

Summary Prospectus

Cambiar Aggressive Value ETF

Principal Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”)
Ticker Symbol: CAMX

The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund

March 1, 2024

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund’s prospectus and other information about the Fund online at www.cambiar.com/etf/camx/. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-866-777-8227, by sending an e-mail request to cambiarfunds@seic.com, or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated March 1, 2024, as they may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

For more information, please click to see the Fund’s **statutory prospectus** or **statement of additional information**.



FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Cambiar Aggressive Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees	0.59%
Other Expenses	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.59%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other 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 at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell shares. 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
\$60	\$189	\$329	\$738

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as brokerage 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 70% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund primarily invests in equity securities of companies located in the United States. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks and the Fund, while typically focusing on large capitalization U.S. investments, is generally unconstrained by market capitalization or sector. The Fund typically invests in a portfolio of 20-30 issuers that Cambiar Investors, LLC ("Cambiar" or the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, believes represent the best opportunities for long-term capital appreciation. Due to the focused nature of the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, and may invest a significant portion of its assets in a relatively small number of securities.

The Fund expects to invest a portion of its assets in the equity securities of foreign companies. The Fund may consider a company to be a "foreign company" if: (i) 50% of the company's assets are located outside of the United States; or (ii) 50% of the company's revenues are generated outside of the United States; or (iii) the company is domiciled or doing a substantial amount of business outside of the United States. The Fund may invest in securities of companies in "emerging market" countries and is generally unconstrained by any particular country or region. The Fund may purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), rather than foreign shares that are traded on foreign exchanges, because the ADRs have greater liquidity or for other reasons.

The Fund's investments may occasionally include derivative instruments and short positions. Derivative instruments may be used to hedge against the risk of unfavorable price movements in the underlying instruments, to increase long exposure to underlying instruments, to provide short exposure, to manage cash flows or currency exposure, or other purposes. Short positions may be used either to hedge long positions or to seek positive returns in instances where the Adviser believes a security's price will decline.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser uses a fundamental, relative value investment approach to build a focused portfolio of companies. Companies entering the portfolio generally need to satisfy Cambiar's criteria on four levels: quality, valuation, value creation/catalyst, and risk-reward criteria:

Quality – Cambiar's analysts seek companies that are best-of-breed operators within their industries. Eligible businesses for the portfolio are evaluated based on the following characteristics:

- **Management** – Management teams should have a track record of success that has benefitted not just public shareholders such as the Fund, but a wide range of stakeholders, e.g., employees, customers, suppliers.
- **Consistent margins** – Companies with above average and consistent margins suggest a relatively high value-add product or service and defensible market position.
- **Return on invested capital (“ROIC”)** – Demonstrates a pattern of value creation and capital discipline.
- **Low leverage** – Companies with strong balance sheets do not need to depend on the vagaries of the debt and/or equity markets to sustain their businesses.
- **Free cash flow (“FCF”)** – We view FCF to be a better measure of economic value creation versus alternative metrics such as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (“EBITDA”) or earnings per share (“EPS”) because Cambiar believes that FCF is less subject to manipulation.

Valuation – Cambiar evaluates broadly accepted and recognized financial measures in gauging valuation. An underlying premise of the Cambiar philosophy is that certain industries tend to follow certain valuation ranges; the market does not randomly value stocks. Our preference is to invest in companies that are trading at a reasonable valuation relative to their historical trading range. The Cambiar team will use a variety of metrics in gauging valuation; examples include Price/Earnings, Price/Book Value and FCF Yield.

Value Creation/Catalyst – Cambiar’s research process also seeks to identify some form of fundamental positive development(s) that we believe the market is overlooking / underappreciating. Such catalysts may come in varying forms – examples include new product introductions, managerial changes, divestiture of an underperforming division, or simply better financial performance. Valuation, in and of itself, is not a catalyst – there must be some identifiable event that we believe will cause investors to positively reassess the business.

Risk-Reward Criteria – The final criteria is the investment team’s assessment of the issuer’s upside potential: companies entering the portfolio should possess an attractive total return potential that includes both price appreciation and dividends (if applicable) over a forward 1- to 2-year timeframe. While Cambiar may not achieve this return target over the desired timeframe – or at all – the return requirement is intended to channel research efforts toward those situations that appear to offer the most compelling risk/return tradeoffs.

The Adviser constructs the Fund's portfolio on a security-by-security basis, with the goal of building a portfolio that strikes a balance between the Adviser's conviction in an investment and portfolio diversification. The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund's risk through its research process as well as limits on individual position sizes and allocations to an economic sector or individual country.

The Adviser will consider liquidating or reducing its investment in a company if: (a) the investment thesis is realized and the stock reaches its price target, (b) the stock price increases disproportionately relative to actual company developments, (c) any applicable position size, country or sector limits are reached, or (d) there is a negative change in fundamentals, or the investment thesis fails to develop as expected. The Adviser will not sell a stock simply because of a decline in price, and may add to the position if the investment thesis remains intact.

To the extent the Fund invests in derivatives, those instruments will primarily be intended to hedge against the risk of unfavorable price movements in the underlying instruments, to increase long exposure to underlying instruments, to provide short exposure, to manage cash flows or currency exposure, or for other purposes.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A Fund share is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. You should consider your investment goals, time horizon, and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Risk – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices may fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate significantly 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, and hence, the Fund, may suffer a decline in response. Portfolio securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Market Risk – A number of factors can affect financial markets generally, which in turn, can impact the value of the Fund's investments. Economic considerations such as GDP growth, inflation, interest rates, monetary and fiscal policy, barriers to capital formation and reinvestment, market instability, and budgetary deficits are key considerations in how overall markets perform. Political factors, including elections and political instability and unrest, foreign or domestic, can affect the extent to which investors choose to participate in financial markets. 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 unforeseeable 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.

Value Investing Risk – The Fund pursues a “value” style of investing. Value investing focuses on companies whose stock appears undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of market conditions, or a company's value or prospects for meeting or exceeding earnings expectations is inaccurate, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds or market benchmarks. In addition, “value stocks” can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time, and may never achieve the Adviser's expected valuation.

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

- **Trading Risk** – Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value (“NAV”). In stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which may increase the variance between the market price of the Fund shares and the value of its underlying holdings. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Fund shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.
- **Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk** – As the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. Retail investors cannot transact directly with the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace to transact in Fund shares. As a result of these and other considerations, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV. In addition, the Fund may face possible delisting if: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Non-Diversification Risk – The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in the securities of fewer issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse corporate, economic or political occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, and may experience increased volatility due to its investments in those 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.

Foreign Company Risk – Because the Fund can invest in foreign securities, including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and securities denominated in foreign currencies, it will be subject to certain risks not typically associated with domestic securities. ADRs and other depositary receipts are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies, and are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the United States, because of, among other things, unstable political and economic conditions, sovereign solvency considerations, and less developed and more thinly-traded securities markets. Adverse political and economic developments or changes in the value of foreign currency can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its securities and could reduce the value of your investment in the Fund.

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 types of regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is often less publicly available information about foreign companies than is available about domestic companies. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund are often reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which reduces 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.

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

Foreign Currency Risk – Fund investments in foreign currencies and securities denominated in foreign currencies are subject to currency risk. As a result, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. ADRs indirectly bear currency risk because they represent an interest in securities that are not denominated in U.S. dollars. The value of the Fund's assets measured in U.S. dollars can also be affected by exchange control regulations. The Fund will generally incur transaction costs in connection with conversions between various currencies which will negatively impact performance.

Derivatives Risk – The Fund's use of derivatives, including options and swaps, is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, valuation risk and hedging 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 closely or at all with the underlying asset, rate or index. Liquidity risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and at the price that the Fund would like, which may result in the Fund accepting a lower price to sell the derivative, selling other assets to raise cash or giving up another investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's management or performance. Counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty to a derivative contract will default or otherwise fail to honor its financial obligation. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value. Hedging risk is the risk that derivatives instruments used for hedging purposes may not be effective in hedging the intended risk, may not be in place at the appropriate time to hedge the intended risk or may limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the hedged asset. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument.

Short Sales Risk – The Fund may seek to increase returns and reduce risk by using short sales or financial derivatives such as options. Short sales will cause the Fund to lose money if the value of a security sold short rises. When the Fund sells securities "short," the Fund may be subject to substantially higher risks and greater volatility. Because the market price of the security sold short could increase without limit, the Fund could be subject to a theoretically unlimited loss, although the Fund may be able to limit any such losses by purchasing the security sold short, albeit at a higher price. Short sales can also be used as a hedge and therefore lower the overall risk of the Fund. In addition, the use of short sales may cause the Fund to have higher expenses (especially interest on borrowings and dividend expenses) than those of other equity funds that do not engage in short sales.

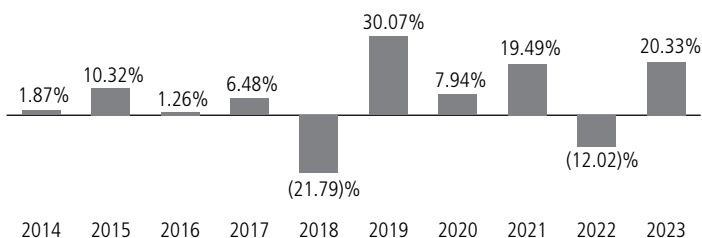
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Prior to commencing operations, the Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the Cambiar Aggressive Value Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”), the Fund’s predecessor fund (the “Reorganization”). After being approved by shareholders of the Predecessor Fund, the Reorganization became effective on February 13, 2023. As a result of the Reorganization, shareholders of the Predecessor Fund received shares of the Fund, and the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Predecessor Fund. Accordingly, the performance shown below for periods prior to the Reorganization represents the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund had the same investment objective and similar investment policies, guidelines and restrictions as those of the Fund. The principal differences between the Fund’s investment policies, guidelines and restrictions and those of the Predecessor Fund are that (i) the Fund invests in large capitalization domestic securities to a greater extent than the Predecessor Fund invested and (ii) the Fund invests in derivative instruments and short sales to a lesser extent than the Predecessor Fund invested.

The Predecessor Fund’s returns in the bar chart and table reflect the Predecessor Fund’s expenses but have not been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses. If the Predecessor Fund’s performance information had been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses, the performance may have been higher or lower for a given period depending on the expenses incurred by the Predecessor Fund for that period. Additionally, if the Predecessor Fund had operated as an ETF, its performance may have differed.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the combined performance of the Fund and the Predecessor Fund from year to year for the past 10 years, and by showing how the average annual total returns of the Fund and the Predecessor Fund for 1, 5 and 10 years and since inception compare with those of measures of domestic and international market performance. Of course, the Fund’s and the Predecessor 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 at www.cambiar.com or by calling 1-866-777-8227.



During the periods shown in the chart, the Fund's or Predecessor Fund's, as applicable, highest return for a quarter was 22.11% (quarter ended 6/30/2020) and the lowest return for a quarter was (31.93)% (quarter ended 3/31/2020).

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund and Predecessor Fund for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index and MSCI World Index.

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (08/31/07)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	20.33%	12.17%	5.34%	7.29%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	20.17%	12.00%	5.17%	6.95%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	12.15%	9.71%	4.22%	5.94%
Russell 1000 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.46%	10.91%	8.40%	6.83%
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	23.79%	12.80%	8.60%	6.47%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Cambiar Investors, LLC

FUND MANAGEMENT

The Fund is managed by the Adviser's global investment team. This team includes:

Brian M. Barish, CFA, President, Chief Investment Officer, joined the Adviser in 1997 and has managed the Fund since its inception in 2023 and managed the Predecessor Fund since its inception 2007.

PURCHASING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

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

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

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as qualified dividend income, ordinary income or capital gains if you are not investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Summary Prospectus

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