

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND II

GRT CAPITAL PARTNERS, L.L.C.

GRT ABSOLUTE RETURN FUND

Ticker Symbol: GRTHX

ADVISOR CLASS SHARES

**PROSPECTUS
NOVEMBER 28, 2011**

**Investment Adviser:
GRT Capital Partners, L.L.C.**

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

About This Prospectus

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

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GRT ABSOLUTE RETURN FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The GRT Absolute Return Fund (the “Fund”) seeks total return.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Advisor Class Shares
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if shares redeemed have been held for less than 14 days)	2.00%

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

	Advisor Class Shares
Management Fees	1.00%
Other Expenses	
Shareholder Servicing Fees ¹	0.20%
Dividend and Interest Expense on Securities Sold Short	0.12%
Other Operating Expenses	1.64%
Total Other Expenses	1.96%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	3.01%

¹ The expense information in the table has been restated to reflect current fees.

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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
\$304	\$930	\$1,582	\$3,327

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 the period from the commencement of operation of the Fund’s operations (December 14, 2010) through the end of its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 11% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund uses an absolute return strategy to seek to produce a positive return under most market conditions. In seeking to profit in either rising or falling markets, the Fund will generally take long positions in securities that GRT Capital Partners, L.L.C. (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s adviser, believes offer the potential for positive returns and take short positions in securities the Adviser believes are likely to underperform. The Fund may invest in equity securities, fixed income securities, derivatives and other instruments, to establish long and short investment exposures in multiple asset classes including stocks, bonds, interests in real estate, commodities, and currencies. Although there is no limit on the percentage of Fund assets that may be invested in any particular asset class, under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in equity and fixed income securities of domestic and foreign issuers. The Adviser may adjust the Fund’s asset allocations in its discretion and the Fund may have significant exposure to one or more asset classes at any time. The Fund may maintain significant cash balances when, in the view of the Adviser, circumstances warrant.

The Fund expects, primarily, to gain equity and fixed income exposure through direct investments in individual securities, while, secondarily, long and short investment exposure to other asset classes may be achieved through investments in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), including leveraged and inverse ETFs, exchange traded notes (“ETNs”), closed-end funds and exchange traded options. The Fund expects to take both long and short positions in exchange traded options, primarily on equities and ETFs, including ETFs that hold bonds and other investments, and, from time to time, in exchange traded options on indices. The Fund may sell or buy options to generate income, to hedge positions in the portfolio, and to increase or decrease exposure to certain markets, certain asset classes, or particular securities. The Fund may also sell securities short in seeking to achieve its objective.

The Fund may invest, without limit, in foreign securities, including securities of emerging market companies or governments. Over the years as the U.S. and foreign economies change, the ratio between domestic and foreign investments will likely change. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization. The Fund may invest in debt securities in all rating categories, including securities rated below investment grade (high yield or “junk” bonds). Fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest include debt instruments issued by U.S. and foreign governments, corporate fixed income securities and other debt securities, such as convertible bonds, senior secured debt and inflation adjusted bonds such as Treasury-Inflation Protected Securities (“TIPs”) and their international equivalents. The Fund also may invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), commodity trusts and other securities representing commodities such as fuels, foods and metals, and foreign currencies (directly and through instruments based on currencies, such as foreign currency trusts).

In making investment decisions for the Fund, the Adviser uses both a value-oriented and a contrarian approach. In its assessment of individual securities, the Adviser uses a valuation framework in which it looks for undervalued securities with the potential to increase in value. This framework can include traditional valuation metrics such as price/book, price/earnings, and price/cash flow, as well as quantitative and qualitative measures of a security’s quality. In its assessment of various asset classes, such as bonds and equities, the Adviser uses a contrarian approach. In its contrarian approach, the Adviser seeks to invest in a manner different from the current investment trend based on a look at certain quantitative or sentiment metrics. Contrarian investing is related to value investing in that the contrarian is also seeking to identify investment opportunities where a change in current circumstances seems likely. For example, when inflows into taxable bond mutual funds

reach historical highs, the contrarian might underweight the taxable bond asset class in favor of equities, because history has shown that such highs for bonds are prone to rapid deterioration.

In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser utilizes a variety of investment techniques, with emphasis on the use of fundamental research. Fundamental research may include, but is not limited to, interviews with company management, analysis of a company's historical financial statements and projected financial performance. The Adviser also expects to make substantial use of various quantitative techniques and proprietary models, and to monitor selected securities and different aspects of the Fund's performance against internal parameters established by the Adviser. As part of its contrarian approach, the Adviser uses a number of internal and external research sources to gauge investment sentiment for certain companies and industries.

Generally, securities may be sold for a number of reasons, including: (1) an issuer displays worsening fundamentals; (2) the Adviser identifies other, more attractive investments; (3) the Adviser believes that a security has become overvalued relative to the business or financial prospects of its issuer; (4) expected short and long-term domestic and foreign conditions change; and (5) developments in geo-political markets, such as a credit rating downgrade on the bonds of a major country. The Fund may sell securities short when the Adviser believes that an issuer is exhibiting worsening fundamentals and the Fund has an opportunity to achieve positive returns.

Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains liabilities than a fund with a buy and hold strategy.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

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 it 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.

Allocation Risk – The Fund may invest in a wide range of investments and the Adviser could be wrong in determining the combination of investments that produce good returns under changing market conditions. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities and could lose value.

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. This price volatility is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Foreign Company and Currency Risk – Investing in foreign companies poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Investments in foreign companies are usually denominated in foreign currencies; changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund’s investments.

Emerging Market Securities Risk – Investments in emerging markets securities involve not only the risks described above with respect to investing in foreign companies, but also other risks, including exposure to less stable governments, economies that are less developed and less liquid markets.

Investments in Investment Companies, ETFs and ETNs – To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Investments in leveraged ETFs may be more volatile than non-leveraged ETFs because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of increases or decreases in the value of the ETF’s portfolio securities. Inverse ETFs are subject to the risk that their performance will fall as the value of their benchmark indices rises. The Fund may invest in ETFs that are not registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). These ETFs typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency or other property that is itself not a security.

Because ETNs are debt securities, they are subject to credit risk. If the issuer has financial difficulties or goes bankrupt, the Fund may not receive the return it was promised and could lose its entire investment. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer’s credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. The Fund’s decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

With investments in other investment companies, ETFs and ETNs, Fund shareholders will indirectly bear the Fund’s proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, ETF or ETN, in addition to bearing the Fund’s own direct fees and expenses.

Fixed Income Securities Risk – Changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund’s share price to fall. Fixed income securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer will fail to pay interest fully or return principal in a timely manner, or default.

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield, or non-investment grade, bonds (also called “junk bonds”) are highly speculative securities that are considered to carry a greater degree of risk than investment-grade bonds. High yield bonds are considered to be less likely to make payments of interest and principal.

Options Risk – The Fund may purchase or sell options, which 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 security 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 security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk. Although the Fund’s options transactions are not subject to any express limit, the Fund’s ability to write (sell) options is limited as a result of regulatory requirements relating to the use of leverage by mutual funds.

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

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

Commodity Risk – Exposure to the commodities markets, through direct investments or indirectly through investments in investment companies or ETFs that are not investment companies, may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

Short Sales Risk—Short sales involve the sale of a security the Fund does not own. To sell a security short, the Fund must borrow the security from someone else to deliver to the buyer. The Fund then replaces the security it borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at or before the time of replacement. The Fund may lose money if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. Likewise, the Fund may profit if the price of the security declines between those dates. Because the market price of the security sold short could increase without limit, the Fund could also be subject to a theoretically unlimited loss.

The Fund may also 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, which negatively impact the performance of the Fund.

Investment Style Risk – The Fund pursues a value-oriented and contrarian approach to investing, although it may utilize a growth style of investing to a significant extent. The investment styles employed by the Adviser in selecting investments and asset allocations for the Fund may go in and out of favor, causing the Fund to underperform other funds that use different investment styles.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on December 14, 2010 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

GRT Capital Partners, L.L.C.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Gregory B. Fraser, Managing Member of the Adviser and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception.

Rudolph K. Kluiber, Managing Member of the Adviser and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception.

Timothy A. Krochuk, Managing Member of the Adviser and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

To purchase shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$2,500 (\$500 for individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”) and \$250 for Spousal IRAs). Subsequent investments must be made in amounts of at least \$250. Systematic planned contributions are required to be at least \$100.

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business (a “Business Day”) via Automated Clearing House (subject to certain account minimums) or by contacting the Fund directly by mail at: GRT Absolute Return Fund, P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: GRT Absolute Return Fund, 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64105) or by telephone at: 1-877-GRT-4GRT.

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

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

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

The value of your investment in the 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.

Allocation Risk – The Fund may invest in a wide range of investments ranging from stocks and corporate bonds issued by companies of all sizes in diverse industries, government bonds from developed and emerging countries, other investment companies such as exchange traded funds, put and call options, and take substantial short positions, among other investments. Given the wide scope of the many investments it can make, the Adviser could be wrong in determining the combination of investments that produce good returns under changing market conditions. The Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

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. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Equity securities include public and privately issued equity securities, common and preferred stocks, warrants, rights to subscribe to common stock and convertible securities, shares of REITs and ADRs, as well as shares of 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 such 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 mutual fund invests will cause the fund's net asset value 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.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership 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. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. 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.

Investments in securities of foreign companies (including 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. In addition, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign companies or governments generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to domestic

U.S. companies or governments. 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 the portfolio.

Emerging Market Securities Risk – Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. 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, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which 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 – Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the 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.

Investments in Investment Companies, ETFs and ETNs – To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection

with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

ETNs generally are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities issued by a sponsor, such as an investment bank. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. Because ETNs are debt securities, they are subject to credit risk. If the issuer has financial difficulties or goes bankrupt, a fund may not receive the return it was promised and could lose its entire investment. It is expected that an issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN may decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

Leveraged ETFs contain all of the risks that non-leveraged ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent the Fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leveraging risk. The more these ETFs invest in derivative instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. Leverage

will cause the value of an ETF's shares to be more volatile than if the ETF did not use leverage. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of an ETF's portfolio securities or other investments. A leveraged ETF will engage in transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage. Such transactions and instruments may include, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans of portfolio securities, the use of when issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment transactions or short sales. The use of leverage may also cause a leveraged ETF to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Certain types of leveraging transactions, such as short sales that are not "against the box," could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where a leveraged ETF, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. In addition, to the extent a leveraged ETF borrows money, interest costs on such borrowed money may not be recovered by any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed funds and could exceed the ETF's investment income, resulting in greater losses. The value of a leveraged ETF's shares will tend to increase or decrease more than the value of any increase or decrease in its underlying index due to the fact that the ETF's investment strategies involve consistently applied leverage. Such ETFs often "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. This effect may be enhanced during the periods of increased market volatility. Consequently, leveraged ETFs may not be suitable as long-term investments. Inverse ETFs contain all of the risks that regular ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent the Fund invests in ETFs that seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will fall as the performance of that ETF's benchmark rises – a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds.

Interest Rate Risk – As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by

estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

Credit Risk – The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

High Yield Bond Risk – High yield, or non-investment grade, bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less credit worthy 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. 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. Insufficient liquidity in the non-investment grade bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of non-investment grade bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value non-investment grade bonds accurately.

Derivatives Risk – Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of

the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss 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, 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.

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, 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: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising 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.

Commodity Risk – Exposure to the commodities markets, through direct investments or indirectly through investments in investment companies or ETFs that are not investment companies, may subject the Fund to greater

volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

Short Sales Risk – The Fund is also subject to short sales risk. Short sales are transactions in which the 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 a theoretically unlimited loss. The risk of such price increases is the principal risk of engaging in short sales.

In addition, the 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 at the commencement of the short sale and the Fund was unable to borrow the securities from another securities lender or otherwise obtain the security by other means. Moreover, the 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 the Fund short sells an equity security that pays a dividend, it is obligated to pay the dividend on the security it has sold. However, a dividend paid on a security sold short generally reduces the market value of the shorted security and thus, increases the Fund's unrealized gain or reduces the Fund's unrealized loss on its short sale transaction. To the extent that the dividend that the Fund is obligated to pay is greater than the return earned by the Fund on investments, the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted. Furthermore, the Fund may be required to pay a premium or interest to the lender of the security. The foregoing 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. The 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.

Investment Style Risk – The Fund pursues a “value style” of investing, although it may utilize a “growth style” of investing to a significant extent. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of a variety of factors. If the Adviser’s assessment of a company’s value or prospects is wrong, 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. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which the Fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such companies. Growth style of investing means that the Fund invests in equity securities of companies that the Adviser believes have above-average rates of earnings growth and which therefore may experience above-average increases in stock price. Over time, a value investing or a growth investing style may go in and out of favor, causing the Fund to sometimes underperform other funds that use differing investing styles.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total return. The investment objective of the Fund may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders.

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

This prospectus describes the Fund’s principal investment strategies, and the Fund will normally invest in the types of investments described in this prospectus. In addition to the investments and strategies described in this prospectus, the 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 the prospectus, are described in detail in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) (for information on how to obtain a copy of the SAI, see the back cover of this prospectus). Of course, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goal.

INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Fund's policy and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which the Fund discloses its portfolio holdings is available in the SAI.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

GRT Capital Partners, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2001, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser was formed by Gregory B. Fraser, Rudolph K. Kluiber and Timothy A. Krochuk, who have substantial experience in investment management, including the management of mutual funds. The Adviser currently provides investment management services to collective investment pools and other institutional clients. The Adviser's principal place of business is located at 50 Milk Street, 21st Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. The Adviser manages and supervises the investment of the Fund's assets on a discretionary basis. As of September 30, 2011, the Adviser had approximately \$314 million in assets under management.

For its services, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.00% based on the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Adviser has voluntarily agreed to reduce its fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep total annual Fund operating expenses (excluding interest, dividend and interest expense on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, "excluded expenses")) from exceeding 1.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Adviser intends to continue this expense limitation until further notice, but may discontinue all or a portion of its fee reductions or expense reimbursements at any time. If at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Adviser to reduce fees or make expense reimbursements, the Board may permit the Adviser to retain the difference between the total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) and 1.50% to recover all or a portion of its prior reductions or reimbursements made during the preceding three-year period during which this agreement was in place. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, after fee reductions by the Adviser, the Fund did not pay any investment advisory fees to the Adviser.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's investment advisory agreement is available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders dated January 31, 2011.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by a team of investment professionals headed by Gregory B. Fraser. Although Mr. Fraser is primarily responsible for making investment decisions for the Fund, Rudolph K. Kluiber and Timothy A. Krochuk work closely with Mr. Fraser and play an integral part in generating investment ideas and making recommendations for the Fund.

Gregory B. Fraser is a Managing Member of the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Fraser has been with the Adviser since its inception in 2001 and is one of its founding members. He has been involved with investment management and research since December 1986. From 1991 to 2001, Mr. Fraser was the portfolio manager of the Fidelity Diversified International Fund, which had over \$6 billion in assets at the time of his departure. Prior to becoming a Portfolio Manager at Fidelity Investments, Mr. Fraser was an analyst there from 1986 to 1991, where he followed a variety of industries, including textiles and apparel manufacturers, shoe manufacturers, aerospace and defense companies, steel manufacturers, hotel and gaming companies, conglomerates, and environmental service companies. Mr. Fraser holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. He holds an AB in economics, Magna Cum Laude, from Harvard College (1982), where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Fraser also holds an MBA, with Distinction, from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania (1986).

Rudolph K. Kluiber is a Managing Member of the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Kluiber has been with the Adviser since its inception in 2001 and is one of its founding members. He has been involved with investment management and research since September 1989. Since 1994, Mr. Kluiber has managed small cap value equity portfolios. Mr. Kluiber was the portfolio manager of the State Street Research Aurora Fund from the fund's inception in 1995 until 2001. At the time of his departure from State Street Research in 2001, Mr. Kluiber managed approximately \$3 billion of assets in the Aurora Fund and other accounts. From 1989 to 1994, Mr. Kluiber was a high yield analyst, trader and assistant portfolio manager of the State Street Research High Yield Fund. Mr. Kluiber holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. He holds an AB in geology, Cum Laude, from Harvard College (1982) and an MBA from the Anderson School of the University of California Los Angeles (1989), where he was the recipient of the prestigious Carter award honoring the top 2% of the class.

Timothy A. Krochuk is a Managing Member of the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Krochuk has been with the Adviser since its inception in 2001 and is one of its founding members. He has been involved with investment management and research since 1992. From 1996 to 2001, Mr. Krochuk was the portfolio manager of the Fidelity TechnoQuant Growth Funds,

which had approximately \$100 million in assets at the time of his departure, and from 2000 to 2001 he was the portfolio manager of the Fidelity Small Cap Selector Fund, which had approximately \$1 billion in assets at the time of his departure. From 1994 to 1996, Mr. Krochuk served as an analyst, and from 1992 to 1994 he served as an associate, at Fidelity Investments. In these roles, he used advanced quantitative techniques to study a variety of industries. Mr. Krochuk was responsible for the development, programming and implementation of investment models used in managing mutual funds. Mr. Krochuk holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. He holds an AB in economics from Harvard College (1992). While at Harvard, Mr. Krochuk was also the President of TAK Programming Group Inc., a systems integration firm.

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

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

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

Advisor Class Shares are for individual and retail investors.

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

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 Fund through its transfer agent, complete and send in the application. If you need an application or have questions, please call 1-877-GRT-4GRT.

All investments must be made by check or wire. All checks must be made payable in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions. The Fund does not accept purchases made by third-party checks, credit cards, credit card checks, cash, traveler's checks, money orders or cashier's checks.

The Fund reserves the right to reject any specific purchase order for any reason. The Fund is not intended for excessive trading by shareholders in response to short-term market fluctuations. For more information about the Fund's policy on excessive trading, see “Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures.”

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

By Mail

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

Regular Mail Address

GRT Absolute Return Fund
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

Express Mail Address

GRT Absolute Return Fund
c/o DST Systems, Inc.
430 West 7th Street
Kansas City, MO 64105

By Wire

To open an account by wire, call 1-877-GRT-4GRT 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 and your account number).

Wiring Instructions

UMB Bank, N.A.
ABA # 101000695
GRT Value Fund
DDA Acct. # 9871063178
Ref: Fund number 3591/account number/account name

By Systematic Investment Plan

If you have a checking or savings account with a bank, you may purchase shares automatically through regular deductions from your account.

You may not open an account via ACH. However, once you have established an account, you can set up an systematic investment plan by mailing a completed application to the Fund. These purchases can be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually in amounts of at least \$100. To cancel or change a plan, write to the Funds at GRT Absolute Return Fund, P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: GRT Absolute Return Fund, c/o DST Systems, Inc., 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105). Allow up to 15 days to create the plan and 3 days to cancel or change it.

Purchases In-Kind

Subject to the approval of the 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 Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate this practice at any time.

Minimum Investments

You can open an account with the Fund with a minimum initial investment of \$2,500 for Advisor Class Shares (\$500 for individual retirement accounts ("IRA"s) and \$250 for Spousal IRAs). Subsequent investments must be at least \$250. The Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts in its sole discretion.

Fund Codes

The Fund's reference information, which is listed below, will be helpful to you when you contact the Fund to purchase Advisor Class Shares, check daily net asset value per share ("NAV") or obtain additional information..

Fund Name	Trading Symbol	CUSIP	Fund Code
GRT Absolute Return Fund	GRTHX	00766Y521	3591

How to Redeem Fund Shares

By Mail

To redeem shares by mail, you may contact the Fund directly at: GRT Absolute Return Fund, P.O. Box 219009 Kansas City, MO 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: GRT Absolute Return Fund, 430 West 7th Street Kansas City, MO 64105). Please send a letter to the Fund signed by all registered parties on the account specifying:

- The Fund name;
- 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.

Certain redemption requests will require Medallion signature guarantees by a bank or member firm of a national securities exchange. For example, Medallion signature guarantees may be required if your address of record or banking instructions have recently been changed in the last 30 days, or if you ask that the proceeds be sent to a different person or address. A Medallion signature is a formal certification offered by firms participating in the Medallion Stamp Program that guarantees that a signature is original and authentic. Signature guarantees are for the protection of shareholders. Before granting a redemption request, the Fund may require a shareholder to furnish additional legal documents to insure proper authorization.

By Telephone

You must first establish the telephone redemption privilege (and, if desired, the wire redemption privilege) by completing the appropriate sections of the account application. Call 1-877-GRT-4GRT to redeem your shares. Based on your instructions, the 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 \$25,000, 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 Fund.

Exchanging Shares

At no charge, you may exchange Advisor Class Shares of the Fund for Advisor Class Shares of another Fund in the GRT Funds complex by writing to or calling the Fund. You may only exchange shares between accounts with identical registrations (i.e., the same names and addresses). Distribution and shareholder servicing fees associated with Advisor Class Shares of other funds in the GRT Funds complex may differ. Please see the current prospectus for the other GRT Funds for more information.

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term or excessive trading. The Fund may suspend or terminate your exchange privilege if you engage in a pattern of exchanges that is excessive, as determined in the sole discretion of the Fund. For more information about the Fund's policy on excessive trading, see "Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures."

Transaction Policies

Calculating Your Share Price

You may buy or sell shares of the Fund on any Business Day. Requests to buy and sell shares of the Fund are processed at the NAV next computed after the Fund receives and accepts your order. The Fund calculates 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 NAV on any given day, the Fund must receive your order in proper form (meaning that it is complete and contains all necessary information, and has all supporting documentation such as proper Medallion signature guarantees, IRA rollover forms, etc.) before the close of trading on the NYSE that day. Otherwise, you will receive the NAV that is calculated at the close of trading on the following Business Day if the NYSE is open for trading that day. If the NYSE closes early — such as on days in advance of certain generally observed holidays — the Fund reserves the right to calculate NAV as of the earlier closing time. Shares will not be priced on days that the NYSE is closed for trading, including nationally

observed holidays. Since securities that are traded on foreign exchanges may trade on days when the NYSE is closed, the value of the Fund may change on days when you are unable to purchase or redeem shares. The Fund will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions.

The Fund calculates its NAV by adding the total value of its assets, subtracting its liabilities and then dividing the result by the number of shares outstanding. In calculating NAV, the Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. If market prices are not readily available or the 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 of Trustees. Pursuant to policies adopted by and under the ultimate supervision of the Board, these methods are implemented through the Fund's Fair Value Pricing Committee, members of which are appointed by the Board. The 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.

With respect to non-U.S. securities held by the Fund, the Fund 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 Fund may be significantly affected on days when investors cannot buy or sell shares. In addition, due to the difference in times between the close of the international markets and the time the Fund prices its shares, the value the Fund assigns to securities may not be the same as the quoted or published prices of those securities on their primary markets or exchanges. In determining fair value prices, the Fund may consider the performance of securities on their primary exchanges, foreign currency appreciation/depreciation, or securities market movements in the United States, or other relevant information related to the securities.

When valuing fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of more than 60 days, the Fund uses 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 Fund uses 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.

Securities, options, futures contracts and other assets (including swap agreements) 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.

Buying or Selling Shares Through a Financial Intermediary

In addition to being able to buy and sell Fund shares directly from the Fund through its transfer agent, you may also buy or sell shares of the Fund 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 Fund), 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 Fund prior to the time the 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 Fund 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 (defined below), orders transmitted by the financial intermediary and received by the Fund 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 Fund with respect to the receipt of purchase and redemption requests for Fund shares ("authorized institutions"). These requests are executed at the NAV next determined after the authorized institution receives the request. To determine whether your financial intermediary is an authorized institution such that it may act as agent on behalf of the Fund with respect to purchase and redemption requests for Fund shares, you should contact them directly.

If you deal directly with a financial intermediary, you will have to follow their procedures for transacting with the Fund. Your financial intermediary may charge a fee for your purchase and/or redemption transactions. For more information about how to purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary, you should contact your authorized institution directly.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

Redemption proceeds can be mailed to your account address, sent to your bank by ACH transfer or wired to your bank account (may be subject to a \$15 fee). The Fund will pay for all shares redeemed within seven days after it receives a redemption request in proper form, meaning that it is complete and contains all necessary information, and has all supporting documentation (such as proper Medallion signature guarantees, IRA rollover forms, etc.). The Fund may require that signatures be guaranteed by a bank or member firm of a national securities exchange. For example, Medallion signature guarantees may be required if your address of record or banking instructions have recently been changed, or if you ask that the proceeds be sent to a different person or address. Medallion signature guarantees are for the protection of shareholders. Before it grants a redemption request, the Fund may require a shareholder to furnish additional legal documents to ensure proper authorization. If you are selling shares that were recently purchased by check or through ACH, you will not receive your redemption proceeds until the check has cleared or the ACH transaction has been completed, which may take up to 15 days from the purchase date.

Redemptions In-Kind

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

Involuntary Redemptions of Your Shares

If your account balance drops below \$1,000 because of redemptions, you may be required to sell your shares. The Fund will provide you at least 30 days' written notice to give you sufficient time to add to your account and avoid the sale of your shares.

Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares

The Fund may suspend your right to sell your shares during times when trading on the NYSE is restricted or halted, or otherwise as permitted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). More information about this is in the SAL.

Telephone Transactions

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

SHAREHOLDER SERVICING ARRANGEMENTS

The Fund may compensate financial intermediaries for providing a variety of services to 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 Fund, its service providers or their respective affiliates. This section and the following section briefly describe how financial intermediaries may be paid for providing these services.

The Fund generally pays financial intermediaries a fee that is based on the assets of the Fund that are attributable to investments by customers of the financial intermediary. The services for which financial intermediaries are compensated may include record-keeping, transaction processing for shareholders’ accounts and other shareholder services. In addition to these payments, your financial intermediary may charge you account fees, transaction fees for buying or redeeming shares of the Fund, or other fees for servicing your account. Your financial intermediary should provide a schedule of its fees and services to you upon request.

The 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 0.20% based on the Fund’s Advisor Class Shares’ average daily net assets. The Fund does not pay these service fees on shares purchased directly. In addition to payments made directly to financial intermediaries by the Fund, the Adviser or its affiliates may, at their own expense, pay financial intermediaries for these and other services to Fund shareholders, as described in the section below.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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. These payments may be in addition to any shareholder servicing payments that are reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table section of this prospectus. 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 are not paid by the Fund. 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 Fund available to their customers or registered representatives, including providing the Fund with “shelf space,” placing it on a preferred or recommended fund list, or promoting the Fund in certain sales programs that are sponsored by financial intermediaries. To the extent permitted by the 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. For more information please see “Payments to Financial Intermediaries” in the Fund’s SAI.

The level of payments 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 net asset value or price of the 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, as well as information about any fees and/or commissions it charges.

OTHER POLICIES

Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures

The Fund is intended for long-term investment purposes only and discourages shareholders from engaging in “market timing” or other types of excessive short-term trading. This frequent trading into and out of the Fund may present risks to the Fund’s long-term shareholders, and could adversely affect shareholder returns. The risks posed by frequent trading include interfering with the efficient implementation of the Fund’s investment strategies, triggering the recognition of taxable gains and losses on the sale of Fund investments, requiring the Fund to maintain higher cash balances to meet redemption requests, and experiencing increased transaction costs. Because the Fund may invest in mid- and small-cap securities, which often trade in lower volumes and may be less liquid, the Fund may be more susceptible to the risks posed by frequent trading because frequent transactions in the Fund’s shares may have a greater impact on the market prices of these types of securities. In addition, because the Fund may invest in foreign securities traded primarily on markets that close prior to the time the 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 a fund investing exclusively in U.S. securities.

In instances where a significant event that affects the value of one or more foreign securities held by the 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 the Fund’s shares if the price of the Fund’s foreign securities do not reflect their fair value. Although the 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.

For more information on how the Fund uses fair value pricing, see “Calculating Your Share Price.” The Fund’s service providers will take steps reasonably designed to detect and deter frequent trading by shareholders pursuant to the Fund’s policies and procedures described in this prospectus and approved by the Fund’s Board. For purposes of applying these policies, the Fund’s service providers may consider the trading history of accounts under common ownership or control. The Fund’s policies and procedures include:

- Shareholders are restricted from making more than one “round trip,” including exchanges, into or out of the Fund within any 60-day period. If, to the knowledge of the Fund, a shareholder exceeds this amount, the Fund and/or its service providers may, at their discretion, reject any additional purchase or exchange orders. The Fund defines a “round trip” as a purchase into the 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.
- The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request by any investor or group of investors for any reason without prior notice, including, in particular, if the Fund or its Adviser reasonably believes that the trading activity would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.
- A redemption fee of 2.00% of the value of the shares sold will be imposed on shares redeemed within 14 days or less after their date of purchase (subject to certain exceptions as discussed below in “Redemption Fees”).

The Fund and/or its 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 Fund’s long-term shareholders. The Fund does 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 Fund 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 Fund for their customers through which transactions are placed. In accordance with Rule 22c-2 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), the Fund has entered into information sharing agreements with certain financial intermediaries. Under these agreements, a financial intermediary is obligated to: (1) enforce during the term of the agreement, the Fund’s, or in certain instances, the financial intermediary’s, market-timing policy; (2) furnish the Fund, upon its request, with information regarding customer trading activities in shares of the Fund; and (3) enforce the Fund’s, or in certain instances, the financial intermediary’s, market-timing policy with respect to customers identified by the Fund as having engaged in market timing. When information regarding transactions in the Fund’s shares is requested by the Fund 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 Fund has an information sharing agreement is obligated to obtain transaction

information from the indirect intermediary or, if directed by the Fund, to restrict or prohibit the indirect intermediary from purchasing shares of the Fund on behalf of other persons. The Fund may also elect to follow the frequent trading policies of its financial intermediaries, where the policies and systems considerations make it appropriate. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information.

Redemption Fee

In an effort to discourage short-term trading and defray costs incurred by shareholders as a result of such trading, the Fund charges a 2.00% redemption fee on redemptions of shares that have been held for less than 14 days. The fee is deducted from the sale proceeds and cannot be paid separately, and any proceeds of the fee are credited to the assets of the Fund. The fee does not apply to shares purchased with reinvested dividends or distributions. In determining how long shares of a Fund have been held, the Fund assumes that shares held by the investor the longest period of time will be sold first. The redemption fee is applicable to Fund shares purchased either directly 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 requirements, the intermediaries' methods for tracking and calculating the fee may be inadequate or differ in some respects from the Fund.

The Fund reserves the right to waive the redemption fee in its discretion where it believes such waiver is in the best interests of the Fund, including certain categories of redemptions that the Fund reasonably believes may not raise frequent trading or market timing concerns. These categories 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) failed verifications; (v) involuntary redemptions; and (vi) retirement loans and withdrawals. The redemption fee will not be applied on redemptions made within the 14 calendar day period because the account does not meet the applicable minimum account size or because the Fund is unable to verify the accountholder's identity within a reasonable time after the account is opened.

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 Fund will ask your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow the Fund to identify you. This information is subject to verification to ensure the identity of all persons opening a mutual fund account.

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

In certain instances, the Fund is required to collect documents to fulfill its legal obligation. Documents provided in connection with your application will be used solely to establish and verify a customer's 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 is unable to be obtained within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Fund, 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 Fund reserves the right to close or liquidate your account at the NAV next determined and remit proceeds to you via check if it is unable to verify your identity. Attempts to verify your identity will be performed within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Fund. Further, the Fund reserves the right to hold your proceeds until your original check clears the bank, which may take up to 15 days from the date of purchase. In such an instance, you may be subject to a gain or loss on Fund shares and will be subject to corresponding tax implications.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

Customer identification and verification is part of the Fund's overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Fund has adopted an anti-money laundering compliance program designed to prevent the Fund from being used for money laundering or the financing of illegal activities. In this regard, the Fund reserves 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 Fund or in cases when the Fund is requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority. If your account is closed at the request of governmental or law enforcement authority, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Fund is required to withhold such proceeds.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund distributes its net investment income and makes distributions of its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If you own Fund shares on the 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 Fund in writing prior to the date of the distribution. Your election will be effective for dividends and distributions paid after the Fund receives your written notice. To cancel your election, simply send the Fund 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 federal income tax consequences of investing in the Fund. This summary does not apply to shares held in an individual retirement account or other tax-qualified plan, which are not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

The Fund intends to make an election to be taxable as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Fund, however, intends to make investments in certain ETFs and ETNs, the tax consequences of which are uncertain for purposes of meeting the RIC qualification requirements, including the RIC qualifying income test. The RIC qualifying income test is determined on an annual basis, so it is difficult to predict whether a Fund will meet this test if it matches adjustments to its respective index and such adjustments negatively affect the character of the income received by the Fund under these rules. The Fund intends to monitor its investments in ETFs and ETNs in an effort to limit its non-qualifying income so as to satisfy the RIC qualifying income test.

The Fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment income and its net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive, whether in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund 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. Capital gains distributions and distributions that are designated by the Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains. Once a year the Fund will send you a statement showing the types and total amount of distributions you received during the previous year. You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as “buying a dividend” and should be avoided by taxable investors. Call 1-877-GRT-4GRT to find out when the Fund expects to make a distribution to shareholders.

Each sale of shares of the Fund may be a taxable event. A sale may result in a capital gain or loss to you. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale. The gain or loss generally will be treated as short term if you held the shares 12 months or less, long term if you held the shares for longer.

Recent legislation effective beginning in 2013 provides that U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) will be subject to a new 3.8% Medicare contribution 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 Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis information for Fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and sold on or after that date. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, the Fund will also be required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of Fund shares, the Fund will permit shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average basis method. In the absence of an election, the Fund will use the average basis method as the default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by the Fund shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Fund shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting law applies to them.

To the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries. The Fund may elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax.

More information about taxes is in the SAI.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table that follows presents performance information about the Fund. The information is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Some of this information reflects financial information for a single Fund share. The total return in the table represents the rate that you would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund, assuming you reinvested all of your dividends and distributions. The information provided below has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund. The financial statements and the unqualified opinion of Ernst & Young LLP are included in the 2011 Annual Report of the Fund, which is available upon request by calling 1-877-GRT-4GRT.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Period Ended July 31,
GRT Absolute Return Fund	2011¹
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	<u>\$10.00</u>
Income from Investment Operations:	
Net Investment Loss ²	(0.01)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments and Foreign Currency Transactions	<u>0.00</u>
Total From Investment Operations	<u>(0.01)</u>
Redemption Fees	0.00 ⁴
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u><u>\$9.99</u></u>
Total Return³	<u><u>(0.10)%</u></u>
Ratios and Supplemental Data	
Net Assets, End of Period (Thousands)	\$11,921
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (excluding dividends on shorts and brokerage fees on shorts, including waivers and reimbursements)	1.50% ⁵
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (including dividends on shorts and brokerage fees on shorts, including waivers and reimbursements)	1.62% ⁵
Ratio of Expenses to Net Assets (excluding dividend on shorts and brokerage fees on shorts, excluding waiver and reimbursements)	2.81% ⁵
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	(0.21)% ⁵
Portfolio Turnover Rate	11% ⁶

¹ Commenced operations on December 14, 2010.

² Per share data calculated using average shares method.

³ Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived and assumed by the Adviser during the period. The return shown does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

⁴ Amount less than \$0.01.

⁵ Annualized

⁶ Not annualized.

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GRT ABSOLUTE RETURN FUND

Privacy Notice

The Fund recognizes and respects the privacy concerns of its customers. The Fund collects non-public personal information about you in the course of doing business with shareholders and investors. "Non-public personal information" is personally identifiable financial information about you. For example, it includes information regarding your social security number, account balance, bank account information and purchase and redemption history.

THE FUND COLLECTS THIS INFORMATION FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES

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

WHAT INFORMATION THE FUND DISCLOSES AND TO WHOM THE FUND DISCLOSES INFORMATION.

The Fund only discloses non-public personal information the Fund collects about shareholders as permitted by law. For example, the Fund may disclose non-public personal information about shareholders to non-affiliated third parties:

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

INFORMATION ABOUT FORMER CUSTOMERS.

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

HOW THE FUND SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION.

The Fund conducts its business affairs through trustees, officers, and third parties that provide services pursuant to agreements with the Fund. We restrict access to your personal and account information to those persons who need to know that information in order to provide services to you. The Fund or its service providers maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard your non-public personal information.

CUSTOMERS OF OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

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

QUESTIONS.

Should you have any questions regarding the Fund's Privacy Policy, please contact the GRT Value Fund at 1-877-GRT-4GRT.

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND II

GRT Absolute Return Fund

Investment Adviser

GRT Capital Partners, L.L.C.
50 Milk Street, 21st Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Distributor

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

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

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

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI includes detailed information about the Fund and The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II. The SAI is on file with 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 contain information from the Fund’s portfolio manager about investment strategies and recent market conditions and trends and their impact on Fund performance. The reports also contain more information about the Fund’s holdings and detailed financial information about the Fund.

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

By Telephone: 1-877-GRT-4GRT (1-877-478-4478)

By Mail: GRT Absolute Return Fund
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

By Internet: www.grtcapital.com

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI, Annual and Semi-Annual Report as well as other information about The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s website at: <http://www.sec.gov>. You may review and copy documents at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 202-942-8090). You may request documents by mail from the SEC, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II’s Investment Company Act registration number is 811-07102.