

Summary Prospectus

Cambiar Global Ultra Focus Fund

Investor Class Shares: CAMAX | Institutional Class Shares:

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund

March 1, 2019

Beginning on March 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request to continue receiving paper reports. Instead, as of that date, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted. The mail notification will provide you with a website link permitting you to access the report.

Under these regulations, you **can** continue receiving paper copies of the shareholder reports (free of charge) after March 1, 2021 by notifying the Fund or your financial intermediary at any time. If you invest directly with the Fund, you can inform the Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling 1-866-777-8227. If you invest through a financial intermediary such as a broker-dealer or bank, you can follow the instructions included with this disclosure, if applicable, or you can contact your financial intermediary to inform it that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary if you invest through a financial intermediary or all Cambiar Funds if you invest directly with the Fund.

If you have already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by the change described above, and you need not take any action.

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/individual/documents-and-forms. 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, 2019, 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**.



Investing With The Courage Of Our Convictions®

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Cambiar Global Ultra Focus Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 180 days)	2.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Class Shares	Investor Class Shares
Management Fees ¹	0.90%	0.90%
Other Expenses	<u>0.17%</u>	<u>0.20%</u>
Shareholder Service Fees ²	None	0.03%
Other Operating Expenses	0.17%	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%	1.10%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ³	<u>(0.12)%</u>	<u>(0.12)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.95%	0.98%

¹ Management Fees have been restated to reflect current fees.

² The Fund's Investor Class Shares are subject to a maximum annual shareholder servicing fee of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Investor Class Shares.

³ Cambiar Investors, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses in order to keep net operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, non-routine expenses and shareholder servicing fees (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 0.95% of the average daily net assets of each of the Fund's share classes until March 1, 2020. 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 three-year period preceding 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 March 1, 2020.

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
Institutional Class Shares	\$97	\$328	\$578	\$1,295
Investor Class Shares	\$100	\$338	\$595	\$1,329

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 87% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies located throughout the world. For purposes of this policy, equity securities include common stocks and derivative instruments with economic characteristics similar to equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks and the Fund is generally unconstrained by any particular sector or market capitalization. The Fund's investments may occasionally include derivative instruments and short positions. The derivative instruments in which the Fund invests will primarily be call options. To a lesser extent, however, the Fund may also invest in put options and swaps. While the Fund is generally unconstrained within its equity universe, the Fund will typically invest in a portfolio of 20-30 issuers that the Adviser believes represent the best opportunities for long-term

capital appreciation. Due to the highly 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.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest in at least three different countries and invest at least 40% (or, if conditions are not favorable, invest at least 30%) of its assets in 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. An "emerging market" country is any country determined by the Adviser to have an emerging market economy, considering factors such as the country's credit rating, its political and economic stability, and the development of its financial and capital markets. Typically, emerging markets are in countries that are in the process of industrializing, with lower gross national products than more developed countries. The Adviser's allocation among various foreign countries does not seek to replicate any particular index's country allocation by global capitalization or regional capitalization. There is no limit on investments in securities of foreign companies, including emerging markets companies.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser uses a fundamental, relative value investment approach to build a portfolio of companies that meet the following criteria:

- **Quality** – The Adviser seeks to identify companies that possess strong competitive positions within their sector or industry, and offer a track record of innovation and product leadership as well as strong pricing and cost discipline. The Adviser prefers companies that possess strong financial characteristics such as low leverage and sufficient liquidity.
- **Valuation** – The Adviser uses conventional valuation metrics, such as price-to-earnings and price-to-book ratios, to identify companies that are trading at the lower end of their long-term valuation range.
- **Catalyst** – The Adviser seeks to identify a fundamental positive development or catalyst (such as the onset of a new product or pricing cycle, resolution of a transitory overhang or normalization of the business's cash flow, margins and/or earnings) that it believes can positively change investors' perception of a company, but has not yet been recognized by the market.
- **Hurdle Rate** – The Adviser seeks to identify companies that it believes have the ability to generate a significant investment return consisting of both capital appreciation and dividend income, typically over a 1-2 year time horizon, and is based on the company returning to its normal earnings and valuation.

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) 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.

The Fund may buy and sell securities more frequently than other mutual funds, which could result in the Fund having a higher portfolio turnover rate than other mutual funds.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

As with all mutual 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.

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 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, and hence, the Fund, may suffer a decline in response.

Because the Fund invests in foreign securities, including through securities denominated in foreign currencies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), it will be subject to certain risks not typically associated with domestic 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 shares. 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 often 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. Although ADRs and other depositary receipts are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies, they are also subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

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.

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. Additionally, the value of the Fund’s assets measured in U.S. dollars may 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. ADRs indirectly bear currency risk because they represent an interest in securities that are not denominated in U.S. dollars.

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.

When the Fund sells securities "short," the Fund may be subject to substantially higher risks and greater volatility. The Fund may seek to increase return and reduce risk by using short sales or financial derivatives such as options. Short sales are speculative investments that will cause the Fund to lose money if the value of a security sold short rises. 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.

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.

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.

Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may have a higher turnover rate than other mutual funds since it may buy and sell securities more frequently than other mutual funds. Such a strategy often involves higher expenses, including brokerage

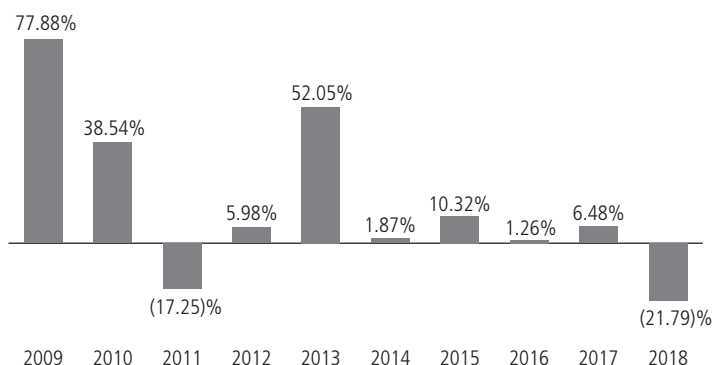
commissions, and may increase the amount of capital gains (in particular, short-term gains) realized by the Fund. Shareholders in taxable accounts may pay tax on such capital gains. In addition, the use of short sales may cause the Fund to have higher expenses (especially interest on borrowings and dividend expenses) than those of other equity mutual funds.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Investor Class Shares' performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's 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.

As of the date of this prospectus, Institutional Class Shares of the Fund have not commenced operations and therefore have no performance information to report. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as Investor Class Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would generally differ only to the extent that total expenses of Institutional Class Shares would be lower.

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 Investor Class Shares' highest return for a quarter was 30.74% (quarter ended 9/30/2009) and the lowest return for a quarter was (32.69)% (quarter ended 9/30/2011).

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2018

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

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (08/31/07)
Investor Class Shares				
Fund Returns Before Taxes	(21.79)%	(1.07)%	12.03%	5.22%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	(21.94)%	(1.24)%	11.64%	4.81%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(13.61)%	(0.90)%	10.22%	4.16%
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	(8.71)%	4.56%	9.67%	3.79%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Cambiar Investors, LLC

FUND MANAGEMENT

The Global Ultra Focus Fund is managed by the 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 2007.

PURCHASING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

To purchase Investor Class Shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$2,500 (\$500 for IRAs and \$250 for Spousal IRAs). Thereafter your investments must be at least \$100. To purchase Institutional Class Shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$5,000,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments in Institutional Class Shares. The Fund reserves the right to waive any of the minimum investment amounts in its sole discretion. If your Institutional Class Share holdings are below the initial minimum investment

amount at any time, the Fund reserves the right to transfer, on a tax-free basis, your Institutional Class Shares to Investor Class Shares of the Fund, in which case you will be subject to the fees and expenses of Investor Class Shares. As of the date of this prospectus, Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are not available for purchase.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares on any day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business by contacting the Fund directly by mail or telephone at 1-866-777-8227 or visiting www.cambiar.com.

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

TAX INFORMATION

The 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 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 web site for more information.

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