

Investment Adviser

SEI Investments Management Corporation
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

Distributor

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

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
1701 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2921

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

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI dated June 30, 2021 includes more detailed information about SEI Catholic Values Trust. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

These reports list the Funds' holdings and contain information from the Funds' managers about Fund strategies and market conditions and trends and their impact on Fund performance. The reports also contain detailed financial information about the Funds.

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

By Telephone: Call 1-800-DIAL-SEI

By Mail: Write to the Funds at:

One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

By Internet: The Trust makes available its SAI and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, free of charge, on or through the Funds' website at www.seic.com/fundprospectuses. You can also obtain the SAI, Annual or Semi-Annual Report upon request by telephone or mail.

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, as well as other information about SEI Catholic Values Trust, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website ("<http://www.sec.gov>"). You may request documents by mail from the SEC, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

SEI Catholic Values Trust's Investment Company Act registration number is 811-23015.

June 30, 2021

PROSPECTUS

SEI Catholic Values Trust

Class Y Shares

- Catholic Values Equity Fund (CAVYX)
- Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund (CFVYX)

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

Paper copies of the Funds' shareholder reports are no longer sent by mail, unless you specifically request them from the Funds or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Shareholder reports are available online and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted on the Funds' website and provided with a link to access the report online.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can contact your financial intermediary to inform it that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with the Funds, you can inform the Funds that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling 1-800-DIAL-SEI. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with the SEI Funds or your financial intermediary.

SEI CATHOLIC VALUES TRUST

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CATHOLIC VALUES EQUITY FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

Long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

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

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class Y Shares
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.38%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.98%

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 or hold 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
Catholic Values Equity Fund — Class Y Shares	\$100	\$312	\$542	\$1,201

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 annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 65% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in a diversified portfolio of common stocks of companies that the Fund's portfolio managers believe have long-term growth potential.

The Fund seeks to make investment decisions consistent with the principles of the Catholic Church with respect to a range of social and moral concerns that may include: protecting human life; promoting human dignity; reducing arms production; pursuing economic justice; protecting the environment, and encouraging corporate responsibility. This will be accomplished through the reliance on the principles contained in the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops' (USCCB) Socially Responsible Investing Guidelines (Guidelines). Potential investments for the Fund are first selected for financial soundness and then evaluated according to the Fund's social criteria. The Fund's investment adviser, SEI Investments Management Corporation (SIMC, or the Adviser), has retained a third party environmental, social, and governance research firm to compile a list of restricted securities, using principles contained in the Guidelines, in which the Fund will not be permitted to invest. The Fund will not invest in issuers identified through this process. SIMC reserves the right to modify the criteria from time to time to maintain alignment with evolving Catholic social and moral positions.

The Fund invests in common stocks and other equity securities, which may include preferred stocks, warrants, participation notes and depositary receipts. The Fund invests primarily in securities of domestic companies, but may also, to a lesser extent, invest in securities of foreign companies, which may include companies in emerging markets. The Fund generally invests in larger companies, although it may purchase securities of companies of any size, including small companies. The Fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) or equity swaps to obtain exposure to the equity market during high volume periods of investment into the Fund.

SIMC seeks to enhance performance and reduce market risk by strategically allocating the Fund's assets among multiple sub-advisers (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers). The allocation is made based on the Adviser's desire to achieve performance objectives while keeping appropriate balance among differing investment styles and philosophies offered by the Sub-Advisers, including growth-oriented, value-oriented, stability-oriented, and/or blended approaches to selecting investments. Growth-oriented managers generally select stocks they believe have attractive growth and appreciation potential in light of such characteristics as revenue and earnings growth, expectations from professional financial research analysts and momentum, while stability-oriented managers generally select stocks they believe have sustainable competitive advantages, less economic sensitivity and/or less volatility, and value-oriented managers generally select stocks they believe are attractively valued in light of fundamental characteristics such as assets, capital structure, earnings, and/or cash flows.

The Fund implements its views on the Guidelines through the use of Sub-Advisers that invest directly and a designated Sub-Adviser that acts as an overlay manager and implements the portfolio recommendations of the other Sub-Advisers. Such other Sub-Advisers provide a model portfolio to the Fund on an ongoing basis that represents their recommendations as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager constructs a portfolio for the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser's model in the total portfolio determined by the Adviser. The overlay manager implements the portfolio consistent with that represented by the aggregation of the model portfolios, but also has the authority to vary from such aggregation: (i) to conform the Fund's securities transactions by avoiding issuers identified as not aligning with the Guidelines; (ii) to favor, consistent with the Guidelines, securities of companies that are more highly ranked with respect to environmental, social and governance criteria than other companies in the Fund's portfolio; (iii) to seek to achieve lower volatility; and (iv) to a lesser extent, manage risks, seek trading cost efficiencies or efficient tax management. In addition to acting as overlay manager, the overlay manager may also manage a portion of the Fund's portfolio, as determined by the Adviser.

The Fund may sell a security when it becomes substantially overvalued or is experiencing deteriorating fundamentals as a result of changes in portfolio strategy or to help the overlay manager meet the Fund's investment strategies.

Principal Risks

The following principal risks could affect the value of your investment:

Market Risk — The risk that the market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole. Equity markets may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Similarly, environmental and public health risks, such as natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics or widespread fear that such events may occur, may impact markets adversely and cause market volatility in both the short- and long-term.

Catholic Values Investing Risk — The Fund considers the Guidelines in its investment process and may choose not to purchase, or may sell, otherwise profitable investments in companies which have been identified as being in conflict with the Guidelines. This means that the Fund may underperform other similar mutual funds that do not consider the Guidelines when making investment decisions.

Investment Style Risk — The risk that the equity securities in which the Fund invests may underperform other segments of the equity markets or the equity markets as a whole.

Depositary Receipts Risk — Depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer that are issued by depositary banks and generally trade on an established market. Depositary receipts are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and audit environments.

Participation Notes (P-Notes) Risk — Participation notes (P-Notes) are participation interest notes that are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market. Investments in P-Notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate. However, there can be no assurance that the trading price of P-Notes will equal the underlying value of the foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate.

Preferred Stock — Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock.

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

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of swaps is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk, credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described above and leverage risk and liquidity risk are described below. Many over-the-counter (OTC) derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the investment. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Credit risk is described below. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or valued incorrectly. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a swap. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund’s initial investment. The other parties to certain derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. The Fund’s use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and are in the process of implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk — The risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. When the Fund invests in an ETF, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the ETF’s expenses.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk — The risk that non-U.S. securities may be subject to additional risks due to, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and audit environments. These additional risks may be heightened with respect to emerging market countries because political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions are more likely to occur in these countries. Investments in emerging markets are subject to the added risk that information in emerging market investments may be unreliable or outdated due to differences in regulatory, accounting or auditing and financial record keeping standards, or because less information about emerging market investments is publicly available. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with emerging market investments may be different than investments in developed markets. A lack of reliable information, rights and remedies increase the risks of investing in emerging markets in comparison to more developed markets. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund’s investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Manager Risk — The success of the Fund’s investment strategy depends both on SIMC’s selection of the Sub-Advisers and allocating assets to such Sub-Advisers, as well as the Sub-Advisers’ success or

failure in implementing the Fund's investment strategies. SIMC or a Sub-Adviser may be incorrect in assessing market trends, the value or growth capability of particular securities or asset classes.

Large Capitalization Risk — The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk — The risk that small and medium 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, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter (OTC). OTC stocks may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than exchange listed stocks and may have more price volatility than that of exchange-listed stocks.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Credit Risk — The risk that the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

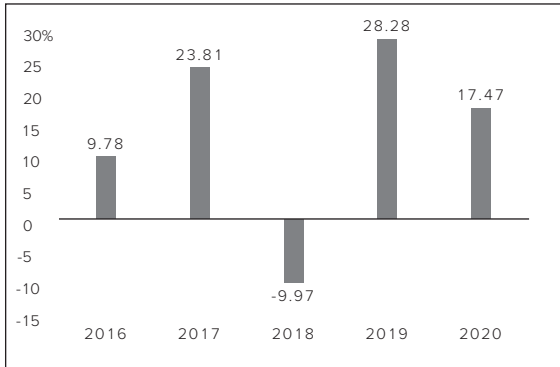
Leverage Risk — The Fund's use of equity swaps may result in the Fund's total investment exposure substantially exceeding the value of its portfolio securities and the Fund's investment returns depending substantially on the performance of securities that the Fund may not directly own. The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The Fund's use of leverage may result in a heightened risk of investment loss.

LIBOR Replacement Risk — The U.K. Financial Conduct Authority has announced that it intends to stop compelling or inducing banks to submit certain London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) rates after 2021 and for the remaining LIBOR rates immediately after June 30, 2023. The elimination of LIBOR may adversely affect the interest rates on, and value of, certain Fund investments.

Investing in the Fund involves risk, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goal. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund, just as you could with other investments. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for the past five calendar years and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 and 5 years and since the Fund's inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For current performance information, please call 1-800-DIAL-SEI.



Best Quarter: 21.46% (6/30/2020)

Worst Quarter: -24.09% (3/31/2020)

The Fund's Class Y total return (pre-tax) from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2021 was 7.25%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2020)

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns to those of a broad-based index and the Fund's 80/20 Blended Benchmark, which consists of the Russell 3000 (80%) and the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (20%). The Fund's 80/20 Blended Benchmark is designed to reflect a useful comparison to the Fund's overall performance and reflects the Fund's investment strategy more accurately than the broad-based index.

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

Catholic Values Equity Fund — Class Y	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (05/29/2015)
Return Before Taxes	17.47%	13.02%	10.17%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	16.62%	12.23%	9.45%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	10.93%	10.30%	7.99%
Russell 3000 Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	20.89%	15.43%	13.06%
The Fund's 80/20 Blended Benchmark Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.82%	14.15%	11.55%

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Manager. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
David L. Hintz, CFA	Since 2018	Portfolio Manager

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC	Patrick S. Kaser, CFA	Since 2015	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager Portfolio Manager and Director of Fundamental Research
	James J. Clarke	Since 2015	
	Celia Rodgers, CFA	Since 2018	Associate Portfolio Manager
Coho Partners, Ltd.	Peter A. Thompson	Since 2016	Partner, CIO
	Christopher R. Leonard, CFA	Since 2016	Partner, Portfolio Manager & Investment Analyst
	Ruairi G. O'Neill, CFA	Since 2016	Partner, Portfolio Manager & Investment Analyst
	Nimrit Kang, CFA	Since 2017	Partner, Portfolio Manager & Director of Research
Copeland Capital Management, LLC	Mark W. Giovanniello, CFA	Since 2019	Chief Investment Officer, Principal and Portfolio Manager
	Eric C. Brown, CFA	Since 2019	Chief Executive Officer, Principal and Portfolio Manager
	David McGonigle, CFA	Since 2019	Portfolio Manager, Principal and Senior Research Analyst
	Jeffrey Walkenhorst, CFA	Since 2019	Portfolio Manager, Principal and Senior Research Analyst
Fred Alger Management, LLC	Patrick Kelly, CFA	Since 2019	Executive Vice President, Portfolio Manager and Head of Alger Capital Appreciation and Spectra Strategies
	Ankur Crawford, Ph.D.	Since 2019	Executive Vice President and Portfolio Manager
Lazard Asset Management LLC	Louis Florentin-Lee	Since 2020	Managing Director, Portfolio Manager/Analyst
	Barnaby Wilson, CFA	Since 2020	Managing Director, Portfolio Manager/Analyst
	Mark Little	Since 2020	Managing Director, Portfolio Manager/Analyst
	Robin O. Jones	Since 2020	Managing Director, Portfolio Manager/Analyst
	Robert Failla, CFA	Since 2020	Managing Director, Portfolio Manager/Analyst
LMCG Investments, LLC	R. Todd Vingers, CFA	Since 2021	Managing Director, Value Equities
Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC	Paul Bouchey	Since 2015	Global Head of Research
	Thomas Seto	Since 2015	Head of Investment Management
Wells Capital Management Incorporated	Dale Winner, CFA	Since 2020	Lead Portfolio Manager, EverKey Global Equity Co-Portfolio Manager, Head of EverKey Investment Risk and Strategy, EverKey Global Equity
	Venk Lal	Since 2020	

For important information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Tax Information and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries, please turn to page 16 of this prospectus.

The Fund is not authorized or sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church and the USCCB has not endorsed SIMC, its investment management activities and/or the Fund.

CATHOLIC VALUES FIXED INCOME FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

High level of current income with preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses

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

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class Y Shares
Management Fees	0.35%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.35%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.70%

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 or hold 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
Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund — Class Y Shares	\$72	\$224	\$390	\$871

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 annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 126% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in a diversified portfolio of bonds and other debt obligations of varying maturities, which may include floating rate and variable rate securities. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

The Fund seeks to make investment decisions consistent with the principles of the Catholic Church with respect to a range of social and moral concerns that may include: protecting human life; promoting human dignity; reducing arms production; pursuing economic justice; protecting the environment, and encouraging corporate responsibility. This will be accomplished through the reliance on the principles contained in the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops' (USCCB) Socially Responsible Investing Guidelines (Guidelines). Potential investments for the Fund are first selected for financial soundness and then evaluated according to the Fund's social criteria. The Fund's investment adviser, SEI Investments Management Corporation (SIMC, or the Adviser), has retained a third party environmental, social, and governance research firm to compile a list of restricted securities, using principles contained in the Guidelines, in which the Fund will not be permitted to invest. The Fund will not invest in issuers identified through this process. SIMC reserves the right to modify the criteria from time to time to maintain alignment with evolving Catholic social and moral positions.

The Fund invests in corporate bonds. The Fund also invests in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Association, which are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, which are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. The Fund may also invest in bonds of international corporations or foreign governments. In addition, the Fund invests in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. The Fund will engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest a significant portion of its assets in bonds that are rated within the four highest credit rating categories assigned by independent rating agencies, and the Fund will attempt to maintain an overall credit quality rating of A or higher. The Fund may invest in unrated equivalents that may be considered to be investment grade. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in bonds that are rated below investment grade (those rated BB+, B and CCC) (junk bonds). The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in bank loans, which are, generally, non-investment grade (junk bond) floating rate instruments. The Fund may invest in bank loans in the form of participations in the loans or assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties.

Up to 20% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in commercial paper within the two highest rating categories of independent rating agencies. The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in the fixed-income securities of foreign issuers in any country, including developed or emerging markets. Foreign securities are selected on an individual basis without regard to any defined allocation among countries or geographic regions.

The Fund may also invest in futures contracts, forward contracts, and options for speculative or hedging purposes. Futures contracts, forward contracts, and options may be used to synthetically obtain exposure to securities or baskets of securities. These derivatives may also be used to mitigate the Fund's overall level of risk and/or the Fund's risk to particular types of securities, currencies or market segments. The sub-advisers (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) may also engage in currency transactions using futures and foreign currency forward contracts either to seek to hedge the Fund's currency exposure or to enhance the Fund's returns. The Fund may take long and short positions in foreign currencies in excess of the value of the Fund's assets denominated in a particular currency or when the Fund does not own assets denominated in that currency.

The Adviser seeks to enhance performance and reduce market risk by strategically allocating the Fund's assets among multiple Sub-Advisers. The allocation is made based on the Adviser's desire for balance among differing investment styles and philosophies offered by the Sub-Advisers.

While each Sub-Adviser chooses securities of different types and maturities, the Fund, in the aggregate, generally will have a dollar-weighted average duration that is consistent with that of the broad U.S. fixed income market, as represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. For example, if a fixed income security has a five-year duration, it will decrease in value by 5% if interest rates rise 1% and increase in value by 5% if interest rates fall 1%. Fixed income instruments with higher duration typically have higher risk and higher volatility. The dollar-weighted average duration of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index varies significantly over time, but as of March 31, 2021 it was 6.40 years.

Investments for the Fund, both foreign and domestic, are selected based on the following criteria:

- the use of interest-rate and yield-curve analyses;
- the use of credit analyses, which indicate a security's rating and payment of interest and principal at maturity; and
- use of the above disciplines to invest in high-yield bonds and fixed-income securities issued by foreign and domestic governments and companies.

The remainder of the Fund's assets may be held in cash or cash equivalents.

A Sub-Adviser may sell a security when it becomes substantially overvalued or is experiencing deteriorating fundamentals, or as a result of changes in portfolio strategy. A security may also be sold and replaced with one that presents a better value.

Principal Risks

The following principal risks could affect the value of your investment:

Market Risk — The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. Markets for fixed income securities may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Similarly, environmental and public health risks, such as natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics or widespread fear that such events may occur, may impact markets adversely and cause market volatility in both the short- and long-term. In response to these events, the Fund's value may fluctuate and/or the Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact the Fund's liquidity or force the Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

Catholic Values Investing Risk — The Fund considers the Guidelines in its investment process and may choose not to purchase, or may sell, otherwise profitable investments in companies which have been identified as being in conflict with the Guidelines. This means that the Fund may underperform other similar mutual funds that do not consider the Guidelines when making investment decisions.

Investment Style Risk — The risk that the fixed income securities in which the Fund invests may underperform other segments of the fixed income markets or the fixed income markets as a whole.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a rise in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. A low interest rate environment may present greater interest rate risk, because there may be a greater likelihood of rates increasing and rates may increase more rapidly.

Credit Risk — The risk that the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk — Corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

U.S. Government Securities Risk — Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are still subject to the credit risk of the U.S. Government and are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities Risk — The risk that (i) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or interest when it becomes due, because of factors such as debt service burden, political constraints, cash flow problems and other national economic factors; (ii) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling or additional lending to defaulting governments; and (iii) there is no bankruptcy proceeding by which defaulted sovereign debt may be collected in whole or in part.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of futures contracts, forward contracts, and options is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described above and leverage risk and liquidity risk are described below. Many over-the-counter (OTC) derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The Fund's use of forward contracts is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is described above. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or valued incorrectly. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund's initial investment. The other parties to certain derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. The Fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and are in the

process of implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

Below Investment Grade Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk — Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities because the prospect for repayment of principal and interest of many of these securities is speculative. Because these securities typically offer a higher rate of return to compensate investors for these risks, they are sometimes referred to as “high yield bonds,” but there is no guarantee that an investment in these securities will result in a high rate of return. These risks may be increased in foreign and emerging markets.

Commercial Paper Risk — Commercial paper is a short-term obligation with a maturity generally ranging from one to 270 days and is issued by U.S. or foreign companies or other entities in order to finance their current operations. Such investments are unsecured and usually discounted from their value at maturity. The value of commercial paper may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of the issuing entities and will tend to fall when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall. Asset-backed commercial paper may be issued by structured investment vehicles or other conduits that are organized to issue the commercial paper and to purchase trade receivables or other financial assets. The repayment of asset-backed commercial paper depends primarily on the cash collections received from such issuer’s underlying asset portfolio and the issuer’s ability to issue new asset-backed commercial paper.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk — The risk that non-U.S. securities may be subject to additional risks due to, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and audit environments. These additional risks may be heightened with respect to emerging market countries because political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions are more likely to occur in these countries. Investments in emerging markets are subject to the added risk that information in emerging market investments may be unreliable or outdated due to differences in regulatory, accounting or auditing and financial record keeping standards, or because less information about emerging market investments is publicly available. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with emerging market investments may be different than investments in developed markets. A lack of reliable information, rights and remedies increase the risks of investing in emerging markets in comparison to more developed markets. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk — Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities. Securitization trusts generally do not have any assets or sources of funds other than the receivables and related property they own, and asset-backed securities are generally not insured or guaranteed by the related sponsor or any other entity. Asset-backed securities may be more illiquid than more conventional types of fixed income securities that the Fund may acquire.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk — Mortgage-backed securities are affected significantly by the rate of prepayments and modifications of the mortgage loans backing those securities, as well as by other factors such as borrower defaults, delinquencies, realized or liquidation losses and other shortfalls. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly sensitive to prepayment risk, which is described below,

given that the term to maturity for mortgage loans is generally substantially longer than the expected lives of those securities; however, the timing and amount of prepayments cannot be accurately predicted. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect the Fund's actual yield to maturity on any mortgage-backed securities, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with the Fund's expectation. Along with prepayment risk, mortgage-backed securities are significantly affected by interest rate risk, which is described above. In a low interest rate environment, mortgage loan prepayments would generally be expected to increase due to factors such as refinancings and loan modifications at lower interest rates. In contrast, if prevailing interest rates rise, prepayments of mortgage loans would generally be expected to decline and therefore extend the weighted average lives of mortgage-backed securities held or acquired by the Fund.

Bank Loans Risk — With respect to bank loans, the Fund will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation in the loan. The Fund may also have difficulty disposing of bank loans because, in certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid.

Currency Risk — Due to its active positions in currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Manager Risk — The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends both on SIMC's selection of the Sub-Advisers and allocating assets to such Sub-Advisers, as well as the Sub-Advisers' success or failure in implementing the Fund's investment strategies. SIMC or a Sub-Adviser may be incorrect in assessing market trends, the value or growth capability of particular securities or asset classes.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Duration Risk — The longer-term securities in which the Fund may invest are more volatile. A portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration is more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a portfolio with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Extension Risk — The risk that rising interest rates may extend the duration of a fixed income security, typically reducing the security's value.

Prepayment Risk — The risk that, in a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have the principal paid earlier than expected, requiring the Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Leverage Risk — The Fund's use of derivatives may result in the Fund's total investment exposure substantially exceeding the value of its portfolio securities and the Fund's investment returns depending substantially on the performance of securities that the Fund may not directly own. The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund to

liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The Fund's use of leverage may result in a heightened risk of investment loss.

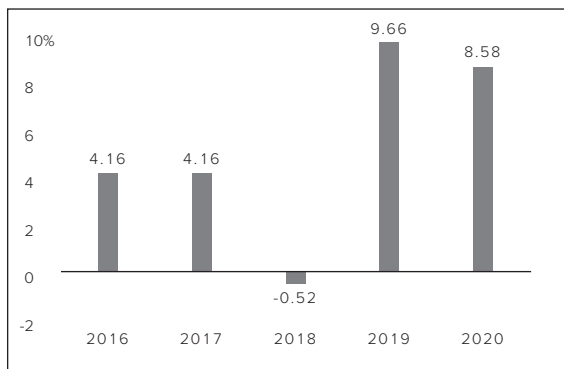
Portfolio Turnover Risk — Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and taxes subject to ordinary income tax rates as opposed to more favorable capital gains rates, which may affect the Fund's performance.

LIBOR Replacement Risk — The U.K. Financial Conduct Authority has announced that it intends to stop compelling or inducing banks to submit certain London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) rates after 2021 and for the remaining LIBOR rates immediately after June 30, 2023. The elimination of LIBOR may adversely affect the interest rates on, and value of, certain Fund investments.

Investing in the Fund involves risk, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goal. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund, just as you could with other investments. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for the past five calendar years and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 and 5 years and since the Fund's inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For current performance information, please call 1-800-DIAL-SEI.



Best Quarter: 5.87% (6/30/2020)

Worst Quarter: -2.51% (12/31/2016)

The Fund's Class Y total return (pre-tax) from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2021 was -3.71%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2020)

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

Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund — Class Y	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (05/29/2015)
Return Before Taxes	8.58%	5.15%	4.46%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.70%	3.76%	3.13%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.15%	3.35%	2.84%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.87%

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Manager. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Richard A. Bamford	Since 2017	Portfolio Manager

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Income Research & Management	Bill O'Malley, CFA	Since 2015	Chief Executive Officer, Co-Chief Investment Officer, and Board Member Principal, Senior Portfolio Manager Co-Chief Investment Officer, and Principal
	Jake Remley, CFA	Since 2019	
	Jim Gubitosi, CFA	Since 2015	
Western Asset Management Company, LLC	S. Kenneth Leech	Since 2015	Chief Investment Officer Portfolio Manager Portfolio Manager Portfolio Manager Portfolio Manager
	Mark S. Lindbloom	Since 2015	
	Frederick R. Marki, CFA	Since 2019	
	Julien A. Scholnick, CFA	Since 2019	
	John L. Bellows, CFA	Since 2019	
Western Asset Management Company Limited	S. Kenneth Leech	Since 2015	Chief Investment Officer

For important information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Tax Information and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries, please turn to page 16 of this prospectus.

The Fund is not authorized or sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church and the USCCB has not endorsed SIMC, its investment management activities and/or the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The minimum initial investment for Class Y Shares is \$500 with minimum subsequent investments of \$100, which may be waived at the discretion of SIMC. You may purchase and redeem shares of a Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (a Business Day). You may sell your Fund shares by contacting your authorized financial institution or intermediary directly. Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries may redeem Fund shares on behalf of their clients by contacting the Funds' transfer agent (the Transfer Agent) or the Funds' authorized agent, using certain SEI Investments Company (SEI) or third party systems or by calling 1-800-858-7233, as applicable.

Tax Information

The distributions made by the Funds generally are taxable and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account, you will generally not be subject to federal taxation on Fund distributions until you begin receiving distributions from your tax-deferred arrangement. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the rules governing your tax-deferred arrangement.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENTS

Each Fund is a mutual fund. A mutual fund pools shareholders' money and, using professional investment managers, invests it in securities and certain other instruments.

Each Fund has its own investment goal and strategies for reaching that goal. Each Fund's assets are managed under the direction of SIMC and one or more Sub-Advisers, who manage portions of the Fund's assets in a way that they believe will help the applicable Fund achieve its goal.

Due to its investment strategy, each Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may, in turn, reduce a Fund's performance. The investments and strategies described in this prospectus are those that SIMC and the Sub-Advisers use under normal conditions; however, each Fund may also invest in other securities, use other strategies or engage in other investment practices. These investments and strategies, as well as those described in this prospectus, are described in more detail in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

During unusual economic or market conditions or for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, each Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with a Fund's objectives. In addition, for temporary defensive purposes, the Funds may invest all or a portion of their assets in common stocks of larger, more established companies and in investment grade fixed income securities. A Fund will do so only if SIMC or a Sub-Adviser believes that

the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity for capital gains or higher income. Of course, there is no guarantee that any Fund will achieve its investment goal.

The Funds make investment decisions consistent with the Guidelines on a range of social and moral concerns that may include: protecting human life; promoting human dignity; reducing arms production; seeking to promote the fair allocation of benefits among all members of the economy; protecting the environment; and encouraging corporate responsibility. Potential investments for the Funds are first selected for financial soundness and then evaluated according to the Funds' social criteria. SIMC has retained a third-party environmental, social, and governance research firm to compile a list of restricted securities using principles contained in the Guidelines and the Funds will not be permitted to invest in these securities. The Funds will not invest in issuers identified through this process. SIMC reserves the right to modify the criteria from time to time to maintain alignment with evolving Catholic social and moral positions.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISKS

Risk Information Common to the Funds

Investing in the Funds involves risk and there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its goal. SIMC and the Sub-Advisers, as applicable, make judgments about the securities markets, the economy and companies, but these judgments may not anticipate actual market movements or the impact of economic conditions on company performance. You could lose money on your investment in a Fund, just as you could with other investments. An investment in a Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

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

Investing in issuers located in foreign countries poses distinct risks because political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These events will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the U.S. In addition, investments in foreign countries 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 a Fund's investments. These currency movements may happen in response to events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. These various risks will be even greater for investments in emerging market countries, where political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions are more likely to occur.

More Information About Principal Risks

The following are the risks associated with an investment in the specified Funds.

Asset-Backed Securities — Asset-backed securities are securities that are backed primarily by the cash flows of a discrete pool of fixed or revolving receivables or other financial assets that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period. Asset-backed securities include mortgage-backed

securities, but the term is more commonly used to refer to securities supported by non-mortgage assets such as student loans, credit card receivables, floorplan receivables, equipment leases and peer-to-peer loans. The assets are removed from any potential bankruptcy estate of an operating company through the true sale of the assets to an issuer that is a special purpose entity, and the issuer obtains a perfected security interest in the assets. Payments of principal of and interest on asset-backed securities rely entirely on the performance of the underlying assets. Asset-backed securities are generally not insured or guaranteed by the related sponsor or any other entity and therefore, if the assets or sources of funds available to the issuer are insufficient to pay those securities, the Funds will incur losses. In addition, asset-backed securities entail prepayment risk that may vary depending on the type of asset, but is generally less than the prepayment risk associated with mortgage-backed securities.

Losses may be greater for asset-backed securities that are issued as “pass-through certificates” rather than as debt securities because those types of certificates only represent a beneficial ownership interest in the related assets and their payment is based primarily on collections actually received. For asset-backed securities as a whole, if a securitization issuer defaults on its payment obligations due to losses or shortfalls on the assets held by the issuer, a sale or liquidation of the assets may not be sufficient to support payments on the securities and a Fund, as a securityholder, may suffer a loss.

There is a limited secondary market for asset-backed securities. Consequently, it may be difficult for the Funds to sell or realize profits on those securities at favorable times or for favorable prices.

Bank Loans — Bank loans are fixed and floating rate loans arranged through private negotiations between a company or a non-U.S. government and one or more financial institutions (lenders). In connection with purchasing participations, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and a Fund may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan in which they have purchased the participation. As a result, a Fund will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. When a Fund purchases assignments from lenders, the Fund will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the loan. A Fund may have difficulty disposing of bank loans because, in certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments and on a Fund’s ability to dispose of the bank loan in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower, but there is no guarantee that an investment in these securities will result in a high rate of return.

Below Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities (Junk Bonds) — Below investment grade fixed income securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities. Junk bonds involve greater risk of price declines than investment grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer’s creditworthiness. In addition, issuers of junk bonds may be more susceptible than other issuers to economic downturns. Junk bonds are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or dividends and ultimately to repay principal upon maturity. Discontinuation of these payments could substantially adversely affect the market value of the security. The volatility of junk bonds, particularly those issued by foreign governments, is even greater because the prospect for repayment of principal and interest of many of these securities is speculative. Some may even be in default. As an incentive to invest, these risky securities tend to offer higher returns, but there is no guarantee that an investment in these securities will result in a high rate of return.

Catholic Values Investing — The Funds consider the Guidelines in their investment process and may choose not to purchase, or may sell, otherwise profitable investments in companies which have been identified as being in conflict with the Guidelines. This means that the Funds may underperform other similar mutual funds that do not consider the Guidelines when making investment decisions.

Commercial Paper — Commercial paper is the term used to designate unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by corporations and other entities to finance short-term credit needs. Commercial paper is usually sold on a discount basis and has a maturity at the time of issuance generally not exceeding 270 days. The value of commercial paper may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of the issuing entities. The value of commercial paper will tend to fall when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities — Corporate fixed income securities are fixed income securities issued by public and private businesses. Corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. Corporate fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or, ultimately, to repay principal upon maturity. Interruptions or delays of these payments could adversely affect the market value of the security. In addition, due to lack of uniformly available information about issuers or differences in the issuers' sensitivity to changing economic conditions, it may be difficult to measure the credit risk of securities issued by private businesses.

Credit — Credit risk is the risk that a decline in the credit quality of an investment could cause a Fund to lose money. A Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio security or a counterparty to a derivative contract fails to make timely payment or otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) (described above) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities. Discontinuation of these payments could substantially adversely affect the market value of the security.

Currency — Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to factors extrinsic to that country's economy, which makes the forecasting of currency market movements extremely difficult. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad. These can result in losses to the Funds if they are unable to deliver or receive currency or funds in settlement of obligations and could also cause hedges it has entered into to be rendered useless, resulting in full currency exposure as well as incurring transaction costs. Passive investment in currencies may subject a Fund to additional risks and the value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate in response to broader macroeconomic risks than if the Fund invested only in U.S. equity securities.

Depository Receipts — Depository receipts are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, depository receipts, including American Depository Receipts (ADRs), are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, which are further described below.

Derivatives — Derivatives are instruments that derive their value from an underlying security, financial asset or an index. Examples of derivative instruments include futures contracts, options, forward contracts, credit-linked notes and swaps. Changes in the market value of a security that is a reference

asset for a derivative instrument may not be proportionate to changes in the market value of the derivative instrument itself. There may not be a liquid market for the Funds to sell a derivative instrument, which could result in difficulty in closing the position. Moreover, certain derivative instruments can magnify the extent of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities to which they relate. Some derivative instruments are subject to counterparty risk. A default by the counterparty on its payments to the Funds will cause the value of your investment in the Funds to decrease. The Funds' use of derivatives is also subject to credit risk, leverage risk, lack of availability risk, valuation risk, correlation risk and tax risk. Credit risk is described above and leverage risk is described below. A Fund's counterparties to its derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. Lack of availability risk is the risk that suitable derivative transactions, such as roll-forward contracts, may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Valuation risk is the risk that a particular derivative may be valued incorrectly. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Tax risk is the risk that the use of derivatives may cause the Funds to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. These risks could cause the Funds to lose more than the principal amount invested. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Funds' initial investment.

Derivatives are also subject to a number of other risks described elsewhere in this prospectus. Derivatives transactions conducted outside the U.S. may not be conducted in the same manner as those entered into on U.S. exchanges, and may be subject to different margin, exercise, settlement or expiration procedures. Derivatives transactions conducted outside the U.S. also are subject to the risks affecting foreign securities, currencies and other instruments, in addition to other risks.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and are in the process of implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, may limit or restrict their use by the Funds, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

Duration — Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. For example, if a fixed income security has a five-year duration, it will decrease in value by approximately 5% if interest rates rise 1% and increase in value by approximately 5% if interest rates fall 1%. Fixed income instruments with higher duration typically have longer risk and higher volatility. Longer-term fixed-income securities in which a portfolio may invest are more volatile than shorter-term fixed-income securities. A portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration is typically more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a portfolio with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Economic Risk of Global Health Events — The market value of a Fund's investments may decline in tandem with a drop in the overall value of the markets in which the Fund invests and/or other markets based on negative developments in the U.S. and global economies. Economic, political, and financial conditions or industry or economic trends or developments may, from time to time, and for varying periods of time, cause volatility, illiquidity or other potentially adverse effects in the financial markets, including the fixed-income market. The commencement, continuation or ending of government policies and economic stimulus programs, changes in money policy, increases or decreases in interest rates, war, acts of terrorism, recessions, or other actual or perceived factors or events that affect the financial

markets, including the fixed-income markets, may contribute to the development of or increase in volatility, illiquidity, shareholder redemptions, and other adverse effects that could negatively impact the Fund's performance. Similarly, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to a coronavirus (COVID-19) and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff. The ongoing effects of COVID-19 are unpredictable and may result in significant and prolonged effects on a Fund's performance.

Equity Market — Because the Catholic Values Equity Fund 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 securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. In the case of foreign stocks, these fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in the Catholic Values Equity Fund.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) — The risks of owning interests of an exchange-traded fund (ETF) generally reflect the same risks as owning the underlying securities or other instruments that the ETF is designed to track. The shares of certain ETFs may trade at a premium or discount to their intrinsic value (*i.e.*, the market value may differ from the net asset value (NAV) of an ETF's shares). For example, supply and demand for shares of an ETF or market disruptions may cause the market price of the ETF to deviate from the value of the ETF's investments, which may be emphasized in less liquid markets. By investing in an ETF, a Fund indirectly bears the proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETF in addition to the fees and expenses that the Fund and its shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's operations. ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. Most ETFs are passively-managed, meaning they invest in a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. ETFs, like mutual funds, have expenses associated with their operation, including advisory fees. Such ETF expenses may make owning shares of the ETF more costly than owning the underlying securities directly. The risks of owning shares of a passively-managed ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities.

Extension — Investments in fixed income securities are subject to extension risk. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed income securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, a Fund may exhibit additional volatility.

Fixed Income Market — The prices of a Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of

individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, a Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. Fixed income securities may have fixed-, variable- or floating-rates. There is a risk that the current interest rate on floating and variable rate instruments may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates. Also, longer-term securities are generally more sensitive to changes in the level of interest rates, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. Changes in government policy, including the Federal Reserve's decisions with respect to raising interest rates or terminating certain programs such as quantitative easing, could increase the risk that interest rates will rise. Rising interest rates may, in turn, increase volatility and reduce liquidity in the fixed income markets, and result in a decline in the value of the fixed income investments held by a Fund. These risks may be heightened in a low interest rate environment. In addition, reductions in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could further decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. As a result of these conditions, a Fund's value may fluctuate and/or the Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact the Fund's liquidity or force the Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets — A Fund may invest in foreign issuers, including issuers located in emerging market countries. Investing in issuers located in foreign countries poses distinct risks because political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These events will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign countries 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 a Fund's investments. These currency movements may happen separately from and in response to events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. Investments in emerging markets are subject to the added risk that information in emerging market investments may be unreliable or outdated due to differences in regulatory, accounting or auditing and financial record keeping standards, or because less information about emerging market investments is publicly available. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with emerging market investments may be different than investments in developed markets. A lack of reliable information, rights and remedies increase the risks of investing in emerging markets in comparison to more developed markets.

Emerging market countries are those countries that are: (i) characterized as developing or emerging by any of the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Finance Corporation, or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (ii) included in an emerging markets index by a recognized index provider; or (iii) countries with similar developing or emerging characteristics as countries classified as emerging market countries pursuant to sub-paragraph (i) and (ii) above, in each case determined at the time of purchase. Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and unreliable securities valuation. It is sometimes difficult to obtain and enforce court judgments in such countries and there is often a greater potential for nationalization and/or expropriation of assets by the government of an emerging market country. In addition, the financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in other countries. As a result, there will tend to be an increased risk of price volatility associated with a Fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Additionally, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may result in a Fund having to sell such prohibited securities at inopportune times. Such prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such U.S. Government designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, which may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities — The risks that (i) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or interest when it becomes due, because of factors such as debt service burden, political constraints, cash flow problems and other national economic factors; (ii) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling or additional lending to defaulting governments; and (iii) there is no bankruptcy proceeding by which defaulted sovereign debt may be collected in whole or in part.

Forward Contracts — A forward contract involves a negotiated obligation to purchase or sell a specific security or currency at a future date (with or without delivery required), which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are not traded on exchanges; rather, a bank or dealer will act as agent or as principal in order to make or take future delivery of a specified lot of a particular security or currency for a Fund's account. Risks associated with forwards may include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the movement in prices of forward contracts and the securities or currencies underlying them; (ii) an illiquid market for forwards; (iii) difficulty in obtaining an accurate value for the forwards; and (iv) the risk that the counterparty to the forward contract will default or otherwise fail to honor its obligation. Because forwards require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Forwards are also subject to credit risk, liquidity risk and leverage risk, each of which is further described elsewhere in this section.

Futures Contracts — Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security or asset at a specified future time and at a specified price (with or without delivery required). The risks of futures include: (i) leverage risk; (ii) correlation or tracking risk and (iii) liquidity risk. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of futures in relation to the underlying assets upon which they are based is magnified. Thus, the Funds may experience losses that exceed losses experienced by funds that do not use futures contracts and which may be unlimited, depending on the structure of the contract. There may be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a futures contract and price movements of investments for which futures are used as a substitute, or which futures are intended to hedge.

Lack of correlation (or tracking) may be due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being substituted or hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. Consequently, the effectiveness of futures as a security substitute or as a hedging vehicle will depend, in part, on the degree of correlation between price movements in the futures and price movements in underlying securities or assets. Although futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intra-day price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading.

Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the Funds may be unable to close out their futures contracts at a time that is advantageous. If movements in the markets for security futures contracts or the underlying security decrease the value of

the Fund's positions in security futures contracts, the Fund may be required to have or make additional funds available to its brokerage firm as a margin. If the Fund's account is under the minimum margin requirements set by the exchange or the brokerage firm, its position may be liquidated at a loss, and the Fund will be liable for the deficit, if any, in its account. The Fund may also experience losses due to systems failures or inadequate system back-up or procedures at the brokerage firm(s) carrying the Fund's positions. The successful use of futures depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the ability of SIMC or the Sub-Advisers to predict movements of the underlying securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular futures strategy adopted will succeed.

Interest Rate — Interest rate risk is the risk that a rise in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which a Fund invests. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. A low interest rate environment may present greater interest rate risk, because there may be a greater likelihood of rates increasing and rates may increase more rapidly.

Investment Style — The risk that the equity or fixed income securities in which a Fund invests may underperform other segments of the equity or fixed income markets or the equity or fixed income markets as a whole.

Leverage — Certain Fund transactions, such as derivatives or reverse repurchase agreements, may give rise to a form of leverage. The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on a Fund's share price and make the Fund's returns more volatile. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. The use of leverage may also cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIBOR Replacement — On July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority announced that it intends to stop compelling or inducing banks to submit London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) rates after 2021. On March 5, 2021, the ICE Benchmark Administration clarified that the publication of LIBOR on a representative basis will cease for the one-week and two-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings immediately after December 31, 2021, and for the remaining U.S. dollar LIBOR settings immediately after June 30, 2023. The elimination of the LIBOR may adversely affect the interest rates on, and value of, certain Fund investments for which the value is tied to LIBOR. Such investments may include bank loans, derivatives, floating rate securities, and other assets or liabilities tied to LIBOR. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing a Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates. Questions around liquidity impacted by these rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, remain a concern for a Fund. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on a Fund will vary depending on, among other things, (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on a Fund until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

Liquidity — Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The market for certain investments may become illiquid due to specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer or under adverse market or economic conditions independent of the issuer. A Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Further, transactions in illiquid securities may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities.

Manager Risk — The success of a Fund's investment strategy depends both on SIMC's selection of the Sub-Advisers and allocating assets to such Sub-Advisers, as well as the Sub-Advisers' success or failure in implementing a Fund's investment strategies. SIMC or a Sub-Adviser may be incorrect in assessing market trends, the value or growth capability of particular securities or asset classes. In addition, the methodology by which SIMC allocates a Fund's assets to the Sub-Advisers may not achieve desired results and may cause the Fund to lose money or underperform other comparable mutual funds.

Mortgage-Backed Securities — Mortgage-backed securities are a class of asset-backed securities representing an interest in a pool or pools of whole mortgage loans (which may be residential mortgage loans or commercial mortgage loans). Mortgage-backed securities held or acquired by a Fund could include (i) obligations guaranteed by federal agencies of the U.S. Government, such as Government National Mortgage Association, which are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States, (ii) securities issued by Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, which are not backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States but are guaranteed by the U.S. Government as to timely payment of principal and interest, (iii) securities (commonly referred to as "private-label RMBS") issued by private issuers that represent an interest in or are collateralized by whole residential mortgage loans without a government guarantee and (iv) commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), which are multi-class or pass-through securities backed by a mortgage loan or a pool of mortgage loans secured by commercial property such as industrial and warehouse properties, office buildings, retail space and shopping malls, multifamily properties and cooperative apartments. Because private-label RMBS and CMBS are not issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, those securities generally are structured with one or more types of credit enhancement. There can be no assurance, however, that credit enhancements will support full payment to a Fund of the principal and interest on such obligations. In addition, changes in the credit quality of the entity that provides credit enhancement could cause losses to a Fund and affect its share price.

A Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities in the form of debt or in the form of "pass-through" certificates. Pass-through certificates, which represent beneficial ownership interests in the related mortgage loans, differ from debt securities, which generally provide for periodic fixed payments of interest on and principal of the related notes. Mortgage pass-through securities provide for monthly payments that are a "pass-through" of the monthly interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans, net of any fees and expenses owed to the servicers of the mortgage loans and other transaction parties that receive payment from collections on the mortgage loans.

The performance of mortgage loans and, in turn, the mortgage-backed securities acquired by a Fund, is influenced by a wide variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including general economic conditions, the level of prevailing interest rates, the unemployment rate, the availability of alternative financing and homeowner behavior.

The rate and aggregate amount of distributions on mortgage-backed securities, and therefore the average lives of those securities and the yields realized by a Fund, will be sensitive to the rate of prepayments (including liquidations) and modifications of the related mortgage loans, any losses and shortfalls on the related mortgage loans allocable to the tranches held by the Fund and the manner in which principal payments on the related mortgage loans are allocated among the various tranches in the particular securitization transaction. Furthermore, mortgage-backed securities are sensitive to changes in interest rates, but may respond to those changes differently from other fixed income securities due to the possibility of prepayment of the mortgage loans. Among other factors, a significant amount of defaults, rapid prepayments or prepayment interest shortfalls may erode amounts available for distributions to a Fund. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect a Fund's actual yield to maturity, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with the Fund's expectations. If prepayments of mortgage loans occur at a rate faster than that anticipated by the Funds, payments of interest on the mortgage-backed securities could be significantly less than anticipated. Similarly, if the number of mortgage loans that are modified is larger than that anticipated by a Fund, payments of principal and interest on the mortgage-backed securities could be significantly less than anticipated.

Options — An option is a contract between two parties for the purchase and sale of a financial instrument for a specified price at any time during the option period. Unlike a futures contract, an option grants the purchaser, in exchange for a premium payment, a right (not an obligation) to buy or sell a financial instrument. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. The seller of an uncovered call (buy) option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of the call option may be unavailable for purchase except at much higher prices. Purchasing securities to satisfy the exercise of the call option can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, sometimes by a significant amount, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of paying an entire premium in the call option without ever getting the opportunity to execute the option. The seller (writer) of a covered put (sell) option (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) will suffer a loss if the increase in the market price of the underlying security is greater than the premium received from the buyer of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of paying an entire premium in the put option without ever getting the opportunity to exercise the option. An option's time value (i.e., the component of the option's value that exceeds the in-the-money amount) tends to diminish over time. Even though an option may be in-the-money to the buyer at various times prior to its expiration date, the buyer's ability to realize the value of an option depends on when and how the option may be exercised. For example, the terms of a transaction may provide for the option to be exercised automatically if it is in-the-money on the expiration date. Conversely, the terms may require timely delivery of a notice of exercise, and exercise may be subject to other conditions (such as the occurrence or non-occurrence of certain events, such as knock-in, knock-out or other barrier events) and timing requirements, including the "style" of the option.

Participation Notes (P-Notes) — Participation notes (P-Notes) are participation interest notes that are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market. Investments in P-Notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate.

However, there can be no assurance that the trading price of P-Notes will equal the underlying value of the foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate.

Portfolio Turnover — Due to its investment strategy, the Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

Prepayment — Fund investments in fixed income securities are subject to prepayment risk. In a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have their principal paid earlier than expected. This may result in a Fund having to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates, which can reduce the returns of the Fund.

Quantitative Investing — A quantitative investment style generally involves the use of computers to implement a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. Due to the significant role technology plays in such strategies, they carry the risk of unintended or unrecognized issues or flaws in the design, coding, implementation or maintenance of the computer programs or technology used in the development and implementation of the quantitative strategy. These issues or flaws, which can be difficult to identify, may result in the implementation of a portfolio that is different from that which was intended, and could negatively impact investment returns. Such risks should be viewed as an inherent element of investing in an investment strategy that relies heavily upon quantitative models and computerization. Utility interruptions or other key systems outages also can impair the performance of quantitative investment strategies.

Small and Medium Capitalization Issuers — Investing in equity securities of small and medium capitalization companies often involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in larger capitalization companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of smaller and medium size companies, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and the frequent lack of depth of management. Stock prices of smaller and medium companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements. The securities of smaller and medium companies are often traded over-the-counter and, even if listed on a national securities exchange, may not be traded in volumes typical for that exchange. Consequently, the securities of smaller and medium companies may be less liquid, may have limited market stability and may be subject to more severe, abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. Further, smaller and medium companies may have less publicly available information and, when available, it may be inaccurate or incomplete.

Swap Agreements — Swaps are centrally cleared or OTC derivative products in which two parties agree to exchange payment streams calculated by reference to an underlying asset, such as a rate, index, instrument or securities (referred to as the "underlying") and a predetermined amount (referred to as the "notional amount"). Swaps typically involve credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, funding risk, operational risk, legal and documentation risk, regulatory risk and/or tax risk. The underlying for a swap may be an interest rate (fixed or floating), a currency exchange rate, a commodity price index, a security, group of securities or a securities index, a combination of any of these, or various other rates, securities, instruments, assets or indexes. Swap agreements generally do not involve the delivery of the underlying or principal, and a party's obligations generally are equal to only the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the swap agreement.

A great deal of flexibility is possible in the way swaps may be structured. For example, in a simple fixed-to-floating interest rate swap, one party makes payments equivalent to a fixed interest rate, and the other party makes payments calculated with reference to a specified floating interest rate, such as LIBOR or the prime rate. In a currency swap, the parties generally enter into an agreement to pay interest streams in one currency based on a specified rate in exchange for receiving interest streams denominated in another currency. Currency swaps may involve initial and final exchanges of the currency that correspond to the agreed upon notional amount.

A Fund may engage in simple or more complex swap transactions involving a wide variety of underlyings for various reasons. For example, a Fund may enter into a swap to gain exposure to investments (such as an index of securities in a market) or currencies without actually purchasing those stocks or currencies; to make an investment without owning or taking physical custody of securities or currencies in circumstances in which direct investment is restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise impracticable; to hedge an existing position; to obtain a particular desired return at a lower cost to the Fund than if it had invested directly in an instrument that yielded the desired return; or for various other reasons.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, created a new statutory framework that comprehensively regulated the OTC derivatives markets for the first time. Key Dodd-Frank Act provisions relating to OTC derivatives require rulemaking by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), not all of which has been proposed or finalized as of the date of this prospectus. Prior to the Dodd-Frank Act, the OTC derivatives markets were traditionally traded on a bilateral basis (so-called “bilateral OTC transactions”). Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain OTC derivatives transactions are now required to be centrally cleared and traded on exchanges or electronic trading platforms called swap execution facilities (SEFs). Bilateral OTC transactions differ from exchange-traded or cleared derivatives transactions in several respects. Bilateral OTC transactions are transacted directly with dealers and not with a clearing corporation. As bilateral OTC transactions are entered into directly with a dealer, there is a risk of nonperformance by the dealer as a result of its insolvency or otherwise. Under regulations adopted by the CFTC and federal banking regulators (commonly referred to as “Margin Rules”), the Fund is required to post collateral (known as variation margin) to cover the mark-to-market exposure in respect of its uncleared swaps. These rules also mandate that collateral in the form of initial margin be posted to cover potential future exposure attributable to uncleared swap transactions for certain entities, which may include the Funds.

U.S. Government Securities — U.S. Government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, its agencies or government-sponsored entities. U.S. Government securities include issues by non-governmental entities (such as financial institutions) that carry direct guarantees from U.S. Government agencies as part of government initiatives in response to a market crisis or otherwise. Although the U.S. Government guarantees principal and interest payments on securities issued by the U.S. Government and some of its agencies, such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association, this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. U.S. Government securities include zero coupon securities that make payments of interest and principal only upon maturity, which tend to be subject to greater volatility than interest bearing securities with comparable maturities. Some of the U.S. Government securities that a Fund may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage

Corporation. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. Government. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are still subject to the credit risk of the U.S. Government and are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Warrants — Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants may be more speculative than other types of investments. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' BENCHMARK INDEXES

The following information describes the index referred to in the Performance Information sections of this prospectus.

The Russell 3000 Index measures the performance of the largest 3000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. The Russell 3000 Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive, unbiased and stable barometer of the broad market and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are reflected.

The MSCI ACWI ex USA Index is an unmanaged capitalization-weighted index composed of companies representative of both developed and emerging markets, excluding the U.S.

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a widely-recognized, market-weighted (higher market value bonds have more influence than lower market value bonds) index of U.S. Government obligations, corporate debt securities and AAA rated mortgage-backed securities. All securities in the index are rated investment grade (BBB-) or higher, with maturities of at least 1 year.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

SIMC, an SEC registered investment adviser, located at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. As of March 31, 2021, SIMC had approximately \$212.02 billion in assets under management.

The Funds are managed by SIMC and one or more Sub-Advisers. SIMC acts as a “manager of managers” of the Funds and, subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the Board), is responsible for:

- researching and recommending to the Board, the hiring, termination and replacement of Sub-Advisers;
- allocating, on a continuous basis, assets of a Fund among the Sub-Advisers (to the extent a Fund has more than one Sub-Adviser);
- monitoring and evaluating each Sub-Adviser’s performance;
- overseeing the Sub-Advisers to ensure compliance with the Funds’ investment objectives, policies and restrictions; and
- monitoring each Sub-Adviser’s adherence to its investment style.

SIMC acts as manager of managers for the Funds pursuant to an exemptive order obtained from the SEC. The exemptive order permits SIMC, with the approval of the Board, to retain unaffiliated sub-advisers for the Funds without submitting the sub-advisory agreements to a vote of the applicable Funds' shareholders. Among other things, the exemptive order permits the non-disclosure of amounts payable by SIMC under a particular sub-advisory agreement, but instead requires SIMC to disclose the aggregate amount of sub-advisory fees paid by SIMC with respect to each Fund. **As a manager of managers, SIMC is ultimately responsible for the investment performance of the Funds.** The Board supervises SIMC and the Sub-Advisers and establishes policies that they must follow in their management activities.

SIMC sources, analyzes, selects and monitors a wide array of Sub-Advisers across multiple asset classes. Differentiating manager skill from market-generated returns is one of SIMC's primary objectives, as it seeks to identify Sub-Advisers that can deliver attractive investment results. SIMC believes that a full assessment of qualitative as well as quantitative factors is required to identify truly skilled managers. In carrying out this function, SIMC forms forward-looking expectations regarding how a Sub-Adviser will execute a given investment mandate; defines environments in which the strategy is likely to outperform or underperform; and seeks to identify the relevant factors behind a Sub-Adviser's performance. It also utilizes this analysis to identify catalysts that would lead SIMC to reevaluate its view of a Sub-Adviser.

SIMC then constructs a portfolio that seeks to maximize the risk-adjusted rate of return by finding a proper level of diversification between sources of excess return (at an asset class level) and the investment managers implementing them. The allocation to a given investment manager is based on SIMC's analysis of the manager's particular array of alpha sources, the current macroeconomic environment, expectations about the future macroeconomic environment, and the level of risk inherent in a particular manager's investment strategy. SIMC measures and allocates to Sub-Advisers based on risk allocations in an attempt to ensure that one manager does not dominate the risk of a multi-manager, multi-return-source Fund.

The following portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the management and oversight of the Funds, as described above.

CATHOLIC VALUES EQUITY FUND:

David L. Hintz, CFA serves as a Portfolio Manager to the Catholic Values Equity Fund. In this role, Mr. Hintz is responsible for the management of the portfolios, capital market research, ongoing evaluation and allocation of equity managers and capital for the SEI funds. Prior to joining SEI, Mr. Hintz worked at Russell Investments as a Portfolio Manager and previously as the Head of US Equity and a Research Analyst. Mr. Hintz received his Bachelor of Science from Walla Walla University and his M.B.A. from Pacific Lutheran University. Mr. Hintz is a CFA charterholder from the CFA Institute.

CATHOLIC VALUES FIXED INCOME FUND:

Richard A. Bamford serves as Portfolio Manager to the Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund. Mr. Bamford serves as a Senior Portfolio Manager for Traditional Strategies Group within the Investment Management Unit. Mr. Bamford is responsible for high yield, emerging market, municipal and taxable fixed-income portfolios, as well as leading the investment-grade debt and municipal bonds portfolios. Mr. Bamford's duties include manager analysis and selection, strategy development and enhancement as well as investment research. Mr. Bamford has over 20 years of investment experience in investment management. Prior to joining SEI in 1999, Mr. Bamford worked as a Municipal Credit Analyst for

Vanguard. Mr. Bamford received a Bachelor of Science in Economics/Finance and Accounting from the University of Scranton and an M.B.A. with a concentration in Finance from St. Joseph's University.

SUB-ADVISERS

Each Sub-Adviser makes investment decisions for the assets it manages and continuously reviews, supervises and administers its investment program. Each Sub-Adviser must also operate within each Fund's investment objective, restrictions and policies, and within specific guidelines and instructions established by SIMC from time to time. Each Sub-Adviser is responsible for managing only the portion of the Fund allocated to it by SIMC, and Sub-Advisers may not consult with each other concerning transactions for a Fund. SIMC pays the Sub-Advisers out of the investment advisory fees it receives (as described below).

For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2021, SIMC received investment advisory fees, as a percentage of each Fund's average daily net assets, at the following annual rates:

	Investment Advisory Fees	Investment Advisory Fees After Fee Waivers
Catholic Values Equity Fund	0.60%	0.42%
Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund	0.35%	0.30%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' investment advisory and sub-advisory agreements is available in the Funds' Semi-Annual Report, which covers the period of March 1, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and the Funds' Annual Report, which covers the period of March 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021.

SIMC has registered with the National Futures Association as a "commodity pool operator" under the Commodities Exchange Act (CEA) with respect to certain products not included in this prospectus. SIMC has claimed on behalf of each Fund in accordance with CFTC Regulation 4.5 and other relevant rules, regulations and no-action relief, an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the CEA. SIMC is therefore not subject to regulation as a pool operator under the CEA with regard to the operation of the Funds.

Information About Voluntary Fee Waivers

The Funds' actual total annual fund operating expenses for the most recent fiscal year ended February 28, 2021 were less than the amounts shown in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses tables in the Fund Summary sections because the Funds' Adviser, the Funds' administrator and/or the Funds' distributor have voluntarily waived and/or reimbursed a portion of their fees in order to keep total direct annual Fund operating expenses (exclusive of interest from borrowings, brokerage commissions, taxes, costs associated with litigation or tax-related services, Trustee fees, prime broker fees, interest and dividend expenses related to short sales and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Funds' business) at a specified level. The voluntary waivers of the Funds' Adviser, the Funds' administrator and/or the Funds' distributor are limited to the Funds' direct operating expenses and, therefore, do not apply to indirect expenses incurred by the Funds, such as acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE). The Funds' Adviser, the Funds' administrator and/or the Funds' distributor may discontinue all or part of these waivers and/or reimbursements at any time. With these fee waivers, the

Funds' actual total annual fund operating expenses for the most recent fiscal year (ended February 28, 2021) were as follows:

Fund Name — Class Y Shares	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (before voluntary fee waivers)	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after voluntary fee waivers)	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after fee waivers, excluding AFPE, if applicable)*
Catholic Values Equity Fund	0.98%	0.76%	0.76%
Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund	0.70%	0.61%	0.61%

* AFPE reflects the estimated amount of fees and expenses that were incurred indirectly by the Funds through their investments in other investment companies during the most recent fiscal year.

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers

CATHOLIC VALUES EQUITY FUND:

Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC: Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC (Brandywine Global), located at 1735 Market Street, Suite 1800, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Catholic Values Equity Fund's assets allocated to Brandywine Global. The team consists of Patrick S. Kaser, CFA, Brandywine Global's Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, who is responsible for researching the financial and healthcare sectors, contributing insights and stock recommendations, James J. Clarke, Brandywine Global's Portfolio Manager and Director of Fundamental Research, and Celia Rodgers, CFA, Brandywine Global's Associate Portfolio Manager. Mr. Kaser has been with Brandywine Global since 1998. Mr. Clarke has been with Brandywine Global since December 2008. Immediately prior to joining Brandywine Global, Mr. Clarke served as founding partner of Clarke Bennitt, LLC and co-portfolio manager of the concentrated, all-cap Montchanin funds from 2005 to 2008. Ms. Rodgers has been with Brandywine Global since 2018. Prior to joining Brandywine, Ms. Rodgers served in various roles at Aberdeen Standard Investments from 2012 to 2018, including as an investment manager.

Coho Partners, Ltd.: Coho Partners, Ltd. (Coho), located at 300 Berwyn Park, 801 Cassatt Road, Suite 100, Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Catholic Values Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Catholic Values Equity Fund's assets allocated to Coho. In 1999, Peter A. Thompson founded Coho where he is a Partner, the Chief Investment Officer and serves on the firm's Investment Committee and Board of Directors. Mr. Thompson has 38 years of experience in the financial industry. Prior to forming Coho, Mr. Thompson spent 10 years with the investment-counseling firm of Cooke & Bieler, where here he had a wide range of research and portfolio responsibilities. In addition to managing stand-alone portfolios, he played an integral role in the development of three of the firm's mutual funds for which he was also the Portfolio Manager. Mr. Thompson began his investment career with Kidder, Peabody & Company in 1983 where he was involved in research and ultimately promoted to a position of oversight on the firm's Stock Selection and Investment Policy Committees. Mr. Thompson graduated from Princeton University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics. He received his M.B.A. from the University of Virginia's Colgate Darden School of Business Administration. Christopher R. Leonard, CFA, joined 2012 where he is a Partner, Portfolio Manager and Investment Analyst. In addition to these responsibilities, Mr. Leonard is a member of the Investment Committee. He has 25 years of experience in the financial industry. Prior to

joining Coho, Mr. Leonard was a Vice President at Santa Barbara Asset Management, an affiliate of Nuveen Investments, for five years. While at Santa Barbara, Chris was responsible for coverage of the healthcare and consumer staples sectors and served as Lead Portfolio Manager of the firm's mid-cap growth portfolio. Mr. Leonard previously worked at Chesapeake Partners in 2004 as an analyst evaluating securities in multiple sectors and from 2000 to 2004 at T. Rowe Price. He began his investment career at Paine Webber as a research associate covering the biotechnology sector in 1996. Mr. Leonard graduated with distinction from the University of Virginia receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce with a concentration in Finance. Ruairi G. O'Neill, CFA, joined Coho in 2014 where he is a Partner, Portfolio Manager and Investment Analyst. In addition to these responsibilities, Mr. O'Neill is a member of the Investment Committee. He has 27 years of experience in the financial industry. Prior to joining Coho, Mr. O'Neill was the Lead Portfolio Manager on the PNC Large Cap Dividend Focus strategy as well as a Senior Portfolio Manager on the PNC Core, Value and Growth strategies. While at PNC, from 1994 to 2014, Mr. O'Neill rose to the position of Senior Vice President where he initiated the Dividend Focus strategy and managed a team of analysts to ensure adherence to the investment process. In his previous role as Senior Equity Research Analyst, he was responsible for coverage of the healthcare, consumer staples, information technology and industrial sectors. Mr. O'Neill began his career at PFPC Worldwide (part of PNC) as an Investment Accounting Manager in 1994. Mr. O'Neill graduated from the National University of Ireland with a Bachelor of Commerce Degree in Accounting/Finance and received an M.B.A in Marketing from Saint Joseph's University. Nimrit Kang, CFA, joined Coho Partners in 2017. Ms. Kang is a Partner, Portfolio Manager and Director of Research and a member of the Investment Committee. Ms. Kang has 17 years of experience in the financial industry. Prior to joining Coho, Ms. Kang was the director of research and investment strategy for ICMA-RC where she was responsible for leading manager research and due diligence as well as ongoing oversight of a broad suite of equity strategies. She also served as the lead portfolio manager for the multi-asset class corporate portfolio. In her previous role, she spent 12 years at DuPont Capital Management where she rose from an analyst to co-portfolio manager for the international small cap product and lead member of the portfolio management team for the EAFE product. During her tenure at DuPont Capital, her analyst responsibilities included stock selection for the industrials, consumer discretionary, and consumer staples sectors. Ms. Kang graduated magna cum laude from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) with a Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering and received an MBA from the Harvard Business School. Ms. Kang earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and she is a member of the CFA Society of Philadelphia and the CFA Institute. She served as a board member for the CFA Society of Philadelphia from 2013-2016.

Copeland Capital Management, LLC: Copeland Capital Management, LLC (Copeland), located at 161 Washington Street, Suite 1325, Conshohocken, PA 19428, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Catholic Values Equity Fund's assets allocated to Copeland. Mr. Mark Giovanniello, CFA, is the Chief Investment Officer, Principal and Portfolio Manager at Copeland. Mr. Giovanniello joined Copeland in 2009 and is a co-portfolio manager on all Domestic Strategies and the lead manager for the Mid Cap, Smid Cap, and Small Cap Strategies. Mr. Giovanniello holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the Carroll School of Management at Boston College. Mr. Giovanniello also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and is a member of the Philadelphia Security Analyst Society. Mr. Eric Brown, CFA, is the Chief Executive Officer, Principal and a Portfolio Manager at Copeland. Mr. Brown formed Copeland in 2005 and is responsible for research coverage of the Utilities and MLP sectors across all domestic portfolios. While founding Copeland, Mr. Brown developed a proprietary fundamental model to best

evaluate dividend growth stocks. Mr. Brown holds a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Trinity College in Hartford, CT and also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation. Mr. Brown is a member of the Boston Security Analysts Society and the American Mensa Society. Mr. David McGonigle, CFA, is a Senior Research Analyst, Principal and a Portfolio Manager at Copeland. Mr. McGonigle's primary coverage responsibilities are in the Consumer Discretionary, Financial and Industrial sectors across all domestic portfolios. Mr. McGonigle holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, with a finance concentration, from the E. Claiborne Robins School of Business at the University of Richmond. Mr. McGonigle also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and is a member of the CFA Society of Philadelphia. Mr. Jeffrey Walkenhorst, CFA, is a Research Analyst, Principal and a Portfolio Manager at Copeland. Mr. Walkenhorst joined Copeland in 2011 and his primary coverage responsibilities are in the Consumer Staples, Real Estate, and Technology/Telecom sectors across all domestic portfolios. Mr. Walkenhorst holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from Stanford University. Mr. Walkenhorst also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and is a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Fred Alger Management, LLC: Fred Alger Management, LLC (Fred Alger), located at 360 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Catholic Values Equity Fund's assets allocated to Fred Alger. Mr. Patrick Kelly, CFA, has been employed by Fred Alger since 1999. Mr. Kelly has been a portfolio manager since 2004, an Executive Vice President since 2008, and the Head of Alger Capital Appreciation and Spectra Strategies since 2015. Dr. Ankur Crawford has been employed by Fred Alger since 2004. She became a portfolio manager and a Senior Vice President in 2010 and an Executive Vice President in 2019. She previously served as a Vice President and an Analyst from 2007 to 2010, and a Senior Analyst from 2010 to 2016.

Lazard Asset Management LLC: Lazard Asset Management LLC (Lazard), located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10112, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Catholic Values Equity Fund's assets allocated to Lazard. Louis Florentin-Lee is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager/Analyst on various global equity teams, International Quality Growth and US Equity Select. He was formerly the co-Portfolio Manager/Analyst for the Lazard European Explorer Fund from 2004 and 2010. Prior to joining Lazard in 2004, Mr. Florentin-Lee was an equity research analyst at Soros Funds Limited and Schroder Investment Management. He began working in the investment industry in 1996. Mr. Florentin-Lee has a BSc (Hons) in Economics from the London School of Economics. Barnaby Wilson is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager/Analyst on various global equity teams as well as International Quality Growth. Prior to joining Lazard in 1999, Mr. Wilson worked for Orbitex Investments as a Research Analyst. He began working in the investment field in 1998. Mr. Wilson has a BA (Hons) in Mathematics and Philosophy from Balliol College, Oxford University. He is a CFA charterholder. Mark Little is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager/Analyst on the International Strategic Equity, International Quality Growth, and Global Strategic Equity teams. Prior to joining Lazard in 1997, Mr. Little was a manager in the corporate finance practice of Coopers & Lybrand and earned his ACA qualification with Rees Pollock Chartered Accountants. He began working in the investment field in 1992. Mr. Little has an MA in Economics from Clare College, Cambridge University. Robin Jones is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager/Analyst on the International Strategic Equity, International Compounders, and Global Strategic Equity teams. Mr. Jones began working in the investment field in 2002 at Lazard, before leaving in 2006 for Bluecrest Capital Management where he worked as a Portfolio Manager. He re-joined Lazard in 2007. Mr. Jones has a BA Hons in Economics from Durham University and a PGCE in Mathematics from Cambridge

University. Robert Failla is a Director and Portfolio Manager/Analyst on the International and Global Equity platforms. Mr. Failla is a member of the International Quality Growth portfolio management team as well as the Global, International and European Small Cap Equity teams. Prior to joining Lazard in 2003, Mr. Failla was a Portfolio Manager with AllianceBernstein. He began working in the investment field in 1993. Mr. Failla has an M.B.A. from NYU's Stern School of Business and a B.A.(Hons) from Harvard. He was previously on the Board of Trustees at Delbarton School in Morristown, NJ from 2007 to 2019. Mr. Failla is a CFA charterholder.

LMCG Investments, LLC: LMCG Investments, LLC (LMCG), located at One Boston Place, 201 Washington Street, 29th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02108, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Equity Fund. The portion of the Catholic Values Equity Fund's assets managed by LMCG is managed by R. Todd Vingers, CFA, Managing Director, Value Equities. Mr. Vingers has over 30 years of investment experience and has been with LMCG since 2002.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC: Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (Parametric), located at 800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2800, Seattle, Washington 98104, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals at Parametric, led by Paul Bouchey, Global Head of Research, and Thomas Seto, Head of Investment Management, manages the portion of the Catholic Values Equity Fund's assets allocated to Parametric. Messrs. Bouchey and Seto have been with Parametric since 2006 and 1998, respectively.

Wells Capital Management Incorporated: Wells Capital Management Incorporated (WellsCap), located at 525 Market Street, 12th Floor, San Francisco, California 94105, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals, led by Dale Winner, CFA, Lead Portfolio Manager, and Venkateshwar (Venk) Lal, Co-Portfolio Manager and Head of EverKey Investment Risk and Strategy, manages the portion of the Catholic Values Equity Fund's assets allocated to WellsCap. Mr. Winner currently serves as a Lead Portfolio Manager. He joined Wells Fargo Asset Management (WFAM) in 2012 from EverKey Global Partners, where he served as a founding partner since 2007 and was involved in both research (senior analyst/Europe) and portfolio management. Prior to joining EverKey, Mr. Winner served as senior vice president, portfolio manager, and research analyst with Templeton Global Advisors Limited. He has been in the investment industry since 1987. Mr. Winner earned a bachelor's degree in law from Reading University. He has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation. Mr. Lal currently serves as Co-Portfolio Manager and Head of EverKey Investment Risk and Strategy. He joined WFAM in 2012 from EverKey Global Partners where he served as a founding partner and head of risk and trading since 2007. Since 2013, Mr. Lal has also served on WFAM's WealthBuilder Investment Committee. Prior to joining EverKey, he served as an executive director in the Consolidated Equities Division at Morgan Stanley, advising hedge funds and other investment management firms on implementing and managing risk exposures in global equity markets. Mr. Lal has been in the investment industry since 1991. He earned a bachelor's degree from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, where he graduated summa cum laude, and a master's degree in business administration from Harvard Business School. Mr. Lal has served as a term member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

CATHOLIC VALUES FIXED INCOME FUND:

Income Research & Management: Income Research & Management (IR+M), located at 100 Federal Street, 30th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Catholic Values Fixed Income

Fund's assets allocated to IR+M. The team consists of Bill O'Malley, CFA, Board Member, Chief Executive Officer, and Co-Chief Investment Officer; Jake Remley, CFA, Principal and Senior Portfolio Manager; and Jim Gubitosi, CFA, Principal and Co-Chief Investment Officer. This team is ultimately responsible for the day-to-day management and strategic direction of the Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund. Mr. O'Malley joined IR+M in September 1994, Mr. Remley joined IR+M in July of 2005, and Mr. Gubitosi joined IR+M in March 2007. Mr. O'Malley was previously the Director of the Investment Team at IR+M, Mr. Remley was previously a Portfolio Manager at IR+M, and Mr. Gubitosi was previously a Portfolio Manager and Senior Portfolio Manager at IR+M.

Western Asset Management Company, LLC: Western Asset Management Company, LLC (Western Asset), located at 385 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena, California 91101, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund. A team of investment professionals led by Chief Investment Officer S. Kenneth Leech and Portfolio Managers Mark S. Lindbloom, Frederick R. Marki, CFA, Julien A. Scholnick, CFA, and John L. Bellows, CFA, manages the portion of the Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund's assets allocated to Western Asset. Mr. Leech is responsible for the strategic oversight of the investments and for supervising the operations of the various sector specialist teams dedicated to the specific asset classes. Messrs. Lindbloom, Marki, Scholnick and Bellows are responsible for portfolio structure, including sector allocation, duration weighting and term structure decisions. Mr. Leech has served as Portfolio Manager for Western Asset for over 31 years. Mr. Leech joined Western Asset as a Portfolio Manager in 1990, Messrs. Lindbloom and Marki joined Western Asset as Portfolio Managers in 2005, Mr. Scholnick joined Western Asset as a Portfolio Manager in 2003, and Mr. Bellows joined Western Asset as a Portfolio Manager in 2012.

Western Asset Management Company Limited: Western Asset Management Company Limited (Western Asset Limited), located at 10 Exchange Square, Primrose Street, London EC2A 2EN, United Kingdom, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund. Western Asset operates as a group of coordinated sister companies located in various jurisdictions, and the Firm is headquartered in Pasadena, California. Each Western Asset entity ultimately is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc. [NYSE: BEN], a global investment management organization with subsidiaries operating as Franklin Templeton in over 165 countries. As of June 30, 2020, each Western Asset entity was ultimately a wholly-owned subsidiary of Legg Mason, Inc. (Legg Mason). In February 2020, Franklin Templeton and Legg Mason announced that they had entered into an agreement under which Franklin Templeton would acquire Legg Mason and its affiliates, including Western Asset. The transaction closed on July 31, 2020, and Western Asset continues to maintain its organizational autonomy and investment independence.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts they manage and their ownership, if any, of Fund shares.

PURCHASING, EXCHANGING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

This section tells you how to purchase, exchange and sell (sometimes called "redeem") Class Y Shares of the Funds. Class Y Shares may only be purchased by:

- independent investment advisers investing for the benefit of their clients through accounts held at SEI Private Trust Company, that, after requesting access to Class Y shares, are approved by the SEI Funds (or their delegate) to purchase Class Y shares due to the investment adviser having purchased and held (*i.e.*, on a net basis taking into account purchases and redemptions) a

minimum of \$300,000,000 of client assets in non-money market SEI Funds (“Asset Threshold”) for at least one year from the date of the request (or such shorter period of time as determined solely by the SEI Funds (or their delegate)) and remaining above this Asset Threshold thereafter. For these purposes, the SEI Funds (or their delegate) consider an independent investment adviser to be an individual or a group of related individuals that, in the sole determination of the SEI Funds (or their delegate), operate as a distinct customer of SEI. In the event that an independent investment adviser that was authorized to purchase Class Y Shares for its clients subsequently drops below the Asset Threshold for whatever reason, which may include a situation where a group of related individuals that previously operated as a distinct customer of SEI cease to do so, the SEI Funds (or their delegate) may in their discretion waive the Asset Threshold requirement;

- bank trust departments or other financial firms, for the benefit of their clients, that have entered into an agreement with the Funds’ distributor permitting the purchase of Class Y shares;
- institutions, such as defined benefit plans, defined contribution plans, healthcare plans and board designated funds, insurance operating funds, foundations, endowments, public plans and Taft-Hartley plans, subject to a minimum initial investment of least \$25,000,000 in Class Y shares of the SEI funds;
- clients that have entered into an investment advisory agreement with SIMC with respect to their assets invested in the Funds; and
- other SEI mutual funds.

In the event a Class Y shareholder no longer meets the eligibility requirements to purchase Class Y shares (as noted in the section), the SEI funds (or their delegate) may, in their discretion, elect to convert such shareholder’s Class Y shares into a Class of shares of the same Fund(s) for which such shareholder does meet the eligibility requirements. Without limiting the foregoing, this may include situations, as applicable, where the shareholder’s independent investment adviser, bank trust department or financial firm no longer meets the eligibility criteria noted above or the shareholder no longer meets the eligibility criteria (for example, by terminating their relationship with an eligible adviser or firm). In all cases, if a client meets the eligibility requirements for more than one other Class of shares, then such client’s Class Y shares shall be convertible into shares of the Class having the lowest total annual operating expenses (disregarding fee waivers) for which such clients meet the eligibility requirements.

For information on how to open an account and set up procedures for placing transactions, please call 1-800-DIAL-SEI.

HOW TO PURCHASE FUND SHARES

Fund shares may be purchased on any Business Day. Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries may purchase, sell or exchange Class Y Shares by placing orders with the Transfer Agent or the Funds’ authorized agent. Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries that use certain SEI proprietary systems may place orders electronically through those systems. Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries may also place orders by calling 1-800-858-7233. Generally, cash investments must be transmitted or delivered in federal funds to the Funds’ wire agent by the close of business on the day after the order is placed. However, in certain circumstances the Funds, at their discretion, may allow purchases to settle (*i.e.*, receive final payment) at a later date in accordance with

the Funds' procedures and applicable law. The Funds reserve the right to refuse any purchase requests, particularly those that the Funds reasonably believe may not be in the best interests of the Funds or their shareholders and could adversely affect the Funds or their operations. This includes those from any individual or group who, in a Fund's view, is likely to engage in excessive trading (usually defined as four or more "round trips" in a Fund in any twelve-month period). A Fund generally will notify a prospective investor of the Fund's determination to reject a purchase request within a reasonable period of time after such determination is made. For more information regarding the Funds' policies and procedures related to excessive trading, please see "Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares" below.

You may be eligible to purchase other classes of shares of a Fund. However, you may only purchase a class of shares that your financial institutions or intermediaries sell or service. Your financial institution representative or intermediaries can tell you which class of shares is available to you.

Each Fund calculates its NAV per share once each Business Day at the close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). For you to receive the current Business Day's NAV per share, generally a Fund (or an authorized agent) must receive your purchase order in proper form before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. A Fund will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions.

When you purchase, sell or exchange Fund shares through certain financial institutions, you may have to transmit your purchase, sale and exchange requests to these financial institutions at an earlier time for your transaction to become effective that day. This allows these financial institutions time to process your requests and transmit them to the Funds.

Certain other intermediaries, including certain broker-dealers and shareholder organizations, are authorized to accept purchase, redemption and exchange requests for Fund shares. These requests are executed at the next determined NAV per share after the intermediary receives the request if transmitted to the Funds in accordance with the Funds' procedures and applicable law. These authorized intermediaries are responsible for transmitting requests and delivering funds on a timely basis.

You will have to follow the procedures of your financial institution or intermediary for transacting with the Funds. You may be charged a fee for purchasing and/or redeeming Fund shares by your financial institution or intermediary.

Pricing of Fund Shares

NAV for one Fund share is the value of that share's portion of the net assets of a Fund. In calculating NAV, the Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. You may obtain the current NAV of the Fund by calling 1-800-DIAL-SEI.

When valuing portfolio securities, a Fund values securities listed on a securities exchange, market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (other than securities traded on National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ) or as otherwise noted below) at the last quoted sale price on an exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which the securities are traded, or, if there is no such reported sale, at the most recent quoted bid price. A Fund values securities traded on NASDAQ at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If available, debt securities, swaps (which are not centrally cleared), bank loans or collateralized debt obligations (including

collateralized loan obligations), such as those held by the Funds, are priced based upon valuations provided by independent, third-party pricing agents. Such values generally reflect the last reported sales price if the security is actively traded. The third-party pricing agents may also value debt securities at an evaluated bid price by employing methodologies that utilize actual market transactions, broker-supplied valuations or other methodologies designed to identify the market value for such securities. Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies are valued at the investment company's applicable NAV per share, with the exception of exchange-traded funds, which are priced as equity securities. These open-end investment companies' shares are offered in separate prospectuses, each of which describes the process by which the applicable investment company's NAV is determined. The prices of foreign securities are reported in local currency and converted to U.S. dollars using currency exchange rates. If a security's price cannot be obtained, as noted above, a Fund will value the securities using a bid price from at least one independent broker.

On the first day a new debt security purchase is recorded, if a price is not available from a third-party pricing agent or an independent broker, the security may be valued at its purchase price. Each day thereafter, the debt security will be valued according to a Fund's Fair Value Pricing Policies and Procedures (Fair Value Procedures) until an independent source can be secured. Debt securities held by a Fund with remaining maturities of 60 days or less will be valued by the amortized cost method, which involves valuing a security at its cost on the date of purchase and thereafter (absent unusual circumstances) assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuations in general market rates of interest on the value of the instrument. Although this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by this method, is higher or lower than the price a Fund would receive if it sold the instrument, and the value of securities in the Fund can be expected to vary inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates. Should existing credit, liquidity or interest rate conditions in the relevant markets and issuer specific circumstances suggest that amortized cost does not approximate fair value, then the amortized cost method may not be used.

Options are valued at the last quoted sales price. If there is no such reported sale on the valuation date, long positions are valued at the most recent bid price, and short positions are valued at the most recent ask price.

Futures and swaps cleared through a central clearing house (centrally cleared swaps) are valued at the settlement price established each day by the board of exchange on which they are traded. The daily settlement prices for financial futures and centrally cleared swaps are provided by an independent source. On days when there is excessive volume, market volatility or the future or centrally cleared swap does not end trading by the time a fund calculates its NAV, the settlement price may not be available at the time at which a fund calculates its NAV. On such days, the best available price (which is typically the last sales price) may be used to value a fund's futures or centrally cleared swaps position.

Foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the current day's interpolated foreign exchange rate, as calculated using forward rates provided by an independent source.

Prices for most securities held by a Fund are provided daily by third-party independent pricing agents. SIMC or a Sub-Adviser, as applicable, reasonably believes that prices provided by independent pricing agents are reliable. However, there can be no assurance that such pricing service's prices will be reliable. SIMC or a Sub-Adviser, as applicable, will continuously monitor the reliability of prices obtained from any pricing service and shall promptly notify the Funds' administrator if it believes that a particular

pricing service is no longer a reliable source of prices. The Funds' administrator, in turn, will notify the Fair Value Pricing Committee (the Committee) if it receives such notification from SIMC or a Sub-Adviser, as applicable, or if the Funds' administrator reasonably believes that a particular pricing service is no longer a reliable source for prices.

The Funds' Fair Value Procedures provide that any change in a primary pricing agent or a pricing methodology requires prior approval by the Board or its designated committee. However, when the change would not materially affect the valuation of a Fund's net assets or involve a material departure in pricing methodology from that of a Fund's existing pricing agent or pricing methodology, ratification may be obtained at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board.

Securities for which market prices are not "readily available," are determined to be unreliable or cannot be valued using the methodologies described above are valued in accordance with Fair Value Procedures established by the Board. The Funds' Fair Value Procedures are implemented through the Committee designated by the Board. The Committee is currently composed of one member of the Board, as well as representatives from SIMC and its affiliates.

Some of the more common reasons that may necessitate that a security be valued using Fair Value Procedures include: (i) the security's trading has been halted or suspended; (ii) the security has been de-listed from a national exchange; (iii) the security's primary trading market is temporarily closed at a time when, under normal conditions, it would be open; or (iv) the security's primary pricing source is not able or willing to provide a price. When a security is valued in accordance with the Fair Value Procedures, the Committee will determine the value after taking into consideration relevant information reasonably available to the Committee. Examples of factors the Committee may consider include: (i) the facts giving rise to the need to fair value; (ii) the last trade price; (iii) the performance of the market or the issuer's industry; (iv) the liquidity of the security; (v) the size of the holding in a Fund; or (vi) any other appropriate information.

The 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 assigned to a security may be higher or lower than the security's value would be if a reliable market quotation for the security was readily available.

Certain of the Funds use a third-party fair valuation vendor. The vendor provides a fair value for foreign securities held by the Funds based on certain factors and methodologies (involving, generally, tracking valuation correlations between the U.S. market and each non-U.S. security). Values from the fair value vendor are applied in the event that there is a movement in the U.S. market that exceeds a specific threshold that has been established by the Committee. The Committee has also established a "confidence interval," which is used to determine the level of historical correlation between the value of a specific foreign security and movements in the U.S. market before a particular security will be fair valued when the threshold is exceeded. In the event that the threshold established by the Committee is exceeded on a specific day, the Funds shall value the non-U.S. securities in their portfolios that exceed the applicable "confidence interval" based upon the adjusted prices provided by the vendor. Additionally, if a local market in which the Funds own securities is closed for one or more days (scheduled or unscheduled) while the Funds are open, and if such securities in the Funds' portfolio exceed the predetermined confidence interval discussed above, then the Funds shall value such securities based on the fair value prices provided by the vendor.

For securities that principally trade on a foreign market or exchange, a significant gap in time can exist between the time of a particular security's last trade and the time at which a Fund calculates its NAV. The closing prices of such securities may no longer reflect their market value at the time a Fund calculates NAV if an event that could materially affect the value of those securities (a Significant Event), including substantial fluctuations in domestic or foreign markets or occurrences not tied directly to the securities markets, such as natural disasters, armed conflicts or significant governmental actions, has occurred between the time of the security's last close and the time that the Fund calculates NAV. A Fund may invest in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the NAV of the Fund's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem Fund shares.

A Significant Event may relate to a single issuer or to an entire market sector. If SIMC or a Sub-Adviser becomes aware of a Significant Event that has occurred with respect to a security or group of securities after the closing of the exchange or market on which the security or securities principally trade, but before the time at which the Funds calculate NAV, it may request that a Committee meeting be called. In addition, with respect to certain securities, the Funds' administrator performs price comparisons and price movement review (among other processes), to monitor the pricing data supplied by various sources. Any identified discrepancies are researched and subject to the procedures described above.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

"Market timing" refers to a pattern of frequent purchases and sales of a Fund's shares, often with the intent of earning arbitrage profits. Market timing of the Funds could harm other shareholders in various ways, including by diluting the value of the shareholders' holdings, increasing Fund transaction costs, disrupting the portfolio management strategy, causing a Fund to incur unwanted taxable gains, and forcing a Fund to hold excess levels of cash.

The Funds are intended to be long-term investment vehicles and are not designed for investors that engage in short-term trading activity (*i.e.*, a purchase of Fund shares followed shortly thereafter by a redemption of such shares, or vice versa, in an effort to take advantage of short-term market movements). Accordingly, the Board has adopted policies and procedures on behalf of the Funds to deter short-term trading. The Transfer Agent will monitor trades in an effort to detect short-term trading activities. If, as a result of this monitoring, a Fund determines, in its sole discretion, that a shareholder has engaged in excessive short-term trading, it will refuse to process future purchases or exchanges into the Fund from that shareholder's account.

A shareholder will be considered to be engaging in excessive short-term trading in a Fund in the following circumstances:

- i. if the shareholder conducts four or more "round trips" in a Fund in any twelve-month period. A round trip involves the purchase of shares of a Fund and the subsequent redemption of all or most of those shares. An exchange into and back out of a Fund in this manner is also considered a round trip.
- ii. if a Fund determines, in its sole discretion, that a shareholder's trading activity constitutes excessive short-term trading, regardless of whether such shareholder exceeds the foregoing round trip threshold.

The Funds, in their sole discretion, also reserve the right to reject any purchase request (including exchange requests to acquire Fund shares) for any reason. A Fund generally will notify a prospective investor of the Fund's determination to reject a purchase request within a reasonable amount of time after such determination is made.

Judgments with respect to implementation of the Funds' policies are made uniformly and in good faith in a manner that the Funds believe is consistent with the best long-term interests of shareholders. When applying the Funds' policies, the Funds may consider (to the extent reasonably available) an investor's trading history in all SEI funds, as well as trading in accounts under common ownership, influence or control, and any other information available to the Funds.

The Funds' monitoring techniques are intended to identify and deter short-term trading in the Funds. However, despite the existence of these monitoring techniques, it is possible that short-term trading may occur in the Funds without being identified. For example, certain investors seeking to engage in short-term trading may be adept at taking steps to hide their identity or activity from the Funds' monitoring techniques. Operational or technical limitations may also limit the Funds' ability to identify short-term trading activity.

The Funds and/or their service providers have entered into agreements with financial intermediaries that require them to provide the Funds and/or their service providers with certain shareholder transaction information to enable the Funds and/or their service providers to review the trading activity in the omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries. The Funds may also delegate trade monitoring to the financial intermediaries. If excessive trading is identified in an omnibus account, the Funds will work with the financial intermediary to prohibit the shareholder from future purchases or exchanges into the Funds.

Certain of the Funds are sold to participant-directed employee benefit plans. The Funds' ability to monitor or restrict trading activity by individual participants in a plan may be constrained by regulatory restrictions or plan policies. In such circumstances, the Funds will take such action, which may include taking no action, as deemed appropriate in light of all the facts and circumstances.

The Funds may amend these policies and procedures in response to changing regulatory requirements or to enhance the effectiveness of the program.

Foreign Investors

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

Customer Identification and Verification and Anti-Money Laundering Program

Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each customer who opens an account. Accounts for the Funds are generally opened through other financial institutions or financial intermediaries. When you open your account through your financial institution or financial intermediary, you will have to provide your name, address, date of birth, identification number and other information that will allow the financial institution or financial intermediary to identify you. When you open an account on behalf of an entity you will have to provide formation documents and identifying information about beneficial owner(s) and controlling parties. This information is subject to verification by the financial institution or financial intermediary to ensure the identity of all persons opening an account.

Your financial institution or financial intermediary is required by law to reject your new account application if the required identifying information is not provided. Your financial institution or intermediary may contact you in an attempt to collect any missing information required on the application, and your application may be rejected if they are unable to obtain this information. In certain instances, your financial institution or financial intermediary may be required to collect documents to establish and verify your identity.

The Funds will accept investments and your order will be processed at the next determined NAV after receipt of your application in proper form (which includes receipt of all identifying information required on the application). The Funds, however, reserve the right to close and/or liquidate your account at the then-current day's price if the financial institution or financial intermediary through which you open your account is unable to verify your identity. As a result, you may be subject to a gain or loss on Fund shares as well as corresponding tax consequences.

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

HOW TO EXCHANGE YOUR FUND SHARES

You may exchange Class Y Shares of any Fund for Class Y Shares of any other fund of SEI Catholic Values Trust on any Business Day by contacting the Funds directly by mail or telephone. This exchange privilege may be changed or canceled at any time upon 60 days' notice. For information about how to exchange Fund shares through your authorized financial institution or intermediary, you should contact your authorized financial institution or intermediary directly. When you exchange shares, you are really selling your shares of one fund and buying shares of another fund. Therefore, your sale price and purchase price will be based on the next calculated NAV after the Funds receive your exchange request. All exchanges are based on the eligibility requirements of the fund into which you are exchanging and any other limits on sales of or exchanges into that fund. Each Fund reserves the right to refuse or limit any exchange order for any reason, including if the transaction is deemed not to be in the best interest of the Fund's other shareholders or possibly disruptive to the management of the Fund. When a purchase or exchange order is rejected, the Fund will send notice to the prospective investor or the prospective investor's financial intermediary.

HOW TO SELL YOUR FUND SHARES

Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries may sell Fund shares on any Business Day by placing orders with the Transfer Agent or the Funds' authorized agent. Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries that use certain SEI or third party systems may place orders electronically through

those systems. Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries may also place orders by calling 1-800-858-7233. For information about how to sell Fund shares through your authorized financial institution or intermediary, you should contact your authorized financial institution or intermediary directly. Your authorized financial institution or intermediary may charge a fee for its services. The sale price of each share will be the next determined NAV after the Funds receive your request or after the Funds' authorized intermediary receives your request if transmitted to the Funds in accordance with the Funds' procedures and applicable law.

Each Fund calculates its NAV per share once each Business Day at the close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). For you to receive the current Business Day's NAV, generally a Fund (or an authorized agent) must receive your redemption request in proper form before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. A Fund will not accept redemption requests that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions.

Receiving Your Money

Normally, the Funds will make payment on your redemption request on the Business Day following the day on which they receive your request regardless of the method the Funds use to make such payment, but it may take up to seven days. You may arrange for your proceeds to be wired to your bank account.

Methods Used to Meet Redemption Obligations

The Funds generally pay sale (redemption) proceeds in cash during normal market conditions. To the extent that a Fund does not have sufficient cash holdings for redemption proceeds, it will typically seek to generate such cash through the sale of portfolio assets. The Funds also operate an interfund lending program that enables a Fund to borrow from another Fund on a temporary basis, which, on a less regular basis, may be used to help a Fund satisfy redemptions. Under stressed or unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise (and for the protection of the Funds' remaining shareholders), the Funds might pay all or part of your redemption proceeds in liquid securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption in kind). Although it is highly unlikely that your shares would ever be redeemed in kind, you would probably have to pay brokerage costs to sell the securities distributed to you, as well as taxes on any capital gains from the sale as with any redemption and you will bear the investment risk of the distributed securities until the distributed securities are sold. These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions.

Low Balance Redemptions

A Fund (or its delegate) may, in its discretion, and upon reasonable notice, redeem in full a financial institution, intermediary or shareholder that fails to maintain an investment of at least \$100 in the Fund.

Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares

The Funds may suspend your right to sell your shares if the NYSE restricts trading, the SEC declares an emergency or for other reasons, as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. More information about such suspension can be found in the SAI.

Telephone Transactions

Purchasing, selling and exchanging Fund shares over the telephone is extremely convenient, but not without risk. The Funds have certain safeguards and procedures to confirm the identity of callers and the authenticity of instructions. If the Funds follow these procedures, the Funds will not be responsible for any losses or costs incurred by following telephone instructions that the Funds reasonably believe to be genuine.

Unclaimed Property

Each state has unclaimed property rules that generally provide for escheatment (or transfer) to the state of unclaimed property, including mutual fund shares, under various circumstances. Such circumstances include inactivity (*i.e.*, no owner-initiated contact for a certain period), returned mail (*i.e.*, when mail sent to a shareholder is returned by the post office, or “RPO,” as undeliverable), or a combination of both inactivity and returned mail. More information on unclaimed property and how to maintain an active account is available through your state.

If you are a resident of certain states, you may designate a representative to receive notice of the potential escheatment of your property. The designated representative would not have any rights to your shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for additional information.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

SEI Investments Distribution Co. (SIDCo.) is the distributor of the shares of the Funds.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Portfolio holdings information for the Funds can be obtained on the Internet at the following address: <http://www.seic.com/holdings> (the Portfolio Holdings Website). Five calendar days after each month end, a list of all portfolio holdings in each Fund as of the end of such month shall be made available on the Portfolio Holdings Website. Beginning on the day after any portfolio holdings information is posted on the Portfolio Holdings Website, such information will be delivered directly to any person who requests it, through electronic or other means. The portfolio holdings information placed on the Portfolio Holdings Website shall remain there until the fifth calendar day of the thirteenth month after the date of which the data relates, at which time it will be permanently removed from the site.

Additional information regarding the information disclosed on the Portfolio Holdings website and the Funds’ policies and procedures on the disclosure of portfolio holdings information is available in the SAI.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Catholic Values Equity Fund distributes its investment income annually. The Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund declares its net investment income daily and distributes it monthly. The Funds distribute their investment income as a dividend to shareholders. The Funds make distributions of capital gains, if any, at least annually.

You will receive dividends and distributions in cash unless otherwise stated.

Taxes

Please consult your tax advisor regarding your specific questions about U.S. federal, state and local income taxes.

The following is a summary of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Funds. This summary does not apply to shares held in an individual retirement account or other tax qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

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

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

Each sale of Fund shares may be a taxable event. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different Fund is the same as a sale. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Fund shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year. Capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Fund shares held for one year or less is generally treated as short-term capital gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale of Fund shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such Fund shares.

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.

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

The Funds (or their administrative agents) must report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and furnish to Fund shareholders the cost basis information for purchases of Fund shares. In addition to reporting

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

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries that would reduce the yield on a Fund's stock or securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate these taxes. Foreign countries generally do not impose taxes on capital gains with respect to investments by foreign investors.

The SAI contains more information about taxes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table that follows presents performance information about Class Y Shares of each Fund. This information is intended to help you understand each 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 returns in the table represent the rate that you would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund, assuming you reinvested all of your dividends and distributions.

The information below has been derived from each Fund's financial statements, which have been audited by KPMG LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. Its report, along with each Fund's financial statements, appears in the annual report. You can obtain the annual report, which contains more performance information, at no charge by calling 1-800-DIAL-SEI.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, OR FEBRUARY 29,
FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	Net Investment Income ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments ⁽¹⁾	Total from Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Year	Total Return [†]	Net Assets End of Year (\$ Thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses to Average Net Assets	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Paid Indirectly and Waivers)	Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate [†]
Catholic Values Equity Fund														
CLASS Y														
2021	\$11.69	\$0.13	\$ 3.81	\$3.94	\$(0.14)	\$(0.32)	\$(0.46)	\$15.17	33.84%	\$21,759	0.76%	0.98%	0.99%	65%
2020	11.90	0.16	0.15	0.31	(0.16)	(0.36)	(0.52)	11.69	2.28	22,026	0.76	0.99	1.31	34
2019	12.51	0.16	(0.13)	0.03	(0.17)	(0.47)	(0.64)	11.90	0.71	35,207	0.76	0.99	1.31	49
2018	10.60	0.12	1.90	2.02	(0.11)	—	(0.11)	12.51	19.05	34,541	0.76	0.99	1.06	56
2017	8.56	0.10	2.06	2.16	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	10.60	25.28	11,516	0.76	1.00	0.98	63
Catholic Values Fixed Income Fund														
CLASS Y														
2021	\$10.56	\$0.21	\$ 0.05	\$0.26	\$(0.21)	\$(0.26)	\$(0.47)	\$10.35	2.45%	\$38,212	0.61%	0.70%	1.99%	126%
2020	9.84	0.27	0.82	1.09	(0.29)	(0.08)	(0.37)	10.56	11.28	58,798	0.61	0.70	2.62	128
2019	9.81	0.26	0.06	0.32	(0.29)	—	(0.29)	9.84	3.29	35,686	0.61	0.71	2.72	159
2018	9.94	0.23	(0.12)	0.11	(0.24)	—	(0.24)	9.81	1.07	35,191	0.61	0.74	2.35	194
2017	9.89	0.20	0.15	0.35	(0.24)	(0.03)	(0.27)	9.94	3.32	1,170	0.61	0.79	1.97	124

[†] Returns and portfolio turnover rates are for the years indicated and have not been annualized. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes the shareholder would pay on fund distributions or redemption of fund shares.

(1) Per share net investment income and net realized and unrealized gains (losses) calculated using average shares.

Amounts designated as "—" are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.