to borrowing securities. Reinvesting proceeds received from short selling may create leverage which can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund and, therefore, the Fund’s share price. Theoretically, uncovered short sales have the potential to expose the Fund to unlimited losses.

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s equity 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.

Warrants Risk – Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants may be more speculative than other types of investments. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and an investment in a warrant may therefore create greater potential for capital loss than an

investment in the underlying security. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

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

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.

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.

Absolute Return Strategy Risk – The Fund's absolute return strategy may cause the Fund to underperform compared to equity or fixed income markets or other mutual funds that do not utilize an absolute return strategy. For example, in rising markets, the Fund's short positions may significantly impact the Fund's overall performance and cause the Fund to underperform or sustain losses. Periodic underperformance is to be expected and is a result of the Fund's overall hedging techniques employed for the absolute return strategy. Additionally, there is a risk that the Adviser will be unable to construct a portfolio that limits the Fund's exposure to market movements, and as a result, the Fund's performance may reflect general market movements.

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

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

Regional Focus Risk – To the extent that it focuses its investments in a particular geographic region, the Fund may be more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within that 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.

Portfolio Turnover Risk – Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. Such a strategy often involves higher expenses, including brokerage commissions, and may increase the amount of capital gains (in particular, short-term gains) realized by the Fund. Shareholders may pay tax on such capital gains.

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

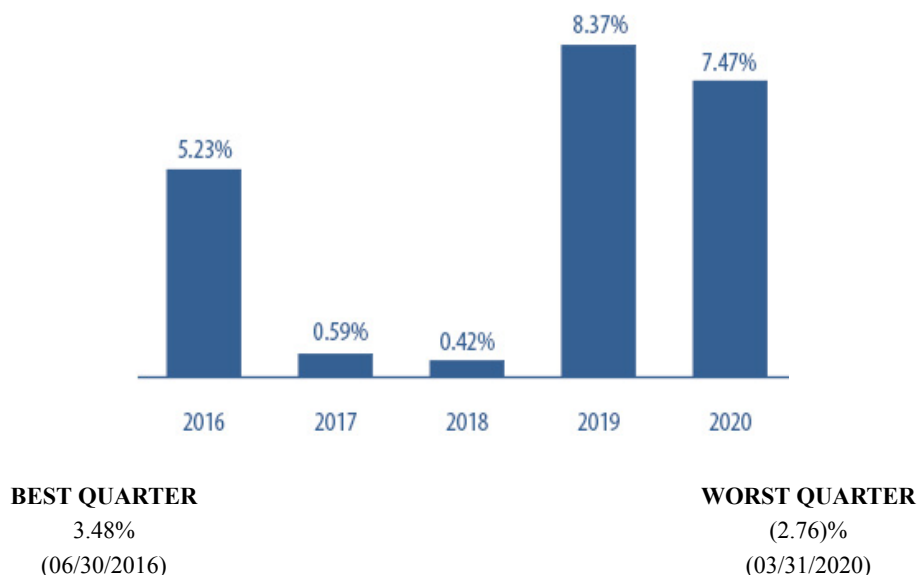
in which the ETF invests, and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the ETF's holdings. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value ("NAV") and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Money Market Instruments Risk – The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. An investment in a money market fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by any bank, the FDIC or any other government agency. A money market fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and there should be no expectation that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time. Certain money market funds float their NAV while others seek to preserve the value of investments at a stable NAV (typically, \$1.00 per share). An investment in a money market fund, even an investment in a fund seeking to maintain a stable NAV per share, is not guaranteed and it is possible for the Fund to lose money by investing in these and other types of money market funds. If the liquidity of a money market fund's portfolio deteriorates below certain levels, the money market fund may suspend redemptions (i.e., impose a redemption gate) and thereby prevent the Fund from selling its investment in the money market fund or impose a fee of up to 2% on amounts the Fund redeems from the money market fund (i.e., impose a liquidity fee). These measures may result in an investment loss or prohibit the Fund from redeeming shares when the Adviser would otherwise redeem shares. Money market funds and the securities they invest in are subject to comprehensive regulations. The enactment of new legislation or regulations, as well as changes in interpretation and enforcement of current laws, may affect the manner of operation, performance and/or yield of money market funds.

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.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for 1 and 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 on the Fund's website at www.westwoodfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).



This table compares the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2020 to those of an appropriate broad-based index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your 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").

Westwood Alternative Income Fund – Institutional	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (5/1/15)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	7.47%	4.36%	3.85%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	7.17%	3.52%	2.86%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.41%	3.00%	2.53%
FTSE 1-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.45%	1.09%	0.97%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Mr. Adrian Helfert, Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Portfolios, has managed the Fund since 2020.

Mr. Seth Gold, Vice President, has managed the 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 Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 49 of the Prospectus.

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

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$100,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments.

Institutional Shares of the Funds are offered exclusively to:

- certain retirement plans established for the benefit of employees and former employees of the Adviser or its affiliates;
- defined benefit retirement plans, endowments or foundations;
- banks and trust companies or law firms acting as trustee or manager for trust accounts;
- investors who purchase shares through asset-based fee programs available through financial intermediaries;
- insurance companies; and
- Institutional Shares shareholders purchasing Institutional Shares through the reinvestment of dividends or other distributions.

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 by contacting the Funds directly by mail at Westwood Funds, P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: Westwood Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc., 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105) or telephone at 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).

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

Tax Information

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Funds through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Funds and their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Funds 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 each Fund will achieve its goals. The Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good a job the Adviser does, you could lose money on your investment in a Fund, just as you could with similar investments.

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

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

Bank Loans Risk – Bank loans are arranged through private negotiations between a company and one or more financial institutions (lenders). Investments in bank loans are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in junk bonds. This means bank loans are subject to greater credit risks than other investments, including a greater possibility that the borrower will be adversely affected by changes in market or economic conditions and may default or enter bankruptcy. Bank loans made in connection with highly leveraged transactions, including operating loans, leveraged buyout loans, leveraged capitalization loans and other types of acquisition financing, are subject to greater credit risks than other types of bank loans. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain reliable information about and value any bank loan.

A Fund may invest in bank loans in the form of participations in the loans (participations) and assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties (assignments). In connection with purchasing participations, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and the Fund may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. When a Fund purchases assignments from lenders, the Fund will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the loan. The Fund may have difficulty disposing of bank loans because, in certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments and on the Fund's ability to dispose of the bank loan in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Furthermore,

transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale. As a result, those proceeds will not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations.

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

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations Risk – Collateralized mortgage obligations exhibit similar risks to those of mortgage-backed securities but also present certain special risks. Collateralized mortgage obligations are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (tranches) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Collateralized mortgage obligation tranches may be specially structured in a manner that provides a variety of investment characteristics, such as yield, effective maturity and interest rate sensitivity. As market conditions change, however, particularly during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in interest rates, the ability of a collateralized mortgage obligation tranche to provide the anticipated investment characteristics and performance may be significantly reduced. These changes may result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of the collateralized mortgage obligation tranche.

Convertible Securities Risk – Convertible securities are fixed income securities, preferred stocks or other securities that are convertible into or exercisable for common stock of the issuer (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at either a stated price or a stated rate. The market values of convertible securities may decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, increase as interest rates decline. A convertible security's market value, however, tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company when that stock price approaches or is greater than the convertible security's "conversion price." The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible security could be exchanged for the associated stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the yield of the convertible security. Thus, it may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities may be paid before the company's common stockholders but after holders of any senior debt obligations of the company. Consequently, the issuer's convertible securities generally entail less risk than its common stock but more risk than its debt obligations.

Derivatives Risk – A Fund's use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps is subject to derivatives risk. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify a Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective(s) 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 or at all 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 investment objective(s) or 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. Additionally, some 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.

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 a 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 also involve a high degree of leverage.

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. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of futures in relation to the underlying assets upon which they are based is magnified. Thus, a Fund may experience losses that exceed losses experienced by funds that do not use futures contracts. There may be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a futures contract and price movements of investments for which futures are used as a substitute, or which futures are intended to hedge. Such lack of correlation 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.

While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. For example, 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, a Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time that is advantageous.

Options. Options involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying instrument for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying instrument rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). If a Fund writes a "covered" call option (i.e., a call option on a security in which the Fund holds a long position), the Fund may not participate fully in a rise in market value of the underlying security. If a Fund writes a "covered" put option (i.e., a put option on a security in which the Fund holds a short position), the Fund may not participate fully in a decline in market value of the underlying security. Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty risk.

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

A credit default swap enables a Fund to buy or sell protection against a defined credit event of an issuer. The buyer of a credit default swap is generally obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation. A Fund may also invest in credit default swap indexes, which are designed to track representative segments of the credit default swap market and provide investors with exposure to specific baskets of issuers. Credit default swaps and credit default swap indexes are subject to the general risks of swaps described above.

Energy Industries Risk – The profitability of companies in the energy industries is related to worldwide energy prices and costs related to energy production. The energy industries are cyclical and highly dependent on commodity prices. Energy-related companies can be significantly affected by the supply of, and demand for, particular energy products (such as oil and natural gas). Companies in the energy industries may be adversely affected by natural disasters or other catastrophes. These companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims and other types of litigation. Companies in the energy industries also may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, interest rates, economic conditions, tax treatment, government regulation and intervention, negative perception, efforts at energy conservation and world events in the regions in which the companies operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). Companies in the energy industries may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks.

Investments in energy-related utilities companies involve special considerations, including the risk of changing commodity prices, government regulation and oversight, increased tariffs, changes in tax laws, interest rate fluctuations and changes in the cost of providing utility services. Utilities companies also are subject to potential terrorist attacks, natural disasters and severe weather conditions, as well as regulatory and operational burdens associated with the operation and maintenance of facilities. Government regulators monitor and control utility revenues and costs, and therefore may limit utility profits. In certain countries, regulatory authorities may also restrict a company's access to new markets, thereby diminishing the company's long-term prospects. The deregulation of certain utility companies may eliminate restrictions on profits but may also subject these companies to greater risks of loss.

Equipment Trust Certificates (“ETCs”) and Enhanced Equipment Trust Certificates (“EETCs”) Risk – ETCs are typically issued by railroads, airlines or other transportation firms, and the proceeds of those certificates are used to purchase equipment, such as railroad cars, airplanes or other equipment, which in turn serve as collateral for the related issue of certificates. The equipment subject to a trust generally is leased by a railroad, airline or other business, and rental payments provide the projected cash flow for the repayment of ETCs. EETCs are similar to ETCs, except that the security has been divided into two or more classes, each with different payment priorities and asset claims. Holders of ETCs and EETCs must look to the collateral securing the certificates, and any guarantee provided by the lessee or any parent corporation for the payment of lease amounts, in the case of default in the payment of principal and interest on the certificates. ETCs and EETCs are subject to the risk that the lessee or payee defaults on its payments, and risks related to potential declines in the value of the equipment that serves as collateral for the issue. During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions, defaults on payments generally increase, sometimes dramatically.

Equity Risk – Equity securities include public and privately issued equity securities, common and preferred stocks, warrants, rights to subscribe to common stock, convertible securities, interests

in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) and royalty trusts, shares of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), as well as shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that attempt to track the price movement of equity indices. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock provides a fixed dividend that is paid before any dividends are paid to common stock holders, and which takes precedence over common stock in the event of a liquidation. Like common stock, preferred stocks represent partial ownership in a company, although preferred stock shareholders do not enjoy any of the voting rights of common stockholders. Also, unlike common stock, a preferred stock pays a fixed dividend that does not fluctuate, although the company does not have to pay this dividend if it lacks the financial ability to do so. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of securities convertible into equity securities, such as warrants or convertible debt, is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provision. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a Fund invests will cause the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) to fluctuate. An investment in a portfolio of equity securities may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these share price fluctuations.

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

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

Fixed Income Risk – The market values of fixed income investments change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of rising interest rates, the values of outstanding fixed income securities generally decrease. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market value fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. During periods of falling interest rates, certain debt obligations with high interest rates may be prepaid (or “called”) by the issuer prior to maturity, and during periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations with low interest rates may be extended beyond maturity. A rise in interest rates may also increase volatility and reduce liquidity in the fixed income markets, and result in a decline in the value of the fixed income investments held by the Funds. In addition, reductions in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could further decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. As a result of these market conditions, a Fund’s value may fluctuate and/or a Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact a Fund’s liquidity or force a Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

In addition to these risks, fixed income securities may be subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer will be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of either principal or interest.

Foreign Currency Risk – Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of a Fund’s portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience

significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the 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/Emerging Market Securities Risk – Investments in securities of foreign companies (including direct investments as well as investments through ADRs) 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. 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. These risks may be heightened with respect to emerging market countries since political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions are more likely to occur in these countries. 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.

High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk – High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less creditworthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds are considered to carry a greater degree of risk and are considered to be less likely to make payments of interest and principal. In particular, lower-quality high yield bonds (rated CCC, CC, C, or unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality) are subject to a greater degree of credit risk than higher-quality high yield bonds and may be near default. High yield bonds rated D are in default. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities generally influence their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities.

Inflation-Linked Securities Risk – The value of inflation-linked securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates (the market rate of interest less the anticipated rate of inflation). Real interest rates change over time as a result of many factors, such as currency exchange rates, central bank monetary policies and general economic conditions. In general, the price of an inflation-linked security tends to decrease when real interest rates increase and can increase when real interest rates decrease. Interest payments on inflation-linked securities are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and interest are adjusted for inflation. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked debt security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though a Fund will not receive the principal until maturity. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of TIPS. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

There can also be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. A Fund's investments in inflation-linked securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different than the rate of the inflation index.

In addition, inflation-linked securities are subject to the risk that the CPI or other relevant pricing index may be discontinued, fundamentally altered in a manner materially adverse to the interests of an investor in the securities, altered by legislation or Executive Order in a materially adverse manner to the interests of an investor in the securities or substituted with an alternative index.

Large-Capitalization Company Risk – 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.

LIBOR Replacement Risk – The elimination of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) may adversely affect the interest rates on, and value of, certain Fund investments for which the value is tied to LIBOR. Such investments may include bank loans, derivatives, floating rate securities, and other assets or liabilities tied to LIBOR. On July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority announced that it intends to stop compelling or inducing banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021. On November 30, 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced its intention to delay the phase out of the majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. There remains uncertainty regarding the future of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve’s Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing a Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates. Questions around liquidity impacted by these rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, remain a concern for the Funds. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Funds will vary depending on, among other things, (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Funds until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

Liquidity Risk – Certain investments and types of investments are subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. In addition, at times all or a large portion of segments of the market may not have an active trading market due to adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical and other conditions, including investors trying to sell large quantities of a particular investment or type of investment, or lack of market makers or other buyers for a particular investment or type of investment. At times, all or a significant portion of a market may not have an active trading market. Without an active trading market where frequent and large purchase and sale transactions of a security occur without significantly affecting the price of that security, it may be difficult to value and impossible to sell these investments, and a Fund may have to sell such an investment at a price or time that is not advantageous in order to meet redemptions or other cash needs. The price of illiquid securities may be more volatile than more liquid investments.

Market Risk – 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. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic may be short term or may last for an extended period of time, and in either case could result in a substantial economic downturn or recession.

Micro-, Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk – The micro-, 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 micro-, 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, micro-, 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.

MLP Risk – MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry or industries, such as the energy industries, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry or industries. Additional risks of investing in an MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors. A Fund's investment in MLPs may result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the MLPs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. MLP operating expenses are not reflected in the fee tables and examples in this Prospectus.

Money Market Instruments Risk - The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. An investment in a money market fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by any bank, the FDIC or any other government agency. A money market fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and there should be no expectation that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time. Certain money market funds float their NAV while others seek to preserve the value of investments at a stable NAV (typically, \$1.00 per share). An investment in a money market fund, even an investment in a fund seeking to maintain a stable NAV per share, is not guaranteed and it is possible for a Fund to lose money by investing in these and other types of money market funds. If the liquidity of a money market fund's portfolio deteriorates below certain levels, the money market fund may suspend redemptions (i.e., impose a redemption gate) and thereby prevent a Fund from selling its investment in the money market fund or impose a fee of up to 2% on amounts the Fund redeems from the money market fund (i.e., impose a liquidity fee). These measures may result in an investment loss or prohibit a Fund from redeeming shares when the Adviser would otherwise redeem shares. Money market funds and the securities they invest in are subject to comprehensive regulations. The enactment of new legislation or regulations, as well as changes in interpretation and enforcement of current laws, may affect the manner of operation, performance and/or yield of money market funds.

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

REIT 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 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 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 Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Short Sales Risk – Short sales are transactions in which a Fund sells a security it does not own. The Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be higher or lower than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. If the underlying security goes down in price between the time the Fund sells the security and buys it back, the Fund will realize a gain on the transaction. Conversely, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period, the Fund will realize a loss on the transaction. Because the market price of the security sold short could increase without limit, the Fund could be subject to an unlimited loss. The risk of such price increases is the principal risk of engaging in short sales.

In addition, a Fund's investment performance may suffer if the Fund is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended. This would occur if the securities lender required the Fund to deliver the securities the Fund borrowed and the Fund was unable to borrow the securities from another securities lender or otherwise obtain the security by other means. Moreover, a Fund may be subject to expenses related to short sales that are not typically associated with investing in securities directly, such as costs of borrowing and margin account maintenance costs associated with the Fund's open short positions. These expenses negatively impact the performance of the Fund. For example, when a Fund short sells an equity security that pays a dividend, it is obligated to pay the dividend on the security it has sold. Furthermore, a Fund may be required to pay a premium or interest to the lender of the security. The forgoing types of short sale expenses are sometimes referred to as the "negative cost of carry," and will tend to cause the Fund to lose money on a short sale even in instances where the price of the underlying security sold short does not change over the duration of the short sale. A Fund is also required to segregate other assets on its books to cover its obligation to return the security to the lender which means that those other assets may not be available to meet the Fund's needs for immediate cash or other liquidity.

TBA/Dollar Roll Risk – TBA and dollar roll transactions present special risks to a Fund. Although the particular TBA securities must meet industry-accepted "good delivery" standards, there can be no assurance that a security purchased on a forward commitment basis will ultimately be issued or delivered by the counterparty. During the settlement period, a Fund will still bear the risk of any decline in the value of the security to be delivered. Default by or bankruptcy of a counterparty to a TBA transaction would expose the Fund to possible loss because of adverse market action, expenses or delays in connection with the purchase or sale of the pools of mortgage pass-through securities specified in the TBA transaction. Dollar roll transactions involve the simultaneous purchase and sale of substantially similar TBA securities for different settlement dates. Because these transactions do not require the purchase and sale of identical securities, the characteristics of the security delivered to a Fund may be less favorable than the security delivered to the dealer.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – U.S. government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association, are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary

authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. government-sponsored enterprises such as Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury nor supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. There is no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if not required to do so. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities held by a Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that issuers of U.S. government securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been operating under conservatorship, with the Federal Housing Finance Administration ("FHFA") acting as their conservator, since September 2008. The entities are dependent upon the continued support of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and FHFA in order to continue their business operations. These factors, among others, could affect the future status and role of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the value of their securities and the securities which they guarantee. Additionally, the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market values of their securities, which may fluctuate.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS

The investment objective of the Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund and the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

The investment objective of the Westwood Total Return Fund seeks to provide total return, through a combination of current income and capital appreciation.

The primary investment objective of the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund is to provide current income. A secondary investment objective of the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund is to provide the opportunity for long-term capital appreciation.

The investment objective of the Westwood High Income Fund seeks to maximize total return through a high level of current income and capital appreciation.

The investment objective of the Westwood Alternative Income Fund seeks to provide absolute returns through a combination of current income and capital appreciation with low correlation to equity and fixed income markets.

The investment objectives of the Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund and Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund are fundamental and cannot be changed without shareholder approval. The investment objectives of the Westwood Total Return Fund, Westwood Income Opportunity Fund, Westwood High Income Fund and Westwood Alternative Income Fund may be changed without shareholder approval, upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The investments and strategies described in this Prospectus are those that the Funds use under normal conditions. During unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, each Fund may, but is not obligated to, invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments and other cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with its investment objective(s). If a Fund invests in this manner, it may not achieve its investment objective(s). The Funds will only do so if the Adviser believes that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity for capital appreciation or current income.

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

INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Funds' policy and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which the Funds disclose their portfolio holdings is available in the SAI. Within 10 days of the end of each calendar quarter, each Fund will post its complete portfolio holdings on the internet at www.westwoodfunds.com. This information will generally remain available until it is replaced by new portfolio holdings information as described above. The Adviser may exclude any portion of a Fund's portfolio holdings from such publication when deemed in the best interest of the Fund. Nevertheless, as described in the SAI, each Fund will disclose its complete portfolio holdings quarterly, within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp., a New York corporation formed in 1983, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser's principal place of business is located at 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75201. The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of Westwood Holdings Group, Inc., an institutional asset management company. As of December 31, 2020, the Adviser had approximately \$9.6 billion in assets under management.

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

For its services to the Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund, Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund and Westwood Income Opportunity Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the Funds, as set forth in the table below.

Westwood Quality Value Fund	0.60%
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund	0.75%
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	0.85%
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	0.75%

In connection with the Adviser's Sensible Fees™ framework, for its services to the Institutional Shares of the Westwood Total Return Fund, Westwood High Income Fund and Westwood Alternative Income Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a management fee, which consists of a base fee (the "Base Fee") and a positive or negative performance adjustment (the "Performance Adjustment") based on whether, and to what extent, the investment performance of the Institutional Shares of each Fund exceeds, or is exceeded by, the performance of an index hurdle (the "Index Hurdle") over the 12-month period from November 1 of each year through October 31 of the following year (the "Performance Period"). The Base Fee and Performance Adjustment are each calculated and accrued

daily based on the average daily net assets of the Institutional Shares of each Fund during the Performance Period.

Westwood Total Return Fund

The Base Fee is an annual rate of 0.50%. The Index Hurdle is the Blended 60/40 S&P 500 Index/Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index plus 1.00%. The Performance Adjustment is calculated according to a schedule that adds or subtracts 0.0020% of the Institutional Shares' average daily net assets for each 0.01% by which the performance of the Institutional Shares exceeds or lags the performance of the Index Hurdle over the Performance Period. The maximum Performance Adjustment (positive or negative) will not exceed an annual rate of +/- 0.20% of the Institutional Shares' average daily net assets during the Performance Period, which would occur when the performance of the Institutional Shares exceeds, or is exceeded by, the performance of the Index Hurdle by 1.00% over the Performance Period. Accordingly, the management fee will range from a minimum annual rate of 0.30% to a maximum annual rate of 0.70%.

Westwood High Income Fund

The Base Fee is an annual rate of 0.38%. The Index Hurdle is the Blended 80/20 Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index/S&P 500 Index plus 1.00%. The Performance Adjustment is calculated according to a schedule that adds or subtracts 0.0032% of the Institutional Shares' average daily net assets for each 0.01% by which the performance of the Institutional Shares exceeds or lags the performance of the Index Hurdle over the Performance Period. The maximum Performance Adjustment (positive or negative) will not exceed an annual rate of +/- 0.32% of the Institutional Shares' average daily net assets during the Performance Period, which would occur when the performance of the Institutional Shares exceeds, or is exceeded by, the performance of the Index Hurdle by 1.00% over the Performance Period. Accordingly, the management fee will range from a minimum annual rate of 0.06% to a maximum annual rate of 0.70%.

Westwood Alternative Income Fund

The Base Fee is an annual rate of 0.53%. The Index Hurdle is the FTSE 1-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index plus 2.00%. The Performance Adjustment is calculated according to a schedule that adds or subtracts 0.0016% of the Institutional Shares' average daily net assets for each 0.01% by which the performance of the Institutional Shares exceeds or lags the performance of the Index Hurdle over the Performance Period. The maximum Performance Adjustment (positive or negative) will not exceed an annual rate of +/- 0.32% of the Institutional Shares' average daily net assets during the Performance Period, which would occur when the performance of the Institutional Shares exceeds, or is exceeded by, the performance of the Index Hurdle by 2.00% over the Performance Period. Accordingly, the management fee will range from a minimum annual rate of 0.21% to a maximum annual rate of 0.85%.

A Performance Adjustment will not be based on whether the absolute performance of the Institutional Shares is positive or negative, but rather will be based on whether such performance exceeds, or is exceeded by, the performance of the Index Hurdle. The Institutional Shares could pay a Performance Adjustment for positive relative performance even if the Institutional Shares decrease in value, so long as the performance of the Institutional Shares exceeds that of the Index Hurdle. It is possible that, if you buy Institutional Shares of a Fund after the beginning of a Performance Period, you will bear a share of a Performance Adjustment payable by the Institutional Shares based on performance that preceded your purchase and from which you therefore did not benefit.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and reimburse expenses of the Institutional Shares of the Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund, Westwood Quality

SmallCap Fund and Westwood Income Opportunity Fund in order to keep net operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, 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 extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding the amounts listed in the table below, as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Institutional Shares of each Fund.

Westwood Quality Value Fund	0.65%
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund	0.88%
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	0.99%
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	0.90%

The above contractual fee waivers shall continue in effect until, but may be terminated by the Adviser effective, February 28, 2022.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and reimburse expenses of the Institutional Shares of the Westwood Total Return Fund, Westwood High Income Fund and Westwood Alternative Income Fund in order to keep net operating expenses (excluding management fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding the amounts listed in the table below, as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Institutional Shares of each Fund.

Westwood Total Return Fund	0.05%
Westwood High Income Fund	0.29%
Westwood Alternative Income Fund	0.14%

The above contractual fee waivers shall continue in effect until, but may be terminated by the Adviser effective, February 28, 2022.

In addition, an expense limitation agreement in which management fees are not excluded expenses, and the contractual expense limit for the Westwood Total Return Fund is 0.75% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets shall continue in effect until February 28, 2022 and shall thereafter continue in effect until its termination by shareholders of the Fund.

The Adviser may receive from a share class of a Fund the difference between the share class’ total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the share class’ expense cap to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee reductions or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the expense cap (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2020, the Adviser received advisory fees (after fee reductions) as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund as follows:

Westwood Quality Value Fund	0.48%
Westwood Total Return Fund	0.35%
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund	0.57%
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	0.68%
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	0.75%
Westwood High Income Fund	0%
Westwood Alternative Income Fund	0.33%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' investment advisory agreement is available in the Funds' Annual Report to Shareholders dated October 31, 2020, which covers the period from November 1, 2019 to October 31, 2020.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Each Fund is managed by a portfolio management team, and the members of a Fund's portfolio management team are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. The investment process for the Funds is driven by proprietary team-oriented, in-depth, fundamental research. Weekly research meetings provide a forum where the Adviser's investment professionals discuss current investment ideas within their assigned industries. Generally, the entire portfolio management team, or a sub-set of the team, then debates the merits of recommendations, taking into account the prevailing market environment, the portfolio's current composition, and the relative value of alternative investments. Investment decisions are generally made by majority agreement of the portfolio management team. The Adviser has identified the following team members as those with the most significant responsibility for each Fund's assets. This list does not include all members of the investment team.

Mr. Hussein Adatia, Associate Vice President, joined the Adviser in 2018 and previously served as a Research Analyst prior to becoming Portfolio Manager in 2019. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Adatia worked at Oaklawn Investments as a Managing Director from 2016 to 2018 and was responsible for researching, identifying and investing in a variety of credit products including bank loans, bonds and asset-backed securities. Prior to that, he worked for Archview Investment Group from 2008 until 2015 as a Senior Investment Analyst on the distressed credit team. Mr. Adatia began his career as an Investment Banking Analyst at Citigroup in the Global Communications Group and subsequently joined Citi's Global Special Situations Group where he focused on public market debt and equity investments. Mr. Adatia has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood High Income Fund since 2020. Mr. Adatia participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Adatia has more than 15 years of investment experience.

Mr. Scott Barnard, CFA, has served as Vice President for the Adviser since joining the Adviser in 2020. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Barnard was an Associate Portfolio Manager at Amundi Pioneer. Mr. Barnard helped design, launch and manage numerous customized investment solutions for both institutional and retail clients during his time at Amundi Pioneer. During his 14-year Amundi tenure, Mr. Barnard also co-created a risk management solution that was utilized across the entire firm for all fixed income portfolios. Mr. Barnard graduated with a BS in Finance from the University of Colorado at Boulder. He is a member of the CFA Institute. Mr. Barnard has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund and Westwood High Income Fund since 2020. Mr. Barnard

participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Funds and is also responsible for representing the Funds to investors. Mr. Barnard has more than 14 years of investment experience.

Mr. William E. Costello, CFA, has served as Senior Vice President, Senior Research Analyst since joining the Adviser in July 2010. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Costello was a Portfolio Manager and Director of Research at the Boston Company, where he worked from 1997 to 2009, and he worked at Delphi Management as a generalist equity analyst from 1992 until 1997. He has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund since 2010 and has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund since 2018. He participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Funds and is also responsible for representing the Funds to investors. Mr. Costello has more than 33 years of investment experience.

Mr. Seth Gold has served as Vice President for the Adviser since joining the Adviser in 2015. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Gold served as an Analyst/Trader for a global convertible securities strategy at Zazove Associates, where he was responsible for trading decisions and portfolio optimization. Prior to that, Mr. Gold worked for Mizuho Securities. Mr. Gold earned his MBA with a focus in Finance and Management from Columbia Business School and his BA in Economics and Business from Kalamazoo College. Mr. Gold has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Alternative Income Fund since 2020. Mr. Gold participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Gold has more than 12 years of investment experience.

Mr. Adrian Helfert has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Portfolios for the Adviser since February 2020. Prior to this appointment, he served as Senior Vice President and Director of Multi-Asset Portfolios for the Adviser since joining the Adviser in January 2019. He is responsible for leading the firm's multi-asset strategies team, which includes Income Opportunity and Flexible Income strategies, as well as Global Convertibles and Fixed Income strategies. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Helfert served as Managing Director and Senior Multi-Asset Portfolio Manager at Amundi in London, where he was responsible for Global Fixed Income strategies. During his 13-year Amundi tenure, he also was an investment team leader on absolute return, unconstrained and total return portfolios. Prior to joining Amundi, Mr. Helfert worked at Royal Bank of Scotland and in JPMorgan's Asset Management Group. Mr. Helfert earned his MBA from Duke University and his BA in physics from the University of Virginia, where he was awarded a fellowship for his work in Solid State Physics. He also served in the U.S. Navy / Marine Corps as a Combat Medic. Mr. Helfert has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund, Westwood Total Return Fund and Westwood High Income Fund since 2019 and the portfolio team for the Westwood Alternative Income Fund since 2020. Mr. Helfert participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Funds and is also responsible for representing the Funds to investors. Mr. Helfert has more than 20 years of investment experience.

Ms. Lauren Hill, CFA, has served as Vice President and Research Analyst since joining the Adviser in 2015. She is also a member of the Consumer/Health Care and Technology/Industrials research groups. Prior to joining the Adviser, Ms. Hill spent 11 years working in equity research in New York. She served as a Generalist with Northern Border Investments and Cantillon Capital and as a Financials and Utilities Analyst with J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Prior to that, she worked as an Associate at Sanford Bernstein. Ms. Hill earned her MBA with Honors from Columbia Business School where she participated in the Value Investing Program. She earned her BBA in Finance and Accounting with Honors from Southern Methodist University. Ms. Hill is a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Dallas-Ft. Worth. She has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Quality Value Fund since 2020. Ms. Hill participates in the investment decision process. She has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Ms. Hill has more than 17 years of investment experience.

Mr. Prashant Inamdar, CFA, has served as Senior Vice President, Research Analyst for the Adviser since February 2018. Prior to this appointment, he served as Vice President, Research Analyst for the Adviser since joining the Adviser in June 2013 until February 2018. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Inamdar served as Senior Analyst at 3 Twelve Capital from 2012 to 2013. From 2010 to 2012, Mr. Inamdar served as a Vice President of Research at Chilton Investment Company, and from 2000 to 2009, he served as a Securities Analyst at Stark Investments. He has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund since 2013. He participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Inamdar has more than 21 years of investment experience.

Mr. Matthew R. Lockridge has served as Senior Vice President, Research Analyst for the Adviser since March 2015. Prior to this appointment, he served as Vice President, Research Analyst for the Adviser from May 2010 to March 2015. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Lockridge was a Managing Director at Dearborn Partners, L.L.C. from 2004 to 2010, and he was with Deloitte Consulting, L.L.P. from 2001 to 2004, where he worked as a Senior Consultant. He has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Quality Value Fund since 2012 and the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund since 2010. He participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Funds and is also responsible for representing the Funds to investors. Mr. Lockridge has more than 19 years of investment experience.

Mr. Fred G. Rowsey, CFA, has served as Vice President, Research Analyst for the Adviser since February 2018. Prior to this appointment, he served as Associate Vice President, Research Analyst for the Adviser from March 2015 until February 2018. He joined the Adviser in July 2010 as a Research Associate. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Rowsey was a student at Harvard University, graduating in May 2010 with a BA in Economics. Mr. Rowsey is a member of the CFA Institute. He has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund since 2013. He participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Rowsey has more than 11 years of investment experience.

Mr. William Sheehan, CFA, has served as Vice President, Research Analyst for the Adviser since joining the Adviser 2018. From 2015 to 2017, Mr. Sheehan was an analyst at Citadel, LLC focused on the technology sector. Mr. Sheehan was an analyst at Boardman Bay Capital Management from 2013 to 2015 and prior to that he held several roles investing across the technology, media and telecom sectors. Mr. Sheehan earned a Bachelor of Science degree in economics from The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the CFA Institute. He has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Quality Value Fund since 2019. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Sheehan has more than 13 years of investment experience.

Mr. Grant L. Taber, CFA, has served as Senior Vice President, Research Analyst for the Adviser since May 2015. Prior to this appointment, he served as Vice President, Research Analyst from March 2008 to May 2015. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Taber worked at Bessemer Trust Company from 2004 until 2008, where he served as Vice President, Large Cap Research Analyst. He worked at Bear Stearns from 2001 until 2004, where he served as Senior Associate. He has served on the portfolio team for the Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund since 2008. He participates in the investment decision process. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Taber has more than 21 years of investment experience.

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

RELATED PERFORMANCE DATA OF THE ADVISER

Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund, Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund and Westwood Income Opportunity Fund

The following tables give the related performance of all fee-paying separate accounts, each referred to as a “Composite,” managed by the Adviser that have investment objectives, policies, strategies and risks substantially similar to those of the Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund, Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund and Westwood Income Opportunity Fund, as applicable. None of the Composites reflect all of the firm’s assets under management. Complete lists and descriptions of the firm’s composites are available upon request. The data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts. **The data does not represent the performance of the Funds.** Moreover, the performance shown does not represent the future performance of the Funds or of the Adviser.

The manner in which the performance was calculated for the Composites differs from that of registered mutual funds such as the Funds. If the performance was calculated in accordance with SEC standardized performance methodology, the performance results may have been different. All returns presented were calculated on a total return basis and include all dividends and interest, accrued income, and realized and unrealized gains and losses. “Net of fees” returns reflect the deduction of investment management fees, as well as the deduction of any brokerage commissions, execution costs, withholding taxes, sales loads and account fees paid by the accounts included in the Composites, without taking into account federal or state income taxes, while “gross of fees” returns do not reflect the deduction of investment management fees. All fees and expenses, except custodial fees, if any, were included in the calculations. Securities are valued as of trade-date. Accounts in each Composite were under management for the entire reporting period. Beginning January 1, 2006, the minimum portfolio size for inclusion in a Composite is \$5 million. The exclusion of accounts with portfolio sizes below \$5 million had no material effect on the performance of the Composites. Prior to January 1, 2006, there was no minimum asset size for inclusion in the Composites.

The currency used to express performance in each Composite is U.S. dollars. Performance results are presented both net of fees and gross of fees. Because of variation in fee levels, the “net of fees” Composite returns may not be reflective of performance in any one particular account. Therefore, the performance information shown below is not necessarily representative of the performance information that typically would be shown for a registered mutual fund.

The performance of the Composites (net of fees) reflects the Adviser’s actual account fees and expenses; however, each Fund’s fees and expenses are generally expected to be higher than those of the accounts included in the respective Composite. If the Funds’ fees and expenses had been imposed on the accounts included in the respective Composite, the performance shown below would have been lower. The accounts that are included in each Composite are not subject to the same type of expenses to which the Funds are subject and are not subject to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions, and investment limitations imposed by the federal securities and tax laws. Consequently, the performance results for each Composite could have been adversely affected if the accounts in the Composite were subject to the same federal securities and tax laws as the Funds.

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

Performance Information for the Adviser's Quality Value Strategy Composite¹

The following data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts and does not represent the performance of the Westwood Quality Value Fund.

Year	Total Return (Net of Fees)	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	Russell 1000 Value Index ^{2,3}	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion ⁴	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)	Percentage of Firm Assets
2020	3.31%	3.84%	2.80%	17	0.5	\$2,736.8	28.6%
2019	27.60%	28.23%	26.54%	18	0.2	\$3,040.8	25.7%
2018	-5.97%	-5.26%	-8.27%	19	0.2	\$2,974.5	21.5%
2017	20.66%	21.55%	13.66%	27	0.2	\$4,006.0	19.1%
2016	10.94%	11.77%	17.34%	27	0.2	\$3,504.3	19.3%
2015	-0.26%	0.49%	-3.83%	28	0.3	\$3,401.4	19.1%
2014	12.15%	12.99%	13.45%	29	0.2	\$4,082.6	21.5%
2013	29.94%	30.70%	32.53%	36	0.3	\$5,322.6	30.1%
2012	16.38%	16.76%	17.51%	39	0.3	\$4,521.7	34.4%
2011	-0.28%	0.06%	0.39%	41	0.3	\$4,982.2	41.6%

Average Annual Total Returns (since inception through 12/31/2020)

Time Period	Adviser's Composite Returns		
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	Russell 1000 Value Index ^{2,3}
1 Year	3.31%	3.84%	2.80%
5 Years	10.66%	11.38%	9.74%
10 Years	10.84%	11.51%	10.50%
Since Inception ⁵	11.02%	11.68%	10.10%

¹ The calculation of returns is computed on a monthly basis starting January 1, 1987 for the Composite; including accrued dividends and interest income. Actual results may vary depending on level of assets and fee schedule. Westwood claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS® standards.

² The Russell 1000 Value Index is an unmanaged index which measures the performance of the large-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity markets. It contains those Russell 1000 Index companies with lower-price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

³ The comparative benchmark returns include interest and dividend income but do not include taxes, potential transaction costs or management fees.

⁴ Dispersion is measured using the asset-weighted standard deviation of accounts managed for the entire year. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual portfolio's return varies from the median return for the composite. Greater deviation means greater risk to the investor.

⁵ Inception date of the Quality Value Strategy Composite is January 1, 1987.

Performance Information for the Adviser's Quality SMidCap Strategy Composite¹

The following data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts and does not represent the performance of the Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund.

Year	Total Return (Net of Fees)	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	Russell 2500 Value Index ^{2,3}	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion ⁴	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)	Percentage of Firm Assets
2020	6.17%	6.97%	4.88%	7	1.1	\$552.7	5.8%
2019	29.54%	30.64%	23.56%	8	0.3	\$816.0	6.9%
2018	-11.28%	-10.51%	-12.36%	13	0.3	\$876.6	6.3%
2017	10.45%	11.39%	10.36%	20	0.3	\$2,104.4	10.0%
2016	11.52%	12.46%	25.20%	15	0.5	\$1,658.6	9.1%
2015	-2.67%	-1.84%	-5.49%	19	0.4	\$1,845.6	10.4%
2014	4.94%	5.83%	7.11%	19	0.4	\$2,300.8	12.1%
2013	34.21%	35.08%	33.32%	19	0.3	\$2,356.3	13.3%
2012	13.75%	14.23%	19.21%	21	0.4	\$1,914.3	14.6%
2011	-1.76%	-1.20%	-3.36%	22	0.2	\$1,959.6	16.4%

Average Annual Total Returns (since inception through 12/31/2020)

Time Period	Adviser's Composite Returns		
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	Russell 2500 Value Index ^{2,3}
1 Year	6.17%	6.97%	4.88%
5 Years	8.49%	9.39%	9.43%
10 Years	8.70%	9.51%	9.33%
Since Inception ⁵	11.66%	12.30%	9.07%

- ¹ The calculation of returns is computed on a monthly basis starting July 1, 1997 for the Composite; including accrued dividends and interest income. Actual results may vary depending on level of assets and fee schedule. Westwood claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS[®]) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS[®] standards.
- ² The Russell 2500 Value Index is an unmanaged index of common stock prices that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 2500 Index with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell 2500 Index is an unmanaged index of the 2,500 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which contains the 3,000 largest stocks in the U.S. based on total market capitalization.
- ³ The comparative benchmark returns include interest and dividend income but do not include taxes, potential transaction costs or management fees.
- ⁴ Dispersion is measured using the asset-weighted standard deviation of accounts managed for the entire year. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual portfolio's return varies from the median return for the composite. Greater deviation means greater risk to the investor.
- ⁵ Inception date of the Quality SMidCap Strategy Composite is July 1, 1997.

Performance Information for the Adviser's Quality SmallCap Strategy Composite¹

The following data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts and does not represent the performance of the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund.

Year	Total Return (Net of Fees)	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	Russell 2000 Value Index ^{2,3}	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion ⁴	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)	Percentage of Firm Assets
2020	1.93%	2.86%	4.63%	16	0.4	\$1,893.3	19.8%
2019	27.32%	28.58%	22.39%	17	0.5	\$1,601.0	13.6%
2018	-14.32%	-13.45%	-12.86%	17	0.4	\$1,133.0	8.2%
2017	12.69%	13.81%	7.84%	17	0.4	\$1,266.4	6.0%
2016	28.54%	29.79%	31.74%	14	0.3	\$686.8	3.8%
2015	-5.41%	-4.45%	-7.47%	11	0.6	\$333.8	1.9%
2014	6.01%	7.07%	4.22%	10	0.3	\$386.7	2.0%
2013	49.96%	50.94%	34.52%	9	0.5	\$327.0	1.8%
2012	18.42%	18.98%	18.05%	9	0.4	\$210.3	1.6%
2011	-1.30%	-0.62%	-5.50%	9	0.6	\$201.9	1.7%

Average Annual Total Returns (since inception through 12/31/2020)

Time Period	Adviser's Composite Returns		Russell 2000 Value Index ^{2,3}
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	
1 Year	1.93%	2.86%	4.63%
5 Years	10.00%	11.08%	9.65%
10 Years	10.97%	11.93%	8.66%
Since Inception ⁵	10.21%	10.98%	7.63%

¹ The calculation of returns is computed on a monthly basis starting January 1, 2004 for the Composite; including accrued dividends and interest income. Actual results may vary depending on level of assets and fee schedule. Westwood claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS® standards.

² The Russell 2000 Value Index is an unmanaged market index that measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index.

³ The comparative benchmark returns include interest and dividend income but do not include taxes, potential transaction costs or management fees.

⁴ Dispersion is measured using the asset-weighted standard deviation of accounts managed for the entire year. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual portfolio's return varies from the median return for the composite. Greater deviation means greater risk to the investor.

⁵ Inception date of the Quality SmallCap Strategy Composite is January 1, 2004.

Performance Information for the Adviser's Income Opportunity Strategy Composite¹

The following data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts and does not represent the performance of the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund.

Year	Total Return (Net of Fees)	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index ^{2,4}	S&P 500 Index ^{3,4}	Blended 60/40 Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index/S&P 500 Index ⁴	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion ⁵	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)	Percentage of Firm Assets
2020	11.16%	11.71%	7.51%	18.40%	12.53%	6	0.1	\$1,568.8	16.4%
2019	17.43%	18.36%	8.72%	31.49%	17.62%	7	0.2	\$1,585.7	13.4%
2018	-4.76%	-3.99%	0.01%	-4.38%	-1.47%	7	0.2	\$2,924.2	21.2%
2017	11.09%	11.97%	3.54%	21.83%	10.55%	10	0.1	\$3,723.4	17.8%
2016	6.33%	7.18%	2.65%	11.96%	6.44%	10	0.6	\$3,336.4	18.3%
2015	-2.54%	-1.76%	0.55%	1.38%	1.12%	13	0.2	\$3,487.3	19.6%
2014	9.40%	10.28%	5.97%	13.69%	9.07%	9	0.5	\$3,468.8	18.3%
2013	15.31%	16.10%	-2.02%	32.39%	10.69%	9	1.0	\$2,213.2	12.5%
2012	8.67%	9.11%	4.21%	16.00%	8.95%	9	0.4	\$1,279.5	9.7%
2011	7.38%	8.04%	7.84%	2.11%	5.84%	5	0.3	\$759.8	6.3%

Average Annual Total Returns (since inception through 12/31/2020)

Adviser's Composite Returns					
Time Period	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index ^{2,4}	S&P 500 Index ^{3,4}	Blended 60/40 Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index/S&P 500 Index ⁴
1 Year	11.16%	11.71%	7.51%	18.40%	12.53%
5 Years	7.99%	8.78%	4.44%	15.22%	8.94%
10 Years	7.73%	8.49%	3.84%	13.88%	8.01%
Since Inception ⁶	8.52%	9.17%	4.34%	10.62%	7.09%

¹ The calculation of returns is computed on a monthly basis starting January 1, 2003 for the Composite; including accrued dividends and interest income. Actual results may vary depending on level of assets and fee schedule. Westwood claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS® standards.

² The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index representing domestic taxable investment grade bonds, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities with an average maturity of one year or more at the time of their issue.

³ The S&P® 500 Index is a widely recognized, market value weighted (higher market value stocks have more influence than lower market value stocks) index of 500 stocks designed to mimic the overall U.S. equity market's industry weightings.

⁴ The comparative benchmark returns include interest and dividend income but do not include taxes, potential transaction costs or management fees.

⁵ Dispersion is measured using the asset-weighted standard deviation of accounts managed for the entire year. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual portfolio's return varies from the median return for the composite. Greater deviation means greater risk to the investor.

⁶ Inception date of the Income Opportunity Strategy Composite is January 1, 2003.

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

This section tells you how to purchase, sell (sometimes called “redeem”) and exchange Institutional Shares of the Funds.

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

How to Choose a Share Class

The Funds offer the following classes of shares to investors:

- Westwood Quality Value Fund: Institutional Shares, A Class Shares and C Class Shares;
- Westwood Total Return Fund: Institutional Shares, A Class Shares and C Class Shares;
- Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund: Institutional Shares and Ultra Shares;
- Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund: Institutional Shares, A Class Shares, C Class Shares and Ultra Shares;
- Westwood Income Opportunity Fund: Institutional Shares, A Class Shares and C Class Shares;
- Westwood High Income Fund: Institutional Shares, A Class Shares and C Class Shares; and
- Westwood Alternative Income Fund: Institutional Shares, A Class Shares, C Class Shares and Ultra Shares.

Each share class has its own shareholder eligibility criteria, cost structure and other features. The following summarizes the primary features of Institutional Shares, A Class Shares, C Class Shares and Ultra Shares. A Class Shares, C Class Shares and Ultra Shares are offered in separate prospectuses. Contact your financial intermediary or a Fund for more information about each Fund’s share classes and how to choose between them.

<u>Class Name</u>	<u>Eligible Investors</u>	<u>Investment Minimum</u>	<u>Features</u>
Institutional Shares	<p>Institutional Shares of a Fund are offered exclusively to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certain retirement plans established for the benefit of employees and former employees of the Adviser or its affiliates; • defined benefit retirement plans, endowments or foundations; • banks and trust companies or law firms acting as trustee or manager for trust accounts; • investors who purchase shares through asset-based fee programs available through financial intermediaries; • insurance companies; and • Institutional Shares shareholders purchasing Institutional Shares through the reinvestment of dividends or other distributions. 	<p>Initial: \$100,000</p> <p>Subsequent: None</p>	<p>Front-End Sales Charge - None</p> <p>Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC") - None</p> <p>Rule 12b-1 Fee - None</p> <p>Shareholder Servicing Fee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None (Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Total Return Fund and Westwood Income Opportunity Fund) • Up to 0.15% (Westwood Alternative Income Fund) • Up to 0.19% (Westwood High Income Fund) • Up to 0.20% (Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund and Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund)
C Class Shares	C Class Shares do not have any share class eligibility requirements.	<p>Initial: \$1,000</p> <p>Subsequent: None</p>	<p>Front-End Sales Charge - None</p> <p>CDSC - 1.00% if redeemed within 12 months of purchase</p> <p>Rule 12b-1 Fee - 1.00%</p> <p>Shareholder Servicing Fee - None</p> <p>C Class Shares automatically convert to A Class Shares after 10 years, provided that records held by the Funds or your financial intermediary verify C Class Shares have been held for at least 10 years.</p>

<u>Class Name</u>	<u>Eligible Investors</u>	<u>Investment Minimum</u>	<u>Features</u>
A Class Shares	A Class Shares do not have any share class eligibility requirements.	Initial: \$1,000 Subsequent: None	Front-End Sales Charge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum of 3.00% (Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Total Return Fund, Westwood Income Opportunity Fund, Westwood High Income Fund and Westwood Alternative Income Fund) • Maximum of 4.00% (Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund) CDSC - None ¹ Rule 12b-1 Fee - 0.25% Shareholder Servicing Fee - None
Ultra Shares	Ultra Shares of a Fund are offered exclusively to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employer retirement plans; • health savings accounts under section 223 of the Code, if such accounts are maintained by the Fund at an omnibus level; • endowments and foundations and local, city and state agencies (or entities acting on their behalf); • unaffiliated registered investment companies; • collective investment trusts; • banks and trust companies or law firms acting as trustee or manager for trust accounts; • insurance companies; and • Ultra Shares shareholders purchasing Ultra Shares through the reinvestment of dividends or other distributions. 	Initial: \$20,000,000 Subsequent: None	Front-End Sales Charge - None CDSC - None Rule 12b-1 Fee - None Shareholder Servicing Fee - None

¹ A Class Shares purchases of \$250,000 or more of the Westwood Income Opportunity Fund made on or after September 3, 2019 may be subject to a 1.00% CDSC if redeemed within 18 months of purchase. A Class Shares purchases of \$250,000 or more of the Westwood Quality Value Fund and Westwood High Income Fund made on or after March 1, 2020 may be subject to a 1.00% CDSC if redeemed within 18 months of purchase. A Class Shares purchases of \$250,000 or more of the Westwood Total Return Fund and Westwood Alternative Income Fund may be subject to a 1.00% CDSC if redeemed within 18 months of purchase. A Class Shares purchases of \$1,000,000 or more of the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund made on or after August 4, 2020 may be subject to a 1.00% CDSC if redeemed within 18 months of purchase.

An investor may be eligible to purchase more than one share class. However, if you purchase shares through a financial intermediary, you may only purchase that class of shares which your financial intermediary sells or services. Your financial intermediary can tell you which classes of shares are available through the intermediary.

A Class Shares have a front-end sales charge, which is deducted from your purchase price when you buy your shares, and results in a smaller dollar amount being invested in the Fund than the purchase price you pay (unless you qualify for a waiver or reduction of the sales charge). Each Fund's other share classes do not have a front-end sales charge, so the full amount of your purchase price is invested in those classes. A Class Shares have lower ongoing distribution and shareholder services fees ("Rule 12b-1 Fees") than C Class Shares. Over time, C Class Shares can incur Rule 12b-1 Fees that are equal to or more than the front-end sales charge and Rule 12b-1 Fees you would pay for A Class Shares. Although the full amount of your purchase price of C Class Shares is invested in a Fund, your return on this money will be reduced by the expected higher annual expenses of C Class Shares.

How to Purchase Fund Shares

You will ordinarily submit your purchase orders through your securities broker or other financial intermediary through which you opened your shareholder account. 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 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944) or log on to the Funds' website at www.westwoodfunds.com.

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 (persons who are citizens of a country other than the U.S. or corporations, partnerships, funds or other entities that are established and organized under the laws of a country other than the U.S.). 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

Westwood Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

Express Mail Address

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

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

By Wire

To open an account by wire, call 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944) for details. To add to an existing account by wire, wire your money using the wiring instructions set forth below (be sure to include the Fund name, the share class and your account number).

Wiring Instructions

UMB Bank, N.A.
 ABA#: 101000695
 Westwood Funds
 DDA# 9871063178
 Ref: Fund name/account name/share class/account number

General Information

You may purchase shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for business (a "Business Day"). Shares cannot be purchased by Federal Reserve wire on days that either the NYSE or the Federal Reserve is closed. Each Fund's price per share will be the next determined NAV per share after the Fund or an authorized institution (defined below) receives your purchase order in proper form. "Proper form" means that the Funds were 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.

Each Fund calculates its NAV once each Business Day as of the close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). To receive the current Business Day's NAV, a Fund or an authorized institution must receive your purchase order in proper form before the close of normal trading on the NYSE. If the NYSE closes early, as in the case of scheduled half-day trading or unscheduled suspensions of trading, the Funds reserve the right to calculate NAV as of the earlier closing time. The Funds will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions. Shares will 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 each Fund calculates its 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 the financial intermediary directly.

How the Funds Calculate NAV

The NAV of a class of each 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 a Fund reasonably believes that they are unreliable, such as in the case of a security value that has been materially affected by events occurring after the relevant market closes, the Fund is required to price those securities at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board. Pursuant to the policies adopted by, and under the ultimate supervision of the Board, these methods are implemented through the Trust's Fair Value Pricing Committee, members of which are appointed by the Board. A Fund's determination of a security's fair value price often involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors, and is therefore subject to the unavoidable risk that the value that the Fund assigns to a security may be higher or lower than the security's value would be if a reliable market quotation for the security was readily available. The respective prospectuses for the open-end investment companies in which the Funds invest explain the circumstances in which those investment companies will use fair value pricing and the effect of fair value pricing.

There may be limited circumstances in which the Funds would price securities at fair value for stocks of U.S. companies that are traded on U.S. exchanges – for example, if the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded closed early or if trading in a particular security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to the time the Funds calculated their NAV.

With respect to any non-U.S. securities held by the Funds, the Funds may take factors influencing specific markets or issuers into consideration in determining the fair value of a non-U.S. security. International securities markets may be open on days when the U.S. markets are closed. In such cases, the value of any international securities owned by the Funds may be significantly affected on

days when investors cannot buy or sell shares. In addition, due to the difference in times between the close of the international markets and the time the Funds price their shares, the value the Funds assign to securities generally will not be the same as the quoted or published prices of those securities on their primary markets or exchanges. In determining fair value prices, the Funds may consider the performance of securities on their primary exchanges, foreign currency appreciation/depreciation, securities market movements in the United States, or other relevant information as related to the securities.

When valuing fixed income securities with remaining maturities of more than 60 days, the Funds use the value of the security provided by pricing services. The values provided by a pricing service may be based upon market quotations for the same security, securities expected to trade in a similar manner or a pricing matrix. When valuing fixed income securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, the Funds may use the security's amortized cost. Amortized cost and the use of a pricing matrix in valuing fixed income securities are forms of fair value pricing.

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

Other assets for which market quotations are not readily available will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board.

Purchases In Kind

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

Minimum Purchases

You can open an account with a Fund with a minimum initial investment of \$100,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. Each Fund may accept initial investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

By Automatic Investment Plan (via ACH)

You may not open an account via ACH. However, once you have established an account, you can set up an automatic investment plan by mailing a completed application to the Funds. These purchases can be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annually in amounts of at least \$25 per Fund. To cancel or change a plan, write to the Funds at: Westwood Funds, P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: Westwood Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc., 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105). Please allow up to 15 days to create the plan and 3 days to cancel or change it.

Fund Codes

The reference information listed below will be helpful to you when you contact the Funds to purchase or exchange Institutional Shares, check a Fund's daily NAV or obtain additional information.

Fund Name	Ticker Symbol	CUSIP	Fund Code
Westwood Quality Value Fund	WHGLX	0075W0734	2689
Westwood Total Return Fund	WLVIX	0075W0718	2684
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund	WHGMX	0075W0767	2691
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund	WHGSX	0075W0726	2687
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund	WHGIX	0075W0775	2690
Westwood High Income Fund	WHGHX	00769G758	2682
Westwood Alternative Income Fund	WMNIX	00769G238	3992

How to Sell Your Fund Shares

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares on any Business Day by contacting the Funds directly by mail or telephone at 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).

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

If you would like to have your sales proceeds, including proceeds generated as a result of closing your account, sent to a third party or an address other than your own, please notify the Funds in writing.

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

Accounts held by a corporation, trust, fiduciary or partnership, may require additional documentation along with a signature guaranteed letter of instruction. The Funds participate in the Paperless Legal Program (the "Program"), which eliminates the need for accompanying paper documentation on legal securities transfers. Requests received with a Medallion Signature Guarantee will be reviewed for the proper criteria to meet the guidelines of the Program and may not require additional documentation. Please contact Shareholder Services at 1-877-386-3944 for more information.

The sale price will be the NAV per share next determined after the Funds receive your request in proper form.

By Mail

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

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

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

Regular Mail Address

Westwood Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

Express Mail Address

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

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

By Telephone

You must first establish the telephone redemption privilege (and, if desired, the wire or ACH redemption privileges) by completing the appropriate sections of the account application. Call 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944) to redeem your shares. Based on your instructions, a Fund will mail your proceeds to you, or send them to your bank via wire or ACH.

By Systematic Withdrawal Plan (via ACH)

If your account balance is at least \$10,000, you may transfer as little as \$100 per month from your account to another financial institution through a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (via ACH). To participate in this service, you must complete the appropriate sections of the account application and mail it to the Funds.

Receiving Your Money

Normally, a Fund will send your sale proceeds within one Business Day after it receives your redemption request. A Fund, however, may take up to seven days to pay redemption proceeds. Your proceeds can be wired to your bank account (may be subject to a \$10 fee), sent to you by check or sent via ACH to your bank account if you have established banking instructions with a Fund. **If**

you are selling shares that were recently purchased by check or through ACH, redemption proceeds may not be available until your check has cleared or the ACH transaction has been completed (which may take up to 15 days from your date of purchase).

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

Redemptions In Kind

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

Involuntary Redemptions of Your Shares

If your account balance drops below \$500 because of redemptions, you may be required to sell your shares. The Funds will provide you at least 30 days' written notice to give you time to add to your account and avoid the involuntary redemption of your shares. The Funds reserve the right to waive the minimum account value requirement in their sole discretion. If your Westwood Alternative Income Fund shares are redeemed for this reason within 30 days of their purchase, the redemption fee will not be applied.

The Funds reserve the right to determine which potential investors qualify as eligible investors for Institutional Shares of the Funds. Institutional Shares of a Fund held by a non-eligible investor are subject to involuntary redemption by the Fund.

Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares

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

How to Exchange Fund Shares

At no charge, you may exchange between like share classes or different share classes of any Westwood Fund, where offered, by writing to or calling the Fund. Exchanges are subject to the eligibility requirements and the fees and expenses of the share class you exchange into, as set forth in the applicable prospectus. You may only exchange shares between accounts with identical registrations (i.e., the same names and addresses). An exchange between share classes of the same Westwood Fund is not a taxable event. Unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, an exchange between share classes of different Westwood Funds is a taxable event, and you may recognize a gain or loss for tax purposes.

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term or excessive trading. The Funds may suspend or terminate your exchange privilege if you engage in a pattern of exchanges that is

excessive, as determined in the sole discretion of the Funds. For more information about the Funds' policy on excessive trading, see "Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures."

Telephone Transactions

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

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Funds and/or the Adviser may compensate financial intermediaries for providing a variety of services to the Funds and/or their shareholders. Financial intermediaries include affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Funds, their service providers or their respective affiliates. This section briefly describes how financial intermediaries may be paid for providing these services. For more information, please see "Payments to Financial Intermediaries" in the SAI.

Shareholder Servicing Plan

The Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund and the Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund have adopted a shareholder servicing plan that provides that the Funds may pay financial intermediaries for shareholder services in an annual amount not to exceed 0.20% based on the average daily net assets of the Funds' Institutional Shares.

The Westwood High Income 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 0.19% based on the average daily net assets of the Fund's Institutional Shares.

The Westwood Alternative Income 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 Institutional 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, shareholder services fees the Funds may pay to financial intermediaries pursuant to the Funds' shareholder servicing 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.

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 the Funds may present risks to the Funds’ long-term shareholders and could adversely affect shareholder returns. The risks posed by frequent trading include interfering with the efficient implementation of the Funds’ investment strategies, triggering the recognition of taxable gains and losses on the sale of Fund investments, requiring the Funds 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 values. Although each Fund has procedures designed to determine the fair value of foreign securities for purposes of calculating its NAV when such an event has occurred, fair value pricing, because it involves judgments which are inherently subjective, may not always eliminate the risk of price arbitrage.

In addition, Funds that invest in micro-, small- and mid-cap securities, which often trade in lower volumes and may be less liquid, 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 4 “round trips,” including exchanges, into or out of any Fund over any rolling 12 month period. If a shareholder exceeds this amount, the Funds and/or their 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 the shares sold will be imposed on shares of the Westwood Alternative Income Fund redeemed within 30 days or less after their date of purchase (subject to certain exceptions as discussed below in “Redemption Fees”).
- Each Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase or exchange request by any investor or group of investors for any reason without prior notice, including, in particular, if the Fund or the Adviser reasonably believes that the trading activity would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.

The Funds and/or their service providers seek to apply these policies to the best of their abilities uniformly and in a manner they believe is consistent with the interests of the Funds’ long-term shareholders. The Funds do not knowingly accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by Fund shareholders. Although these policies are designed to deter frequent trading, none of these measures alone nor all of them taken together eliminate the possibility that frequent trading in 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 (Westwood Alternative Income Fund)

In an effort to discourage short-term trading and defray costs incurred by shareholders as a result of short-term trading, the Westwood Alternative Income Fund charges a 1.00% redemption fee on redemptions (including exchanges) of shares that have been held for less than 30 days. The redemption fee is deducted from the 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 the 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 the 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 Fund requests that financial intermediaries assess the redemption fee on customer accounts and collect and remit the proceeds to the Fund. However, the Fund 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 Fund's. Therefore, to the extent that financial intermediaries are unable to collect the redemption fee, the Fund may not be able to defray the expenses associated with those short-term trades made by that financial intermediary's customers.

The 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 proper form (or upon receipt of all identifying information required on the application), your investment will be accepted and your order will be processed at the next-determined NAV per share.

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

Anti-Money Laundering Program

Customer identification and verification is part of the Funds' overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Funds have adopted an anti-money laundering compliance program designed to prevent the Funds from being used for money laundering or the financing of illegal activities. In this regard, the Funds reserve the right to: (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order; (ii) freeze any account and/or suspend account services; or (iii) involuntarily close your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of Fund management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Funds or in cases when the Funds are 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 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Westwood Quality Value Fund, Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund and Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund distribute their net investment income and make distributions of their net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

The Westwood Total Return Fund, Westwood Income Opportunity Fund and Westwood Alternative Income Fund distribute their net investment income quarterly and make distributions of their net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

The Westwood High Income Fund distributes its net investment income monthly 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 regarding your specific questions about federal, state and local income taxes. The following is a summary of the 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 qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC"). 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 has elected and intends to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to do so each Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income and diversify its assets as described in more detail in the SAI.

Certain investments of a Fund generally do not generate qualifying income if made directly by such Fund. For example, certain Funds intend to invest in royalty trusts. Depending on the U.S. federal income tax classification of these royalty trusts in which a Fund invests, securities issued by certain royalty trusts (such as royalty trusts which are grantor trusts for U.S. federal income tax purposes) may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the requirements to be treated as a RIC under the Code. Additionally, a Fund may be deemed to directly own the assets of each royalty trust, and would need to look to such assets when determining its compliance with the diversification

requirements under the Code. Certain Canadian royalty trusts may be treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes and distributions from such may be qualifying income when received by a Fund. Each Fund will monitor its investments in royalty trusts with the objective of maintaining its continued qualification as a RIC under the Code.

The Funds intend to distribute substantially all of their net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive, whether in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Funds, may be subject to federal, state, and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Income distributions, including distributions of net short-term capital gains but excluding distributions of qualified dividend income, are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions that are reported by the Funds as long-term capital gains and as qualified dividend income are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains currently set at a maximum tax rate for individuals at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Once a year the Funds (or their administrative agent) will send you a statement showing the types and total amount of distributions you received during the previous year. Certain Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the reduced tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income.

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

Each sale of Fund shares may be a taxable event. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale. A sale may result in a capital gain or loss to you. The gain or loss on the sale of Fund shares generally will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for 12 months or less, or a 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, a Fund (or its administrative agent) is also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares have a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of Fund shares, a Fund will permit its shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average cost basis method. In the absence of an election, a Fund will use the average cost basis method as the default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by Fund shareholders (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Fund shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about cost basis reporting. Shareholders also should carefully review the cost basis information provided

to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

Certain Funds may invest in MLPs taxed as partnerships. Due to a variety of factors, including significant non-cash deductions such as depreciation and depletion, MLPs have historically made cash distributions to limited partners that exceed the amount of taxable income allocable to such limited partners or members. These excess cash distributions would not be treated as income to a Fund but rather would be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the Fund's basis in the MLP. As a consequence, a Fund may make distributions that exceed its earnings and profits, which would be characterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in Fund shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Fund shares are sold. After a shareholder's basis in Fund shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Fund shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Fund shares.

"Qualified publicly traded partnership income" within the meaning of section 199A(e)(5) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. "Qualified publicly traded partnership income" is generally income of a "publicly traded partnership" that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity's trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. 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). The Code does not contain a provision permitting a RIC, such as a Fund, to pass the special character of this income through to its shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate "qualified publicly traded partnership income" will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. It is uncertain whether future technical corrections or administrative guidance will address this issue to enable a Fund to pass through the special character of "qualified publicly traded partnership income" to shareholders.

MLPs and other partnerships that the Funds may invest in will deliver Schedules K-1 to the Funds to report their share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the MLP or other partnership. These Schedules K-1 may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that a Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your Form 1099 tax reporting statement and, accordingly, send you a corrected Form 1099.

Certain Funds may invest in REITs. "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.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your

tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, a Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

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, such Fund will be eligible to file an election with the IRS that may enable shareholders, in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a deduction from such taxes, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations. If a Fund makes the election, the Fund (or its administrative agent) will report annually to its shareholders the respective amounts per share of the Fund's income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions.

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

More information about taxes is in the SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table that follows presents performance information about the Institutional Shares of the Funds. This information is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of dividends and distributions). The information provided below has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds. The financial statements and the unqualified opinion of Ernst & Young LLP are included in the 2020 Annual Report of the Funds, which is available upon request by calling the Funds at 1-877-386-3944.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios

For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Year or Period⁽⁵⁾

	NET ASSET VALUE BEGINNING OF PERIOD	NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) ^{^^}	NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES) ON INVESTMENTS	TOTAL FROM OPERATIONS	DIVIDENDS FROM NET INVESTMENT INCOME	DISTRIBUTIONS FROM REALIZED NET GAINS
Westwood Quality Value Fund (formerly, Westwood LargeCap Value Fund)						
Institutional Shares						
2020	\$ 13.16	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.95)	\$ (0.75)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.40)
2019	13.07	0.22	1.21	1.43	(0.19)	(1.15)
2018	13.10	0.20	0.62	0.82	(0.15)	(0.70)
2017	11.06	0.17	2.21	2.38	(0.13)	(0.21)
2016	11.95	0.14	0.05	0.19	(0.12)	(0.96)
Westwood Total Return Fund[‡]						
Institutional Shares						
2020	\$ 6.64	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.99	\$ (0.06)	\$ (1.14)
2019	10.46	0.12	0.53	0.65	(0.36)	(4.11)
2018	11.94	0.14	0.15	0.29	(0.12)	(1.65)
2017	10.73	0.16	1.35	1.51	(0.14)	(0.16)
2016	11.58	0.18	(0.02)	0.16	(0.17)	(0.84)
Westwood Quality SMidCap Fund (formerly, Westwood SMidCap Fund)						
Institutional Shares						
2020	\$ 14.21	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.75)	\$ (0.64)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (1.49)
2019	15.50	0.10	0.84	0.94	(0.11)	(2.12)
2018	17.44	0.08	(0.11)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(1.87)
2017	14.74	0.07	2.84	2.91	(0.07)	(0.14)
2016	16.02	0.06	(0.27)	(0.21)	(0.02)	(1.05)
Westwood Quality SmallCap Fund (formerly, Westwood SmallCap Fund)						
Institutional Shares						
2020	\$ 16.97	\$ 0.12	\$ (2.45)	\$ (2.33)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.06)
2019	16.76	0.11	1.10	1.21	(0.12)	(0.88)
2018	18.39	0.10	(0.47)	(0.37)	(0.07)	(1.19)
2017	14.39	0.07	4.18	4.25	(0.09)	(0.16)
2016	13.58	0.07	0.80	0.87	(0.04)	(0.02)

RETURN OF CAPITAL		TOTAL DIVIDENDS & DISTRIBUTIONS	NET ASSET VALUE END OF PERIOD	TOTAL RETURN ^{††}	NET ASSETS END OF PERIOD (000)	RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS	RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS (EXCLUDING WAIVERS & RECOVERED FEES)	RATIO OF NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE	
\$	—	\$	(0.61)	\$ 11.80	(6.11)% [†]	\$ 172,349	0.65%	0.77%	1.66%	52%
	—		(1.34)	13.16	13.23	224,664	0.65	0.73	1.80	36
	—		(0.85)	13.07	6.30 [†]	213,175	0.65	0.72	1.50	49
	—		(0.34)	13.10	22.00 [†]	205,645	0.75	0.83	1.40	44
	—		(1.08)	11.06	2.00 [†]	185,171	0.79	0.86	1.29	39
\$	—	\$	(1.20)	\$ 6.43	17.59% [†]	\$ 86,040	0.75%	1.10%	1.11%	62%
	—		(4.47)	6.64	16.55	4,722	0.75	2.13	1.76	66
	—		(1.77)	10.46	2.35 [†]	7,803	0.75	1.05	1.30	26
	—		(0.30)	11.94	14.24	44,778	0.78	0.99	1.40	122
	—		(1.01)	10.73	1.82	57,401	0.94	0.94	1.72	39
\$	—	\$	(1.60)	\$ 11.97	(5.39)% [†]	\$ 164,350	0.88%	1.05%	0.90%	69%
	—		(2.23)	14.21	9.46	187,341	0.88	1.02	0.75	56
	—		(1.91)	15.50	(0.33) [†]	315,140	0.88	1.03	0.50	58
	—		(0.21)	17.44	19.83	346,913	0.97	0.97	0.40	55
	—		(1.07)	14.74	(1.08)	393,434	0.98	0.98	0.41	82
\$	—	\$	(0.18)	\$ 14.46	(13.90)% [†]	\$ 357,901	0.99%	1.16%	0.81%	67%
	—		(1.00)	16.97	8.65	418,949	0.99	1.11	0.66	64
	—		(1.26)	16.76	(2.28) [†]	341,713	0.99	1.08	0.58	50
	—		(0.25)	18.39	29.71 [†]	234,321	1.10	1.10	0.42	56
	—		(0.06)	14.39	6.40 [†]	143,085	1.10	1.11	0.50	65

	NET ASSET VALUE BEGINNING OF PERIOD	NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) ^{^^}	NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES) ON INVESTMENTS	TOTAL FROM OPERATIONS	DIVIDENDS FROM NET INVESTMENT INCOME	DISTRIBUTIONS FROM REALIZED NET GAINS
Westwood Income Opportunity Fund						
Institutional Shares						
2020	\$ 15.89	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.56	\$ (0.20)	\$ (3.41)
2019	15.31	0.32	1.25	1.57	(0.36)	(0.63)
2018	15.72	0.28	(0.11)	0.17	(0.28)	(0.30)
2017	14.58	0.26	1.18	1.44	(0.23)	(0.07)
2016	14.39	0.25	0.20	0.45	(0.23)	(0.03)
Westwood High Income Fund^{††}						
Institutional Shares						
2020	\$ 9.25	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.34)	\$ —
2019	9.12	0.41	0.15	0.56	(0.43)	—
2018	9.37	0.42	(0.24)	0.18	(0.43)	—
2017	9.31	0.42	0.06	0.48	(0.42)	—
2016	9.30	0.40	0.03	0.43	(0.42)	—
Westwood Alternative Income Fund^{†††}						
Institutional Shares						
2020	\$ 10.25	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.32)
2019	9.82	0.23	0.41	0.64	(0.21)	—
2018	10.12	0.18	(0.29)	(0.11)	(0.16)	—
2017	10.01	0.17	0.05	0.22	(0.09)	(0.02)
2016	10.11	0.22	0.13	0.35	(0.21)	(0.24)

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

^{^^} Calculation performed using average shares for the period.

[†] Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived or assumed by the Adviser during the period.

^{††} Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

[‡] Effective November 1, 2019, Westwood Low Volatility Equity Fund was renamed as Westwood Total Return Fund.

^{††} Effective November 1, 2019, Westwood Short Duration High Yield Fund was renamed as Westwood High Income Fund.

^{†††} Effective November 1, 2019, Westwood Market Neutral Income Fund was renamed as Westwood Alternative Income Fund.

(1) Excluding stock loan fees, and dividends on securities sold short, the ratio of expenses average net assets would have been 1.12% and 1.05% for Institutional Class and Ultra Class, respectively.

(2) Excluding stock loan fees, and dividends on securities sold short, the ratio of expenses average net assets would have been 1.15% and 1.05% for Institutional Class and Ultra Class, respectively.

(3) Excluding stock loan fees, and dividends on securities sold short, the ratio of expenses average net assets would have been 1.18% and 1.05% for Institutional Class and Ultra Class, respectively.

(4) Excluding stock loan fees, and dividends on securities sold short, the ratio of expenses average net assets would have been 1.16% and 1.05% for Institutional Class and Ultra Class, respectively.

(5) Year ended October 31, unless otherwise indicated.

RETURN OF CAPITAL	TOTAL DIVIDENDS & DISTRIBUTIONS	NET ASSET VALUE END OF PERIOD	TOTAL RETURN ^{††}	NET ASSETS END OF PERIOD (000)	RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS	RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS (EXCLUDING WAIVERS & RECOVERED FEES)	RATIO OF NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE
\$ —	\$ (3.61)	\$ 12.84	4.59%	\$ 662,612	0.89%	0.89%	1.69%	111%
—	(0.99)	15.89	10.99	1,056,504	0.85	0.85	2.08	66
—	(0.58)	15.31	1.04	2,408,695	0.83	0.83	1.80	42
—	(0.30)	15.72	9.98	2,584,805	0.83	0.83	1.72	34
—	(0.26)	14.58	3.15	2,278,599	0.84	0.84	1.74	22
\$ —	\$ (0.34)	\$ 9.55	7.14% [†]	\$ 72,914	0.27%	0.59%	3.78%	130%
—	(0.43)	9.25	6.25	65,168	0.80	1.05	4.48	59
—	(0.43)	9.12	1.92 [†]	64,926	0.80	1.02	4.57	37
—	(0.42)	9.37	5.27 [†]	77,595	0.80	1.01	4.51	71
—	(0.42)	9.31	4.75 [†]	70,368	0.84	1.05	4.39	54
\$ —	\$ (0.42)	\$ 10.47	6.44% [†]	\$ 22,772	0.90%	1.40%	1.86%	137%
—	(0.21)	10.25	6.57	7,121	1.15 ⁽¹⁾	1.47	2.33	106
(0.03)	(0.19)	9.82	(1.09) [†]	6,193	1.22 ⁽²⁾	1.62	1.85	88
—	(0.11)	10.12	2.16 [†]	7,490	1.37 ⁽³⁾	2.15	1.69	80
—	(0.45)	10.01	3.62 [†]	2,392	1.27 ⁽⁴⁾	3.27	2.22	99

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund

WESTWOOD FUNDS

Investment Adviser

Westwood Management Corp.
200 Crescent Court, Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75201

Distributor

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

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
1701 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

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

Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"): The SAI, dated March 1, 2021, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Funds and The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this Prospectus.

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

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

By Telephone: 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944)

By Mail: Westwood Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

By Internet: www.westwoodfunds.com

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

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund's Investment Company Act registration number is 811-06400.

WHG-PS-026-0300

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2020

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 130% of the average value of its portfolio.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2020

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 67% of the average value of its portfolio.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2020

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 69% of the average value of its portfolio.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2020

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 62% of the average value of its portfolio.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2020