



January 31, 2026

PROSPECTUS

SEI Institutional Managed Trust

Class Y Shares

- Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund (SMOYX)
- Multi-Asset Income Fund (SLIYX)
- Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund (SLFYX)
- Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund (SMLYX)

The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have not approved or disapproved these securities or this pool, or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Not all Funds appearing in this prospectus are available for purchase in all states. You may purchase Fund shares only if they are registered in your state.

SEI INSTITUTIONAL MANAGED TRUST

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MULTI-ASSET ACCUMULATION FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

Total return, including capital appreciation and income.

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 (of the Fund and Subsidiary)	
Management Fees of the Fund	0.75%
Management Fees of the Subsidiary	None
Total Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	
	None
Other Expenses (of the Fund and Subsidiary)	
Other Expenses of the Fund	0.34%
Other Expenses of the Subsidiary	None
Total Other Expenses	0.34%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.09%

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
Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund — Class Y Shares	\$111	\$347	\$601	\$1,329

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund will pay 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 75% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will seek to generate total return over time by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes based upon SEI Investments Management Corporation's (SIMC) or the sub-adviser's (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) expectations of risk and return. The asset classes used and the Fund's allocations among asset classes will be determined based on SIMC's or the Sub-Adviser's views of fundamental, technical or valuation measures. The Fund's allocations among asset classes may be adjusted over short periods of time. At any point in time, the Fund may be diversified across many asset classes or concentrated in a limited number of asset classes. The Fund may obtain its exposures to the asset classes by investing directly in securities and other investments or indirectly through the use of other pooled investment vehicles and derivative instruments.

SIMC directly manages a portion of the Fund's assets. With the remaining assets, the Fund uses a multi-manager approach under the general supervision of SIMC, allocating Fund assets among one or more Sub-Advisers using different investment strategies.

The Fund may allocate all or a portion of its assets using a "risk parity" approach that seeks to balance risk across all capital market exposures, which may result in asset classes with lower perceived risk having a greater notional allocation within the Fund's portfolio than asset classes with higher perceived risk. Notional allocation refers to the Fund's use of one or more derivative contracts to attempt to obtain exposure to a potential gain or loss on the market value of the instruments underlying the Fund's derivative contracts (e.g., a security, currency or commodity (or a basket or index)). The market value of such underlying instruments generally exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contracts. In addition, the Fund may further adjust asset allocations and capital market exposures based on realized and expected measures of volatility with the goal of managing the Fund's volatility. This may result in the Fund increasing capital market exposures during periods of perceived falling risk and decreasing capital market exposures during periods of perceived rising risk.

The Fund may invest in equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, warrants and depositary receipts of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers (including emerging markets) of various market capitalizations and industries.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities that are investment or non-investment grade (also known as junk bonds), U.S.- or foreign-issued (including emerging markets) and corporate- or government-issued.

The Fund's fixed income investments may include asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds and debentures, commercial paper, exchange traded notes (ETNs), money market instruments, mortgage dollar rolls, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, when issued/delayed delivery securities, zero coupon bonds, obligations of foreign governments and obligations of either supranational entities issued or guaranteed by certain banks and entities organized to restructure the outstanding debt of such issuers. The Fund's fixed income investments may also include obligations of U.S. and foreign banks, such as certificates of deposit and time deposits, U.S. Treasury obligations, obligations issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (including obligations not guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury), such as obligations issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities, and Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) and other inflation-linked debt securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. governments and corporations, and municipal bonds and debentures. The Fund may invest in fixed, variable and floating rate fixed income instruments. The Fund's portfolio and the Fund's investments in particular fixed income securities are not subject to any maturity or duration restrictions.

The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in bank loans, which are, generally, non-investment grade floating rate instruments, in the form of participations in the loans or assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties.

In addition to direct investment in securities and other instruments, the Fund may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated funds, subject to the limitations of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act). Such investment may include open-end funds, money market funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) (including leveraged and inverse ETFs). The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. real estate companies.

A portion of the Fund's assets may also be invested in commodity investments to provide exposure to the investment returns of the commodities markets. Commodity investments include notes with interest payments that are tied to an underlying commodity or commodity index, ETFs or other exchange-traded products that are tied to the performance of a commodity or commodity index or other types of investment vehicles or instruments that provide returns that are tied to commodities or commodity indexes. The Fund may also invest in equity securities of issuers in commodity-related industries.

The Fund may also seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets, in whole or in part, through investments in a wholly owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (Subsidiary). The Subsidiary, unlike the Fund, may invest to a significant extent in commodities, commodity contracts and commodity investments (including through derivatives). The Subsidiary may also invest in other instruments in which the Fund is permitted to invest, either as investments or to serve as margin or collateral for its derivative positions. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary is advised by SIMC.

The Fund, either directly or through its investment in the Subsidiary, may also purchase or sell futures contracts, options, forward contracts and swaps to obtain the Fund's desired exposure to an asset class or for return enhancement or hedging purposes. Futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps may be used to synthetically obtain exposure to securities or baskets of securities and to manage the Fund's interest rate duration and yield curve exposure. Due to the Fund's structure and level of turnover, derivative instruments may be an efficient method of obtaining exposure to various types of markets. Interest rate swaps are further used to manage the Fund's yield spread sensitivity. Securities index swaps may be used to obtain exposure to different U.S. and foreign equity markets. Futures and swaps on futures may be used to gain exposure to U.S. and foreign sovereign bond markets, equity markets and commodities markets. The Fund may buy credit default swaps in an attempt to manage credit risk where the Fund has credit exposure to an issuer, and the Fund may sell credit default swaps to more efficiently gain credit exposure to a security or basket of securities.

The Fund may invest in U.S. dollar and non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. The Sub-Advisers may also seek to enhance the Fund's return by actively managing the Fund's foreign currency exposure. In managing the Fund's currency exposure, the Sub-Advisers may buy and sell currencies (*i.e.*, take long or short positions) using futures and foreign currency forward contracts. 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 Fund may also engage in currency transactions in an attempt to take advantage of certain inefficiencies in the currency exchange market, to increase its exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. In managing the Fund's currency exposure from foreign securities, the Sub-Advisers may buy and sell currencies for hedging or for speculative purposes.

Principal Risks

The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends both on SIMC's selection of the Sub-Advisers and allocation of assets to such Sub-Advisers. The Sub-Advisers may be incorrect in assessing market trends or the value or growth capability of particular securities or asset classes. In addition, the methodology by which SIMC allocates the 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.

The Sub-Advisers and any underlying funds in which it invests may apply any of a variety of investment strategies and may invest in a broad range of asset classes, securities and other investments to achieve those investment strategies. The principal risks of using such investment strategies and making investments in such asset classes, securities and other investments are set forth below. Because an underlying fund's use of an investment strategy or investment in an asset class, security or other investment is subject to the same or similar risks as the Fund's use of such strategy or investment in such asset class, security or other investment, the term "the Fund" in the paragraphs below collectively refers to both the Fund and each underlying fund.

Equity Market Risk — The risk that the market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Equity 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.

Fixed Income 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.

Duration Risk — The longer-term securities in which the Fund may invest tend to be more volatile than shorter-term securities. 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.

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.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally, the value of the Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Leverage risk is described above. Market risk is the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Liquidity risk is 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 and swap agreements is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is described below. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or may be 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 shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

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.

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund's investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar 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 U.S. or abroad.

Income Risk — The possibility that the Fund's yield will decline due to falling interest rates.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk — The value of inflation protected securities, including TIPS, will typically fluctuate in response to changes in "real" interest rates, generally decreasing when real interest rates rise and increasing when real interest rates fall. Real interest rates represent nominal (or stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In addition, interest payments on inflation-indexed securities will generally vary up or down along with the rate of inflation.

Commodity Investments and Derivatives Risk — Commodity investments and derivatives may be more volatile and less liquid than direct investments in the underlying commodities themselves. Commodity-related equity returns can also be affected by the issuer's financial structure or the performance of unrelated businesses. The value of a commodity investment or a derivative investment in commodities is typically based upon the

price movements of a physical commodity, a commodity futures contract or commodity index or some other readily measurable economic variable that is dependent upon changes in the value of commodities or the commodities markets. The value of these securities will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related benchmark or investment, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as natural disasters, weather and U.S. and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Commodity-Linked Securities Risk — Investments in commodity-linked securities may be more volatile and less liquid than direct investments in the underlying commodities themselves. Commodity-related equity returns can also be affected by the issuer's financial structure or the performance of unrelated businesses.

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.

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

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.

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.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities Risk — 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.

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. 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.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk — In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and 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.

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.

Opportunity Risk — The risk of missing out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of it are tied up in other investments.

Short Sales Risk — A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Fund does not own in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefore) at a later date at a lower price. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as “covering” the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund that is potentially unlimited. Investment in short sales may also cause the Fund to incur expenses related to borrowing securities. In addition, shorting a future contract may require posting only a margin that may amount to less than notional exposure of the contract. Such a practice may exacerbate the loss in a case of adverse price action.

Real Estate Industry Risk — Securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry may be subject to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. The Fund’s investments in REITs are subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, which are discussed above. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties.

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. Leveraged ETFs contain all of the risks that non-leveraged ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent the Fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leverage risk, described above. Leveraged Inverse ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index. To the extent that the Fund invests in Leveraged Inverse ETFs, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will fall as the performance of that ETF’s benchmark rises. Leveraged and Leveraged Inverse ETFs often “reset” daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. These investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose the Fund to significant losses.

Exchange-Traded Notes Risk — The value of an ETN is subject to the credit risk of the issuer. There may not be an active trading market available for some ETNs. Additionally, trading of ETNs may be halted or the ETN may be delisted by the listing exchange.

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 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.

Depository Receipts Risk — Depository receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer that are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market. Depository 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.

Tax Risk — To the extent the Fund invests in commodities and certain commodity-linked derivative instruments directly, it will seek to restrict its income from such investments that do not generate qualifying income, to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to permit the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company (RIC) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Failure to comply with the qualifying income test could have significant negative consequences to Fund shareholders.

The Fund will gain most of its exposure to the commodities markets through its investment in a Subsidiary, which invests in commodity investments and derivative instruments. The Fund's investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The Fund expects its income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be treated as "qualifying income" for tax purposes. The Adviser will ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund's assets are invested in the Subsidiary.

Investment Company Risk — When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds and ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities. Closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their net asset value. As a result, a closed-end fund's share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

Investment in the Subsidiary Risk — The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act) and, unless otherwise noted in this prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Fund, as an investor in the Subsidiary, will not have all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls Risk — Mortgage dollar rolls are transactions in which the Fund sells securities (usually mortgage-backed securities) and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar, but not identical, securities on a specified future date. If the broker-dealer to whom the Fund sells the security becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to repurchase the security may be restricted. Other risks involved in entering into mortgage dollar rolls include the risk that the value of the security may change adversely over the term of the mortgage dollar roll and that the security the Fund is required to repurchase may be worth less than the security that the Fund originally held.

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.

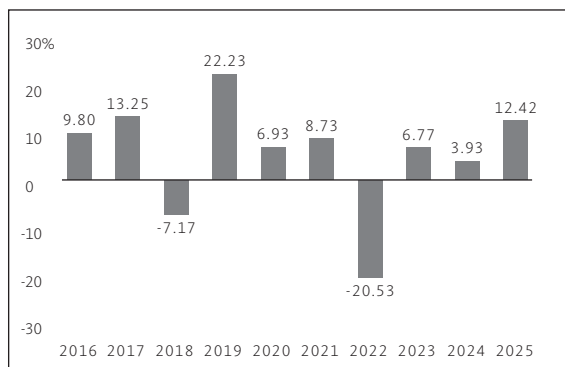
Convertible and Preferred Securities Risk — Convertible and preferred securities have many of the same characteristics as stocks, including many of the same risks. In addition, convertible securities may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than stocks. Convertible securities may also have credit ratings below investment grade, meaning that they carry a higher risk of failure by the issuer to pay principal and/or interest when due.

Municipal Securities Risk — Municipal securities, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. Rising interest rates will generally cause municipal securities to decline in value. Longer-term securities usually respond more sharply to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. A municipal security will also lose value if, due to rating downgrades or other factors, there are concerns about the issuer's current or future ability to make principal or interest payments. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal securities, to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to repay principal and to make interest payments on securities owned by the Fund. Actual or perceived erosion of the creditworthiness of municipal issuers may reduce the value of the Fund's holdings. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors which adversely affect issuers of municipal obligations than a mutual fund which does not have as great a concentration in municipal obligations. Any changes in the financial condition of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities.

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 Class Y Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for the past ten calendar years and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for 1, 5 and 10 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: 10.23% (03/31/2019)

Worst Quarter: -12.47% (06/30/2022)

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2025)

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns to those of the MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index (Net) (a broad-based securities market index), and two additional indexes with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund's additional indexes are the MSCI World Index (net) (Hedged) (USD) and the Fund's 60/40 blended benchmark, that is composed of the MSCI World Index (net) (Hedged) (USD) (60%) and the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index, Hedged (USD) (40%).

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. In some cases, the Fund's return after taxes may exceed the Fund's return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period.

Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (4/9/2012)
Return Before Taxes	12.42%	1.51%	4.98%	4.33%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	11.01%	-0.89%	2.61%	2.14%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	7.36%	0.16%	2.99%	2.55%
MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index (Net) (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes, (except foreign withholding taxes))	32.39%	7.91%	8.41%	6.99%
MSCI World Index (net) (Hedged) (USD) (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes, (except foreign withholding taxes))	19.03%	13.67%	12.99%	12.74%
The Fund's Blended Benchmark Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	13.28%	8.30%	8.84%	8.79%

* The Fund's Class Y Shares commenced operations on December 31, 2014. For periods prior to December 31, 2014, the performance of the Fund's Class F Shares has been used. Returns for Class Y Shares would have been substantially similar to those of Class F Shares and would have differed only to the extent that Class Y Shares have lower total annual fund operating expenses than Class F Shares.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Manager. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Steven Treftz, CFA	Since 2012	Portfolio Manager
Anthony Karaminas, CFA	Since 2023	Portfolio Manager, Head of Sub-Advisory Fixed Income & Multi-Asset
Timothy J. Sauermelech, CFA	Since 2024	Portfolio Manager

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
AQR Capital Management, LLC	Clifford S. Asness, Ph.D., M.B.A.	Since 2022	Managing and Founding Principal
	John M. Liew, Ph.D., M.B.A	Since 2025	Founding Principal
	John J. Huss	Since 2017	Principal
	Jordan Brooks, Ph.D., M.A.	Since 2025	Principal

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 46 of this prospectus.

MULTI-ASSET INCOME FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

The Fund seeks total return with an emphasis on current income.

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	0.36%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.96%

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
Multi-Asset Income Fund — Class Y Shares	\$98	\$306	\$531	\$1,178

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund will pay 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 59% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will seek to generate total return with an emphasis on income by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes based upon SEI Investments Management Corporation's (SIMC) or the sub-adviser's (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) expectations for income and, to a lesser extent, capital appreciation. The asset classes used and the Fund's allocations among asset classes will be determined based on SIMC's or the Sub-Adviser's views of

fundamental, technical or valuation measures. The Fund's allocations among asset classes may be adjusted over short periods of time. At any point in time, the Fund may be diversified across many asset classes or concentrated in a limited number of asset classes. The Fund may obtain its exposures to the asset classes by investing directly in securities and other investments or indirectly through the use of other pooled investment vehicles and derivative instruments.

SIMC directly manages a portion of the Fund's assets. With the remaining assets, the Fund uses a multi-manager approach under the general supervision of SIMC, allocating Fund assets among one or more Sub-Advisers using different investment strategies.

The Fund may invest in equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, warrants and depositary receipts, of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers (including emerging markets) of various market capitalizations and industries.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities that are investment or non-investment grade (also known as junk bonds), U.S.- or foreign-issued (including emerging markets) and corporate- or government-issued. The Fund may invest in a wide range of fixed income investments, including asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt and collateralized loan obligations (CDOs and CLOs, respectively), corporate and municipal bonds and debentures, structured notes, construction loans, commercial paper, exchange traded notes (ETNs), money market instruments, mortgage dollar rolls, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, when issued/delayed delivery securities, zero coupon bonds, obligations of foreign governments and obligations of supranational entities issued or guaranteed by certain banks. The Fund's fixed income investments may also include U.S. Treasury obligations, obligations issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (including obligations not guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury), such as obligations issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities, and Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) and other inflation-linked debt securities. The Fund may invest in fixed, variable and floating rate fixed income instruments. The Fund's portfolio and the Fund's investments in particular fixed income securities are not subject to any maturity or duration restrictions.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in master limited partnership (MLP) units and may also invest a portion of its assets in bank loans, which are, generally, non-investment grade floating rate instruments, in the form of participations in the loans or assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties.

In addition to direct investment in securities and other instruments, the Fund may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated funds, subject to the limitations of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act). Such investment may include open-end funds, money market funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) (including leveraged and inverse ETFs). The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. real estate companies.

The Fund may also purchase or sell futures contracts, options, forward contracts and swaps to obtain the Fund's desired exposure to an asset class or for return enhancement or hedging purposes, including currency or interest rate exposure. Futures contracts and forward contracts may be used to synthetically obtain exposure to securities or baskets of securities. The Fund may use total return swaps to efficiently obtain exposure to segments of the equity or fixed income markets when other means of obtaining exposure, such as through an ETF, are suboptimal. Interest rate swaps may be used to manage the Fund's yield spread sensitivity. The Fund may write (sell) or purchase call options or put options on a security or a basket of securities, and such options may be covered or uncovered (or "naked"). The purchaser of a call option will pay the Fund a premium for undertaking the obligations under the option contract. Options may also provide a

partial hedge to another position of the Fund. The Fund may buy credit default swaps in an attempt to manage credit risk where the Fund has credit exposure to an issuer, and the Fund may sell credit default swaps to more efficiently gain credit exposure to a security or basket of securities.

The Fund may invest in U.S. dollar and non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. The Sub-Advisers may also seek to enhance the Fund's return by actively managing the Fund's foreign currency exposure. In managing the Fund's currency exposure, the Sub-Advisers may buy and sell currencies (*i.e.*, take long or short positions) using futures and foreign currency forward contracts. 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 Fund may also engage in currency transactions in an attempt to take advantage of certain inefficiencies in the currency exchange market, to increase its exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. In managing the Fund's currency exposure from foreign securities, the Sub-Advisers may buy and sell currencies for hedging or for speculative purposes.

Principal Risks

The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends both on SIMC's selection of the Sub-Advisers and allocation of assets to such Sub-Advisers. The Sub-Advisers may be incorrect in assessing market trends or the value or growth capability of particular securities or asset classes. In addition, the methodology by which SIMC allocates the 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.

The Sub-Advisers and any underlying funds in which it invests may apply any of a variety of investment strategies and may invest in a broad range of asset classes, securities and other investments to achieve those investment strategies. The principal risks of using such investment strategies and making investments in such asset classes, securities and other investments are set forth below. Because an underlying fund's use of an investment strategy or investment in an asset class, security or other investment is subject to the same or similar risks as the Fund's use of such strategy or investment in such asset class, security or other investment, the term "the Fund" in the paragraphs below collectively refers to both the Fund and each underlying fund.

Equity Market Risk — The risk that the market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Equity 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.

Fixed Income 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.

Duration Risk — The longer-term securities in which the Fund may invest tend to be more volatile than shorter-term securities. 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.

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.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally, the value of the Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Leverage risk is described above. Market risk is the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Liquidity risk is 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 and swap agreements is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is described below. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or may be 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 shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

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.

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund's investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar 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. Due to the Fund's investments in securities denominated

in foreign currencies, it will be subject to the risk that 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 U.S. or abroad.

Income Risk — The possibility that the Fund's yield will decline due to falling interest rates.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk — The value of inflation protected securities, including TIPS, will typically fluctuate in response to changes in "real" interest rates, generally decreasing when real interest rates rise and increasing when real interest rates fall. Real interest rates represent nominal (or stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In addition, interest payments on inflation-indexed securities will generally vary up or down along with the rate of inflation.

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.

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

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.

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 portfolio may also have difficulty disposing of bank loans because, in certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities Risk — 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.

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.

Collateralized Debt Obligations and Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk — CDOs and CLOs are securities backed by an underlying portfolio of debt and loan obligations, respectively. CDOs and CLOs issue classes or “tranches” that vary in risk and yield and may experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, decrease in market value due to collateral defaults and removal of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CDO and CLO securities as a class. The risks of investing in CDOs and CLOs depend largely on the tranche invested in and the type of the underlying debts and loans in the tranche of the CDO or CLO, respectively, in which the Fund invests. CDOs and CLOs also carry risks including, but not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk, which are described above. For example, a liquidity crisis in the global credit markets could cause substantial fluctuations in prices for leveraged loans and high-yield debt securities and limited liquidity for such instruments. When the Fund invests in CDOs or CLOs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it may bear a pro rata portion of the CDO’s or CLO’s expenses.

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.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk — In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and 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.

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.

Opportunity Risk — The risk of missing out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of it are tied up in other investments.

Short Sales Risk — A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Fund does not own in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefore) at a later date at a lower price. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund that is potentially unlimited. Investment in short sales may also cause the Fund to incur expenses related to borrowing securities. In addition, shorting a future contract may require posting only a margin that may amount to less than notional exposure of the contract. Such a practice may exacerbate the loss in a case of adverse price action.

Private Placements Risk — Investment in privately placed securities may be less liquid than in publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that might be applicable if their securities were publicly traded.

Real Estate Industry Risk — Securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry may be subject to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. The Fund's investments in REITs are subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, which are discussed above. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties.

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. Leveraged ETFs contain all of the risks that non-leveraged ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent the Fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leverage risk, described above. Leveraged Inverse ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index. To the extent that the Fund invests in Leveraged Inverse ETFs, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will fall as the performance of that ETF's benchmark rises. Leveraged and Leveraged Inverse ETFs often "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. These investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose the Fund to significant losses.

Exchange-Traded Notes Risk — The value of an ETN is subject to the credit risk of the issuer. There may not be an active trading market available for some ETNs. Additionally, trading of ETNs may be halted or the ETN may be delisted by the listing exchange.

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 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.

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.

Investment Company Risk — When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds and ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its share price being more volatile

than that of the underlying portfolio securities. Closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their net asset value. As a result, a closed-end fund's share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls Risk — Mortgage dollar rolls are transactions in which the Fund sells securities (usually mortgage-backed securities) and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar, but not identical, securities on a specified future date. If the broker-dealer to whom the Fund sells the security becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to repurchase the security may be restricted. Other risks involved in entering into mortgage dollar rolls include the risk that the value of the security may change adversely over the term of the mortgage dollar roll and that the security the Fund is required to repurchase may be worth less than the security that the Fund originally held.

Municipal Securities Risk — Municipal securities, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. Rising interest rates will generally cause municipal securities to decline in value. Longer-term securities generally respond more sharply to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. A municipal security will also lose value if, due to rating downgrades or other factors, there are concerns about the issuer's current or future ability to make principal or interest payments. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal securities, to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to repay principal and to make interest payments on securities owned by the Fund. Actual or perceived erosion of the creditworthiness of municipal issuers may reduce the value of the Fund's holdings. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors which adversely affect issuers of municipal obligations than a mutual fund which does not have as great a concentration in municipal obligations. Any changes in the financial condition of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities.

Master Limited Partnership (MLP) Risk — Investments in units of MLPs involve risks that differ from an investment in common stock. Holders of the units of MLPs have more limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership. There are also certain tax risks associated with an investment in units of MLPs. In addition, conflicts of interest may exist between common unit holders, subordinated unit holders and the general partner of an MLP, including a conflict arising as a result of incentive distribution payments. The benefit the Fund derives from investment in MLP units is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships and not as corporations for federal income tax purposes. If an MLP were classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, there would be a reduction in the after-tax return to the Fund of distributions from the MLP, likely causing a reduction in the value of the Fund's shares. MLP entities are typically focused in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors of the economy. A downturn in the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors of the economy could have an adverse impact on the Fund. At times, the performance of securities of companies in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors of the economy may lag the performance of other sectors or the broader market as a whole. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, provides that the Fund is permitted to invest up to 25% of its assets in one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (QPTPs), which will include certain MLPs, and treat the income allocated by such QPTPs as qualifying income for purposes of the regulated investment company annual qualifying income requirements described in the section titled "Taxes" in the SAI.

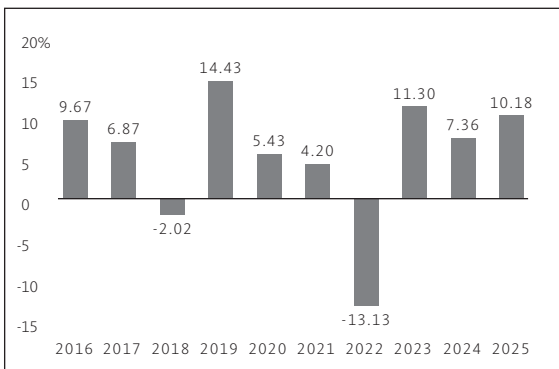
Warrants Risk — Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants may be more speculative than other types of investments. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a 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.

Convertible and Preferred Securities Risk — Convertible and preferred securities have many of the same characteristics as stocks, including many of the same risks. In addition, convertible securities may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than stocks. Convertible securities may also have credit ratings below investment grade, meaning that they carry a higher risk of failure by the issuer to pay principal and/or interest when due.

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 Class Y Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for the past ten calendar years and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for 1, 5 and 10 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: 11.22% (06/30/2020)

Worst Quarter: -14.21% (03/31/2020)

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2025)

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns to those of a broad-based securities market index and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategy. The additional index is the Fund's blended benchmark index that is composed of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (45%), the ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index (40%) and the MSCI All Country World Index (Net) (15%).

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. In some cases, the Fund's return after taxes may exceed the Fund's return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period.

Multi-Asset Income Fund*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (4/9/2012)
Return Before Taxes	10.18%	3.57%	5.14%	5.36%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.87%	1.31%	3.14%	3.26%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.11%	1.74%	3.10%	3.23%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30%	-0.36%	2.01%	2.01%
The Fund's Blended Benchmark Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	9.99%	3.61%	5.67%	5.36%

* The Fund's Class Y Shares commenced operations on December 31, 2014. For periods prior to December 31, 2014, the performance of the Fund's Class F Shares has been used. Returns for Class Y Shares would have been substantially similar to those of Class F Shares and would have differed only to the extent that Class Y Shares have lower total annual fund operating expenses than Class F Shares.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Manager. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Steven Treftz, CFA	Since 2012	Portfolio Manager
Eugene Barbaneagra, CFA	Since 2022	Portfolio Manager
Anthony Karaminas, CFA	Since 2023	Portfolio Manager, Head of Sub-Advisory Fixed Income & Multi-Asset

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Barings LLC	Risgi Kapur	Since 2025	Senior Portfolio Manager, Private Placements & Asset-Based Finance
	Matt Schavey	Since 2025	Portfolio Manager, Private Placements & Asset-Based Finance
Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.	Paul Seary, CFA	Since 2016	Portfolio Manager, Vice President
	Aakash Thombre, CFA	Since 2022	Portfolio Manager, Managing Director
	Lindsay Rosner, CFA	Since 2024	Portfolio Manager, Managing Director
	John McClain, CFA	Since 2025	Portfolio Manager, Managing Director

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 46 of this prospectus.

MULTI-ASSET INFLATION MANAGED FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

Total return exceeding the rate of inflation.

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 (of the Fund and Subsidiary)	
Management Fees of the Fund	0.55%
Management Fees of the Subsidiary	None
Total Management Fees	0.55%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses (of the Fund and Subsidiary)	
Other Expenses of the Fund	
Dividends on Shorts	0.11%
Interest Expense on Reverse Repurchase Agreements	0.03%
Remainder of Other Expenses	0.35%
Total Other Expenses of the Fund	0.49%
Other Expenses of the Subsidiary	None
Total Other Expenses	0.49%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.04%

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
Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund — Class Y Shares	\$106	\$331	\$574	\$1,271

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund will pay 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 44% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will seek to generate “real return” (*i.e.*, total returns that exceed the rate of inflation over a full market cycle, regardless of market conditions) by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes, including fixed income and equity securities and commodity investments. The asset classes used and the Fund’s allocations among asset classes will be determined based on SEI Investments Management Corporation’s (SIMC’s) or the sub-advisers’ (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) views of fundamental, technical or valuation measures. The Fund’s allocations among asset classes may be adjusted over short periods of time. At any point in time, the Fund may be diversified across many asset classes or concentrated in a limited number of asset classes. The Fund may obtain its exposures to the asset classes by investing directly in securities and other investments or indirectly through the use of other pooled investment vehicles and derivative instruments.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach under the general supervision of SIMC, allocating its assets among one or more Sub-Advisers using different investment strategies. SIMC may also directly manage a portion of the Fund’s portfolio.

Equity securities may include common or preferred stocks, warrants, rights, depositary receipts, equity-linked securities and other equity interests. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers of any market capitalization and may invest in both foreign and domestic equity securities. In addition to direct investment in securities and other instruments, the Fund may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated funds, including open-end funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs). The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and U.S. and non-U.S. real estate companies.

In addition to direct investment in securities and other instruments, the Fund may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated funds, subject to the limitations of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act). Such investment may include open-end funds, money market funds, closed-end funds and ETFs (including leveraged and inverse ETFs). The Fund may also invest in REITs and securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. real estate companies.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities that are investment or non-investment grade (also known as junk bonds), U.S.- or foreign-issued (including emerging markets), and corporate- or government-issued. The Fund may invest in a wide range of fixed income investments, including obligations of U.S. and foreign commercial banks, such as certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers’ acceptances, bank notes and bank loans, obligations of foreign governments and obligations of supranational entities issued or guaranteed by certain banks, U.S. and foreign corporate debt securities, including commercial paper, and fully collateralized repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with highly rated counterparties (those rated A or better) and securitized issues such as mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations (CDOs). The Fund’s fixed income investments may also include U.S. Treasury obligations, obligations issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government

(including obligations not guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury), such as obligations issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities, Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) and other inflation-linked debt securities, and municipal bonds and debentures. The Fund may invest in fixed, variable and floating rate fixed income instruments. The Fund's portfolio and the Fund's investments in particular fixed income securities are not subject to any maturity or duration restrictions. The Fund may also enter into repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements with respect to its investment in the fixed income securities listed above and may use the cash received to enter into a short position on U.S. Treasury bonds.

A portion of the Fund's assets may also be invested in commodity investments to provide exposure to the investment returns of the commodities markets. Commodity investments include notes with interest payments that are tied to an underlying commodity or commodity index, ETFs or other exchange-traded products that are tied to the performance of a commodity or commodity index or other types of investment vehicles or instruments that provide returns that are tied to commodities or commodity indexes. The Fund may also invest in equity securities of issuers in commodity-related industries.

The Fund may also seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets, in whole or in part, through investments in a wholly owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (Subsidiary). The Subsidiary, unlike the Fund, may invest to a significant extent in commodities, commodity contracts and commodity investments (including through derivative instruments). The Subsidiary may also invest in other instruments in which the Fund is permitted to invest, either as investments or to serve as margin or collateral for its derivative positions. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary is advised by SIMC.

The Fund, either directly or through its investment in the Subsidiary, may also purchase or sell futures contracts, options, forward contracts and swaps to obtain the Fund's desired exposure to an asset class or for return enhancement or hedging purposes. Interest rate futures contracts are primarily used to hedge interest rate risk in the Fund's U.S. bond holdings. Commodity futures contracts are primarily used to obtain exposure to a diversified set of commodity markets. Interest rate swaps and swaps on indexes may further be used to manage the Fund's interest rate risk or may be used to manage the inflation-adjusted return of the Fund. The Fund may buy credit default swaps in an attempt to manage credit risk where the Fund has credit exposure to an issuer, and the Fund may sell credit default swaps to more efficiently gain credit exposure to a security or basket of securities. Options may be used to gain exposure to or hedge exposures in the equity and commodity markets. Foreign currency forward rate agreements may be used to hedge all or a portion of the currency risk resulting from investments in non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities.

The Fund may invest in U.S. dollar and non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. The Sub-Advisers may also seek to enhance the Fund's return by actively managing the Fund's foreign currency exposure. In managing the Fund's currency exposure, the Sub-Advisers may buy and sell currencies (*i.e.*, take long or short positions) using futures and foreign currency forward contracts. 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 Fund may also engage in currency transactions in an attempt to take advantage of certain inefficiencies in the currency exchange market, to increase its exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. In managing the Fund's currency exposure from foreign securities, the Sub-Advisers may buy and sell currencies for hedging or for speculative purposes.

The Sub-Advisers may engage in short sales in an attempt to capitalize on equity securities that it believes will underperform the market or their peers. When a Sub-Adviser sells securities short, it may invest the proceeds from the short sales in an attempt to enhance returns. This strategy may effectively result in the Fund having a leveraged investment portfolio, which results in greater potential for loss.

Principal Risks

The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends both on SIMC's selection of the Sub-Advisers and allocation of assets to such Sub-Advisers. The Sub-Advisers may be incorrect in assessing market trends or the value or growth capability of particular securities or asset classes. In addition, the methodology by which SIMC allocates the 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.

The Sub-Advisers and any underlying funds in which it invests may apply any of a variety of investment strategies and may invest in a broad range of asset classes, securities and other investments to achieve those investment strategies. The principal risks of using such investment strategies and making investments in such asset classes, securities and other investments are set forth below. Because an underlying fund's use of an investment strategy or investment in an asset class, security or other investment is subject to the same or similar risks as the Fund's use of such strategy or investment in such asset class, security or other investment, the term "the Fund" in the paragraphs below collectively refers to both the Fund and each underlying fund.

Equity 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.

Fixed Income 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.

Duration Risk — The longer-term securities in which the Fund may invest tend to be more volatile than shorter-term securities. 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.

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.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally, the value of the Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Leverage risk is described above. Market risk is the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Liquidity risk is 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 and swap agreements is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is described below. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or may be 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 shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

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.

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund's investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar 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 U.S. or abroad.

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.

Income Risk — The possibility that the Fund's yield will decline due to falling interest rates.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk — The value of inflation protected securities, including TIPS, will typically fluctuate in response to changes in "real" interest rates, generally decreasing when real interest rates rise and

increasing when real interest rates fall. Real interest rates represent nominal (or stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In addition, interest payments on inflation-indexed securities will generally vary up or down along with the rate of inflation.

Commodity Investments and Derivatives Risk — Commodity investments and derivatives may be more volatile and less liquid than direct investments in the underlying commodities themselves. Commodity-related equity returns can also be affected by the issuer's financial structure or the performance of unrelated businesses. The value of a commodity investment or a derivative investment in commodities is typically based upon the price movements of a physical commodity, a commodity futures contract or commodity index or some other readily measurable economic variable that is dependent upon changes in the value of commodities or the commodities markets. The value of these securities will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related benchmark or investment, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as natural disasters, weather and U.S. and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Commodity-Linked Securities Risk — Investments in commodity-linked securities may be more volatile and less liquid than direct investments in the underlying commodities themselves. Commodity-related equity returns can also be affected by the issuer's financial structure or the performance of unrelated businesses.

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.

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

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.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities Risk — 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.

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk — CDOs are securities backed by an underlying portfolio of debt obligations. CDOs issue classes or “tranches” that vary in risk and yield and may experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, decrease in market value due to collateral defaults and removal of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CDO securities as a class. The risks of investing in CDOs depend largely on the tranche invested in and the type of the underlying debts in the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invests. CDOs also carry risks including, but not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk, which are described above. For example, a liquidity crisis in the global credit markets could cause substantial fluctuations in prices for leveraged loans and high-yield debt securities and limited liquidity for such instruments. When the Fund invests in CDOs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it may bear a pro rata portion of the CDO’s expenses.

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.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk — In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and 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.

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.

Opportunity Risk — The risk of missing out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of it are tied up in other investments.

Short Sales Risk — A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Fund does not own in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefore) at a later date at a lower price. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund that is potentially unlimited. Investing in short sales may also cause the Fund to incur expenses related to borrowing securities. Reinvesting proceeds received from short selling may create leverage, which can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price. In addition, shorting a future contract may require posting only a margin that may amount to less than the notional exposure of the contract. Such a practice may exacerbate the loss in a case of adverse price action.

Real Estate Industry Risk — Securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry may be subject to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. The Fund's investments in REITs will be subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, which are discussed above. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties.

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. Leveraged ETFs contain all of the risks that non-leveraged ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent the Fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leverage risk, described above. Leveraged Inverse ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index. To the extent that the Fund invests in Leveraged Inverse ETFs, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will fall as the performance of that ETF's benchmark rises. Leveraged and Leveraged Inverse ETFs often "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. These investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose the Fund to significant losses.

Exchange-Traded Notes Risk — The value of an ETN is subject to the credit risk of the issuer. There may not be an active trading market available for some ETNs. Additionally, trading of ETNs may be halted or the ETN may be delisted by the listing exchange.

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 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.

Depository Receipts Risk — Depository receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer that are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market. Depository 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.

Tax Risk — To the extent the Fund invests in commodities and certain commodity-linked derivative instruments directly, it will seek to restrict its income from such investments that do not generate qualifying income, to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to permit the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company (RIC) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Failure to comply with the qualifying income test could have significant negative consequences to Fund shareholders.

The Fund will gain most of its exposure to the commodities markets through its investment in a Subsidiary, which invests in commodity investments and derivative instruments. The Fund's investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The Fund expects its income

attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be treated as “qualifying income” for tax purposes. The Adviser will ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund’s assets are invested in the Subsidiary.

Investment Company Risk — When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds and ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company’s expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities. Closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their net asset value. As a result, a closed-end fund’s share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

Investment in the Subsidiary Risk — The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act) and, unless otherwise noted in this prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Fund, as an investor in the Subsidiary, will not have all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.

Municipal Securities Risk — Municipal securities, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. Rising interest rates will generally cause municipal securities to decline in value. Longer-term securities usually respond more sharply to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. A municipal security will also lose value if, due to rating downgrades or other factors, there are concerns about the issuer’s current or future ability to make principal or interest payments. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal securities, to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to repay principal and to make interest payments on securities owned by the Fund. Actual or perceived erosion of the creditworthiness of municipal issuers may reduce the value of the Fund’s holdings. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors which adversely affect issuers of municipal obligations than a mutual fund which does not have as great a concentration in municipal obligations. Any changes in the financial condition of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund’s securities.

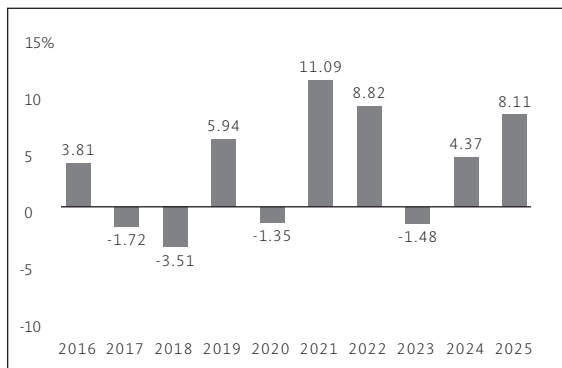
Preferred Stock Risk — Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take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

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 Class Y Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for the past ten calendar years and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for 1, 5 and 10 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: 8.44% (03/31/2022)

Worst Quarter: -10.22% (03/31/2020)

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2025)

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns to those of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (a broad-based securities market index), and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund's additional index is the Fund's 70/20/10 blended benchmark that is composed of the Bloomberg 1-5 Year U.S. TIPS Index (70%), the Bloomberg Commodity Index (20%) and the S&P 500 Index (10%). In prior years, the Fund also compared its performance to the Bloomberg 1-5 Year U.S. TIPS 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. In some cases, the Fund's return after taxes may exceed the Fund's return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period.

Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (4/9/2012)
Return Before Taxes	8.11%	6.09%	3.29%	1.36%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.19%	3.55%	1.74%	0.21%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.92%	3.64%	1.90%	0.56%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30%	-0.36%	2.01%	2.01%
The Fund's Blended Benchmark Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	9.57%	6.04%	4.99%	2.93%

* The Fund's Class Y Shares commenced operations on December 31, 2014. For periods prior to December 31, 2014, the performance of the Fund's Class F Shares has been used. Returns for Class Y Shares would have been substantially similar to those of Class F Shares and would have differed only to the extent that Class Y Shares have lower total annual fund operating expenses than Class F Shares.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Manager. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Steven Treftz, CFA	Since 2012	Portfolio Manager
Anthony Karaminas, CFA	Since 2023	Portfolio Manager, Head of Sub-Advisory Fixed Income & Multi-Asset

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
AllianceBernstein L.P.	Mike Canter, PhD	Since 2019	Director, Chief Investment Officer — Securitized Assets
	Matthew Sheridan	Since 2025	Director — US Multi-Sector
	Serena Zhou	Since 2013	Portfolio Manager — US Multi-Sector
Franklin Advisers, Inc.	Chris Floyd	Since 2022	SVP, Portfolio Manager
	Jose Maldonado	Since 2022	VP, Portfolio Manager

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 46 of this prospectus.

MULTI-ASSET CAPITAL STABILITY FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

Manage risk of a loss while providing current income and an opportunity for 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	0.40%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.33%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.73%

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
Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund — Class Y Shares	\$75	\$233	\$406	\$906

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund will pay 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 260% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will attempt to manage the risk of loss while still seeking to generate some growth by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes. Managing the risk of loss does not mean preventing losses, but rather managing the Fund in a manner intended to limit the level of losses that the Fund could incur over any particular period. The Fund's investments are expected to include U.S. debt obligations and investment grade bonds, and, to a lesser extent, riskier asset classes as detailed

below, such as equities and non-investment grade securities (also known as junk bonds). The asset classes used and the Fund's allocations among asset classes will be determined based on SEI Investments Management Corporation's (SIMC) or the sub-adviser's (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) views of fundamental, technical or valuation measures. The Fund's allocations among asset classes may be adjusted over short periods of time. At any point in time, the Fund may be diversified across many asset classes or concentrated in a limited number of asset classes. The Fund may obtain its exposures to the asset classes by investing directly in securities and other investments or indirectly through the use of other pooled investment vehicles and derivative instruments. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

SIMC directly manages a portion of the Fund's assets. With the remaining assets, the Fund uses a multi-manager approach under the general supervision of SIMC, allocating Fund assets among one or more Sub-Advisers using different investment strategies.

The Fund may allocate all or a portion of its assets using a "risk parity" approach that seeks to balance anticipated drawdown risk (peak-to-trough decline in asset value) across all capital market exposures in the Fund. This approach may result in asset classes with lower perceived drawdown risk, *e.g.* high-quality government bonds, having a greater notional allocation within the Fund's portfolio than they would otherwise receive in a non-risk parity approach. Notional allocation generally refers to the Fund's use of one or more derivative contracts to obtain exposure to a potential gain or loss on the market value of the instruments underlying the Fund's derivative contracts (*e.g.*, a security, basket of securities or index). The market value of such underlying instruments generally exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contracts.

The Fund may further adjust asset allocations and capital market exposures based on realized and expected measures of drawdown risk with the goal of managing the Fund's total drawdown risk. This may result in the Fund increasing capital market exposures during periods of perceived falling drawdown risk and decreasing capital market exposures during periods of perceived rising drawdown risk.

The Fund may invest in equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants, of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers (including emerging markets) of various market capitalizations and industries.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities that are investment or non-investment grade (also known as junk bonds), U.S.- or foreign-issued (including emerging markets) and corporate- or government-issued. The Fund's fixed income investments may include asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds and debentures, commercial paper, exchange traded notes (ETNs), money market instruments, mortgage dollar rolls, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, when issued/delayed delivery securities, zero coupon bonds, obligations of foreign governments and obligations of supranational entities issued or guaranteed by certain banks, as well as entities organized to restructure the outstanding debt of such issuers. The Fund's fixed income investments may also include U.S. Treasury obligations, obligations issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (including obligations not guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury), such as obligations issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities, Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) and other inflation-linked debt securities and obligations of U.S. and foreign commercial banks, such as certificates of deposit and time deposits. The Fund may invest in fixed, variable and floating rate fixed income instruments. The Fund's portfolio and the Fund's investments in particular fixed income securities are not subject to any maturity or duration restrictions.

The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in bank loans, which are, generally, non-investment grade floating rate instruments, in the form of participations in the loans or assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties.

In addition to direct investment in securities and other instruments, the Fund may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated funds, subject to the limitations of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act). Such investment may include open-end funds, money market funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) (including leveraged and inverse ETFs). The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. real estate companies.

The Fund may also purchase or sell futures contracts, options, forward contracts and swaps, including single security swaps, to obtain the Fund's desired exposure to an asset class or for return enhancement or hedging purposes. Due to the Fund's structure and level of turnover, derivative instruments may be an efficient method of obtaining exposure to various types of markets. Futures contracts may be used to gain exposure to U.S. and foreign sovereign bond markets. Index futures and securities index swaps may be used to gain exposure to U.S. and foreign equity markets. Interest rate swaps may be used to manage the Fund's yield spread sensitivity. Options may be used to gain exposure to or hedge risks in U.S. and foreign equity and fixed income markets. The Fund may buy credit default swaps in an attempt to manage credit risk where the Fund has credit exposure to an issuer, and the Fund may sell credit default swaps to more efficiently gain credit exposure to a security or basket of securities. Foreign currency forward rate agreements may be used to hedge all or a portion of the currency risk resulting from investments in non-U.S. equity and fixed income securities.

The Fund may invest in U.S. dollar and non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. The Fund may also seek to enhance the Fund's return by actively managing the Fund's foreign currency exposure. In managing the Fund's currency exposure, the Fund may buy and sell currencies (*i.e.*, take long or short positions) using futures contracts, foreign currency forward contracts and options. 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 Fund may also engage in currency transactions in an attempt to take advantage of certain inefficiencies in the currency exchange market, to increase its exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. In managing the Fund's currency exposure from foreign securities, the Fund may buy and sell currencies for hedging or for speculative purposes.

Principal Risks

While the Fund seeks to manage the risk of loss, this means only that the Fund seeks to limit the level of losses that may be incurred over a particular period of time. As such, the Fund may lose money, and the amount of losses could exceed SIMC's or the Sub-Advisers' expectations. The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends both on SIMC's selection of the Sub-Advisers and allocation of assets to such Sub-Advisers. The Sub-Advisers may be incorrect in assessing market trends or the value or growth capability of particular securities or asset classes. In addition, the methodology by which SIMC allocates the 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.

The Sub-Advisers and any underlying funds in which it invests may apply any of a variety of investment strategies and may invest in a broad range of asset classes, securities and other investments to achieve those investment strategies. The principal risks of using such investment strategies and making investments in such

asset classes, securities and other investments are set forth below. Because an underlying fund's use of an investment strategy or investment in an asset class, security or other investment is subject to the same or similar risks as the Fund's use of such strategy or investment in such asset class, security or other investment, the term "the Fund" in the paragraphs below collectively refers to both the Fund and each underlying fund.

Equity 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.

Fixed Income 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.

Duration Risk — The longer-term securities in which the Fund may invest tend to be more volatile than shorter-term securities. 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.

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.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally, the value of the Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Leverage risk is described above. Market risk is

the risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Liquidity risk is 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 and swap agreements is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is described below. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or may be 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 shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

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.

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund's investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar 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 U.S. or abroad.

Income Risk — The possibility that the Fund's yield will decline due to falling interest rates.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk — The value of inflation protected securities, including TIPS, will typically fluctuate in response to changes in "real" interest rates, generally decreasing when real interest rates rise and increasing when real interest rates fall. Real interest rates represent nominal (or stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In addition, interest payments on inflation-indexed securities will generally vary up or down along with the rate of inflation.

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.

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

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.

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.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities Risk — 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.

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.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk — In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and 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.

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.

Opportunity Risk — The risk of missing out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of it are tied up in other investments.

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.

Private Placements Risk — Investment in privately placed securities may be less liquid than in publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that might be applicable if their securities were publicly traded.

Real Estate Industry Risk — Securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry may be subject to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct

ownership of real estate include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. The Fund's investments in REITs are subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, which are discussed above. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties.

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. Leveraged ETFs contain all of the risks that non-leveraged ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent the Fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leverage risk, described above. Leveraged Inverse ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index. To the extent that the Fund invests in Leveraged Inverse ETFs, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will fall as the performance of that ETF's benchmark rises. Leveraged and Leveraged Inverse ETFs often "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. These investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose the Fund to significant losses.

Exchange-Traded Notes Risk — The value of an ETN is subject to the credit risk of the issuer. There may not be an active trading market available for some ETNs. Additionally, trading of ETNs may be halted or the ETN may be delisted by the listing exchange.

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 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.

Investment Company Risk — When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds and ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities. Closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their net asset value. As a result, a closed-end fund's share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls Risk — Mortgage dollar rolls are transactions in which the Fund sells securities (usually mortgage-backed securities) and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar, but not identical, securities on a specified future date. If the broker-dealer to whom the Fund sells the security becomes insolvent, the Fund’s right to repurchase the security may be restricted. Other risks involved in entering into mortgage dollar rolls include the risk that the value of the security may change adversely over the term of the mortgage dollar roll and that the security the Fund is required to repurchase may be worth less than the security that the Fund originally held.

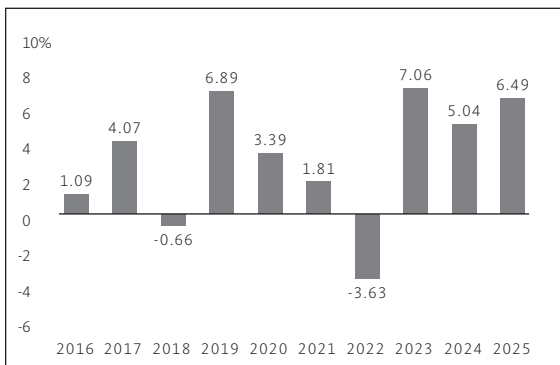
Warrants Risk — Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants may be more speculative than other types of investments. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a 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.

Convertible and Preferred Securities Risk — Convertible and preferred securities have many of the same characteristics as stocks, including many of the same risks. In addition, convertible securities may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than stocks. Convertible securities may also have credit ratings below investment grade, meaning that they carry a higher risk of failure by the issuer to pay principal and/or interest when due.

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 Class Y Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year for the past ten calendar years and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for 1, 5 and 10 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: 3.85% (12/31/2023)

Worst Quarter: -1.98% (06/30/2022)

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2025)

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns to those of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (a broad-based securities market index), and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund's additional index is the Fund's 95/5 blended benchmark that is composed of the Bloomberg 1-3 Year U.S. Government/Credit Index (95%) and the S&P 500 Index (5%). In prior years, the Fund also compared its performance to the Bloomberg 1-3 Year U.S. Government/Credit 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. In some cases, the Fund's return after taxes may exceed the Fund's return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period.

Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (4/9/2012)
Return Before Taxes	6.49%	3.28%	3.10%	2.52%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.72%	1.86%	2.00%	1.63%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.92%	1.96%	1.96%	1.60%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30%	-0.36%	2.01%	2.01%
The Fund's Blended Benchmark Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.97%	2.61%	2.75%	2.38%

* The Fund's Class Y Shares commenced operations on December 31, 2014. For periods prior to December 31, 2014, the performance of the Fund's Class F Shares has been used. Returns for Class Y Shares would have been substantially similar to those of Class F Shares and would have differed only to the extent that Class Y Shares have lower total annual fund operating expenses than Class F Shares.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Manager. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Steven Treftz, CFA	Since 2012	Portfolio Manager
Anthony Karaminas, CFA	Since 2023	Portfolio Manager, Head of Sub-Advisory Fixed Income & Multi-Asset
Timothy J. Sauermelech, CFA	Since 2024	Portfolio Manager

Sub-Adviser and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Janus Henderson Investors US LLC	Ashwin Alankar, Ph.D.	Since 2018	Head of Global Asset Allocation & Portfolio Manager

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 46 of this prospectus.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The minimum initial investment for Class Y Shares is \$100,000 with minimum subsequent investments of \$1,000. Such minimums may be waived at the discretion of SIMC. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a higher minimum investment amount may be required for certain types of investors to be eligible to invest in Class Y Shares, as set forth in “Purchasing, Exchanging and Selling Fund Shares.” 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 qualified dividend income, 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 a Fund’s assets in a way that they believe will help the Fund achieve its goal.

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. Each Fund may lend its securities to certain financial institutions in an attempt to earn additional income. 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).

For temporary defensive or liquidity purposes during unusual economic or market conditions, each Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash, money market instruments, repurchase agreements and other short-term obligations that would not ordinarily be consistent with a Fund’s strategies. A Fund will do so only if SIMC or a Sub-Adviser believes that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity for capital gains and higher income. During such time, a Fund may not achieve its investment goals. Although not expected to be a component of the Funds’ principal investment strategies, each Fund has the ability to engage in securities lending, depending on market circumstances.

The Funds' investment goals are not fundamental and, therefore, may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (Board) without shareholder approval.

Each of the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds invests in its own wholly owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (each, a Subsidiary) for the purpose of providing the Fund with exposure to the investment returns of global commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements that apply to the Fund. For more information about applicable federal tax requirements, please see the "Taxes" section below. Each Subsidiary may invest in commodities, commodity-linked derivative instruments, including swap agreements, commodity options, futures and options on futures, equity securities, fixed income securities, foreign securities, pooled investment vehicles, including those that are not registered pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act), and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for a Subsidiary's derivative positions. To the extent that either of the Multi-Asset Accumulation or Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds invests in a Subsidiary, it will be subject to the risks associated with such Subsidiary's investments, which are discussed elsewhere in this prospectus.

To the extent a Subsidiary invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments, such Subsidiary will comply with the same asset coverage requirements that are applicable to either the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund's or the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund's transactions in such derivatives under the 1940 Act, as applicable. With respect to its investments, a Subsidiary will generally be subject to the same investment restrictions and limitations and generally follow the same compliance policies as the applicable Fund; however, a Subsidiary (unlike the applicable Fund) may invest a significant amount in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments.

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 descriptions provide additional information about some of the risks of investing in the Funds:

Artificial Intelligence — The rapid development of increasingly widespread use of certain artificial intelligence — or “AI”— technologies may adversely impact the overall performance of a Fund's investments, or alter the services provided to a Fund by its service providers. AI technologies are highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data and complex algorithms, and it is possible that the information provided through use of AI technologies could be insufficient, incomplete, inaccurate or biased, leading to adverse effects for a Fund, including, potentially, operational errors and investment losses. AI technologies and their current and potential future applications, and the regulatory frameworks within which they operate, continue to rapidly evolve, and it is impossible to predict the full extent of future applications or regulations and the associated risks to a Fund.

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 auto loans, motor vehicle leases, 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. Additional risks related to collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and mortgage-backed securities are described below.

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 arranged through private negotiations between a company and one or more financial institutions (lenders). Many of the risks associated with bank loans are similar to the risks of investing in below investment grade debt securities. Bank loans may be adversely affected by changes in market or economic conditions and may default or enter bankruptcy. Bank loans made in connection with highly leveraged transactions, including operating loans, leveraged buyout loans, leveraged capitalization loans and other types of acquisition financing, are subject to greater credit risks than other types of bank loans. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain reliable information about and value any bank loan.

The Funds 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. In connection with purchasing participations, the Funds generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and the Funds may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. When the Funds purchase assignments from lenders, the Funds will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the loan. The Funds may have difficulty disposing of bank loans because, in certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments and on the Funds' ability to dispose of the bank loan in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Furthermore, transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and the Funds may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale. As a result, those proceeds will not be available during that time to make additional investments or to meet the Funds' redemption obligations.

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

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.

Collateralized Debt Obligations and Collateralized Loan Obligations — CDO and CLO securities are non-recourse obligations of their issuer payable solely from the related underlying collateral or its proceeds. Therefore, as a holder of CDOs and CLOs, a Fund must rely only on distributions on the underlying collateral or related proceeds for payment. If distributions on the underlying collateral are insufficient to make payments on the CDO or CLO securities, no other assets will be available for payment of the deficiency. As a result, the amount and timing of interest and principal payments in respect of CDO and CLO securities will depend on the performance and characteristics of the related underlying collateral.

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.

Commodity Investments and Derivatives — Exposure to commodities markets may subject the Funds to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The commodities markets have, in the past, experienced periods of extreme volatility. Similar future market conditions may result in rapid and substantial valuation

increases or decreases in a Fund's holdings. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors. Movements in commodity investment prices are outside of a Fund's control and may not be anticipated by Fund management. Price movements may be influenced by, among other things: governmental, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; changing market and economic conditions; market liquidity; weather and climate conditions, including droughts and floods; livestock disease; changing supply and demand relationships and levels of domestic production and imported commodities; changes in storage costs; the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems; energy conservation; the success of exploration projects; changes in international balances of payments and trade; domestic and foreign rates of inflation; currency devaluations and revaluations; domestic and foreign political and economic events; domestic and foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates; foreign currency/exchange rates; domestic and foreign governmental regulation and taxation; war, global health events such as pandemics and endemics, acts of terrorism and other political upheaval and conflicts; governmental expropriation; investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds; changes in philosophies and emotions of market participants. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted.

The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Certain commodities or natural resources may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers or groups of producers. As a result, political, economic and supply related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. A sustained decline in demand for such commodities could also adversely affect the financial performance of commodity-related companies. Factors that could lead to a decline in demand include economic recession or other adverse economic conditions, higher taxes on commodities or increased governmental regulations, increases in fuel economy, consumer shifts to the use of alternative commodities or fuel sources, changes in commodity prices, or weather.

The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions and other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions. U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices which may occur in a single business day. If the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made beyond the limit price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices.

Investments in commodity-linked securities may be more volatile and less liquid than direct investments in the underlying commodities themselves. Commodity-related securities will not necessarily reflect changes in the price of commodities. Commodity-related equity returns can also be affected by the issuer's financial structure or the performance of unrelated businesses. In fact, commodity-related securities may actually have a higher correlation to movement in equities than the commodity market.

The value of a commodity-linked derivative investment typically is based upon the price movements of a commodity, a commodity futures contract or commodity index, or some other readily measurable economic variable. Commodity-linked derivatives provide exposure to the investment returns of commodities that trade in the commodities markets without investing directly in physical commodities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by, and rise or fall in response to, changes in overall market movements, volatility of the underlying benchmark, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, as discussed above. The value of commodity-linked derivatives will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related index. Investments in commodity-linked derivatives may be subject to greater volatility than non-derivative based investments. A highly liquid

secondary market may not exist for certain commodity-linked derivatives, and there can be no assurance that one will develop.

Commodity-linked derivatives also may be subject to credit and interest rate risks that in general affect the values of fixed-income securities. Therefore, at maturity, a Fund may receive more or less principal than it originally invested. A Fund might receive interest payments that are more or less than the stated coupon interest payments. In connection with a Fund's direct and indirect investments in commodity-linked derivatives, the Fund will attempt to manage its counterparty exposure so as to limit its exposure to any one counterparty. However, due to the limited number of entities that may serve as counterparties (and which a Fund believes are creditworthy) at any one time the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties and may invest in commodity-linked notes issued by a limited number of issuers that will act as counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to limit exposure to any one counterparty at all times.

A Fund's investments in commodity-linked notes involve substantial risks, including the risk of loss of a significant portion of their principal value. In addition to commodity risk and general derivatives risk, they may be subject to additional special risks, such as risk of loss of interest and principal, lack of secondary market and risk of greater volatility. If payment of interest on a commodity-linked note or the amount of principal to be repaid on maturity is linked to the value of a particular commodity, commodity index or other economic variable, a Fund might not receive all (or a portion) of the interest or principal due on its investment if there is a loss of value of the underlying investment. At any time, the risk of loss associated with a particular note in a Fund's portfolio may be significantly higher than the value of the note.

A liquid secondary market may not exist for the commodity-linked notes that a Fund buys, which may make it difficult for the Fund to sell them at an acceptable price or to accurately value them. Commodity-linked notes are also subject to the counterparty credit risk of the issuer. That is, at maturity of a commodity-linked note, there is a risk that the issuer may be unable to perform its obligations under the terms of the commodity-linked note. Issuers of commodity-linked notes are typically large money center banks, broker-dealers, other financial institutions and large corporations. If the issuer becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to pay, a Fund could lose money. The value of the commodity-linked notes a Fund buys may fluctuate significantly because the values of the underlying investments to which they are linked are themselves extremely volatile. Additionally, the particular terms of a commodity-linked note may create economic leverage by requiring payment by the issuer of an amount that is a multiple of the price increase or decrease of the underlying commodity, commodity index or other economic variable. This would have the effect of increasing the volatility of the value of these commodity-linked notes as they may increase or decrease in value more quickly than the underlying commodity, commodity index or other economic variable. Therefore, at the maturity of the note, a Fund may receive more or less principal than it originally invested and may receive interest payments on the note that are more or less than the stated coupon interest payments.

Convertible Securities and Preferred Stocks — Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock or other securities that may be converted into or exercised for a prescribed amount of common stock at a specified time and price. Convertible securities provide an opportunity for equity participation, with the potential for a higher dividend or interest yield and lower price volatility compared to common stock. Convertible securities typically pay a lower interest rate than nonconvertible bonds of the same quality and maturity because of the conversion feature. The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value typically declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline, and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or

exercise feature. Convertible securities may also be rated below investment grade (junk bonds) or may not be rated and are subject to credit risk and prepayment risk, which are discussed below.

Preferred stocks are nonvoting equity securities that pay a stated fixed or variable rate dividend. Due to their fixed income features, preferred stocks provide higher income potential than issuers' common stocks, but are typically more sensitive to interest rate changes than an underlying common stock. Preferred stocks are also subject to equity market risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of a Fund's investment. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a corporation's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a corporation's debt securities. Preferred stock may also be subject to prepayment risk, which is discussed below.

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 the Funds to lose money. The Funds 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.

Credit-Linked Notes — Credit-linked securities and similarly structured products typically are issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle that, in turn, enters into a credit protection agreement or invests in a derivative instrument or basket of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps or interest rate swaps, to obtain exposure to certain fixed-income markets or to remain fully invested when more traditional income producing securities are not available. Like an investment in a bond, an investment in credit-linked notes represents the right to receive periodic income payments (in the form of distributions) and payment of principal at the end of the term of the security. However, these payments are conditioned on the issuer's receipt of payments from, and the issuer's potential obligations to, the counterparties to certain credit protection agreements or derivative instruments entered into by the issuer of the credit-linked note. For example, the issuer may sell one or more credit default swaps entitling the issuer to receive a stream of payments over the term of the swap agreements provided that no event of default has occurred with respect to the referenced debt obligation upon which the swap is based. If a default occurs, the stream of payments may stop and the issuer would be obligated to pay the counterparty the par (or other agreed upon value) of the referenced debt obligation. An investor holding a credit-linked note generally receives a fixed or floating coupon and the note's par value upon maturity, unless the referenced creditor defaults or declares bankruptcy, in which case the investor receives the amount recovered. In effect, investors holding credit-linked notes receive a higher yield in exchange for assuming the risk of a specified credit event. A Fund's investments in credit-linked notes are indirectly subject to the risks associated with derivative instruments, which are described below, and may be illiquid.

Currency — Certain Funds take active positions in currencies, which involve different techniques and risk analyses than the Funds' purchase of securities or other investments. 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 they have entered into to be rendered useless, resulting in full currency exposure, as well as incurring transaction costs. Passive investment in currencies may, to a lesser extent, also subject the Funds to these same risks. The value of a Fund's total portfolio of investments (including its currency positions) may fluctuate more in response to broad macroeconomic risks than if the Fund did not invest in currencies.

Current Market Conditions Risk — Current market conditions risk is the risk that a particular investment, or shares of the Funds in general, may fall in value due to current market conditions. Although interest rates were unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad, in 2022, the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks raised interest rates as part of their efforts to address rising inflation. The Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks subsequently started to lower interest rates in September 2024, though economic or other factors, such as inflation, could lead to the Federal Reserve stopping or reversing these changes. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or again reverse course. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. The ongoing adversarial political climate in the United States, as well as political and diplomatic events both domestic and abroad, have and may continue to have an adverse impact on the U.S. regulatory landscape, markets and investor behavior, which could have a negative impact on the Funds' investments and operations. Other unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy. For example, ongoing armed conflicts between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and among Israel, Hamas and other militant groups in the Middle East, have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility within the markets in Russia, Europe, the Middle East and the United States. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities have and could continue to have a significant impact on certain Fund investments as well as Fund performance and liquidity. The economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as the financial markets generally, may be adversely impacted by trade disputes and other matters. If geopolitical conflicts develop or worsen, economies, markets and individual securities may be adversely affected, and the value of the Funds' assets may go down. The COVID-19 global pandemic, or any future public health crisis, and the ensuing policies enacted by governments and central banks have caused and may continue to cause significant volatility and uncertainty in global financial markets, negatively impacting global growth prospects. Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Funds. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. These events, and any other future events, may adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Funds' portfolio investments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.

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 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 prior to expiration. 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, counterparty risk and tax risk. Credit risk is described above. 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. Counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty to a derivatives contract, a clearing member used by the Fund to hold a cleared derivative contract, or a borrower of the Fund's securities is unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the Fund's margin or otherwise honor its obligations. 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 a Fund's initial investment. Tax risk is the risk that the use of derivatives may cause the Funds to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect a Fund's ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividends received deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders.

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.

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 longer duration typically have higher 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.

Equity Market — Because certain Funds will significantly invest in equity securities, those Funds are 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 Funds' 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 Funds.

Exchange-Traded Products (ETPs) — The risks of owning interests of an ETP, such as an ETF, or exchange-traded commodity pool, generally reflect the same risks as owning the underlying securities or other instruments that the ETP is designed to track. The shares of certain ETPs 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 ETP'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 ETP, a Fund indirectly bears the proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETP in addition to the fees and expenses that the Fund and its shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's operations. Because certain ETPs may have a significant portion of their assets exposed directly or indirectly to commodities or commodity-linked securities, developments affecting commodities may have a disproportionate impact on such ETPs and may subject the ETPs to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.

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.

Leveraged ETFs contain all of the risks that non-leveraged ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent a Fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leverage risk, described below. Inverse ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a negative of the performance of an underlying index. Leveraged inverse ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index. To the extent that a Fund invests in leveraged inverse ETFs, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will fall as the performance of that ETF's benchmark rises. Leveraged, inverse and leveraged inverse ETFs often "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. These investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose a Fund to complete loss of its investment.

Extension — The Funds' 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, the Funds 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, the 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 the Funds. 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, 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.

Foreign Investment/Emerging and Frontier Markets — The Funds may invest in foreign issuers, including issuers located in emerging and frontier 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 the Funds' 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, and, to an even greater extent, frontier market countries, may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market and frontier 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 and frontier 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 the Funds' investments in emerging market and frontier market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Frontier countries are a subset of emerging market countries with even smaller national economies. The economies of frontier market countries tend to be less correlated to global economic cycles than the economies of more developed countries and their markets have lower trading volumes and may exhibit greater price volatility and illiquidity. A small number of large investments in these markets may affect these markets to a greater degree than more developed markets. Frontier market countries may also be affected by government activities to a greater degree than more developed countries. For example, the governments of

frontier market countries may exercise substantial influence within the private sector or subject investments to government approval, and governments of other countries may impose or negotiate trade barriers, exchange controls, adjustments to relative currency values and other measures that adversely affect a frontier market country. Governments of other countries may also impose sanctions or embargoes on frontier market countries. Although all of these risks are generally heightened with respect to frontier market countries, they also apply to emerging market countries.

Additionally, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may result in a Fund having to sell such prohibited securities at inopportune times. Such prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such U.S. Government designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, which may cause the Fund to incur losses. In addition, the large-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February 2022 and the resulting responses, including economic sanctions by the U.S. and other countries against certain Russian individuals and companies could negatively impact the Funds' performance and cause losses on your investment in the Funds.

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, also called a “forward,” 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, or “futures,” 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. While 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, a Fund may be unable to close out its 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 a Fund's positions in security futures contracts, the Fund may be required to have or make additional funds available to its brokerage firm as margin. If a 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. A 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.

Inflation Protected Securities — The Funds may invest in inflation protected securities, including Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS), the value of which generally will fluctuate in response to changes in “real” interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (or stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. The value of an inflation-protected security generally decreases when real interest rates rise and generally increases when real interest rates fall. In addition, the principal value of an inflation-protected security is periodically adjusted up or down along with the rate of inflation. If the measure of inflation falls, the principal value of the inflation-protected security will be adjusted downwards, and, consequently, the interest payable on the security will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury in the case of TIPS. For securities that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the security to be repaid at maturity is subject to credit risk.

Interest Rate — The risk that a change 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, the risk of a decline in value of the Fund's portfolio securities associated with rising rates are heightened because there may be a greater likelihood of rates increasing, potentially rapidly. In a declining interest rate environment, the Fund generally will be required to invest available cash in instruments with lower interest rates than those of the current portfolio securities. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they 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, whereas others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources.

Investment Company — The Funds may purchase shares of investment companies, such as open-end funds, ETFs and closed-end funds. When a Fund invests in an investment company, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations. Such expenses may make owning shares of an investment company more costly than owning the underlying securities directly. The Funds may invest in affiliated funds including, for example, money market funds for reasons such as cash management or other purposes. In such cases, the Funds' adviser and its affiliates will earn fees at both the Fund level and within the underlying fund with respect to the Fund's assets invested in the underlying fund. In part because of these additional expenses, the performance of an

investment company may differ from the performance a Fund would achieve if it invested directly in the underlying investments of the investment company. In addition, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. See also, “Exchange-Traded Products (ETPs),” above.

Investment in the Subsidiary — Each of the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds may invest in its own Subsidiary. By investing in a Subsidiary, each Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with such Subsidiary’s investments. The commodity-related instruments held by a Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the applicable Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. A Subsidiary, however, is not registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in this prospectus, will not be subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds, as investors in their respective Subsidiary, will not have all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. Each Fund, however, wholly owns and controls its respective Subsidiary, and the Funds and the Subsidiaries are managed by SIMC, making it unlikely that a Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the applicable Fund. While a Subsidiary has its own board of directors that is responsible for overseeing the operations of such Subsidiary, the respective Fund’s Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the respective Subsidiary, and the Fund’s role as the sole shareholder of such Subsidiary. It is not currently expected that shares of any Subsidiary will be sold or offered to investors other than the respective Fund.

Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands or governmental interpretation of such laws, under which the Funds and the Subsidiaries, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of a Fund and/or its respective Subsidiary to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Funds and their shareholders. For example, Cayman Islands law does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiaries. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiaries must pay Cayman Islands governmental authority taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

Large Capitalization — If valuations of large capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small or medium capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small and medium-sized companies. Additionally, 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.

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 a Fund’s portfolio securities. Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act requires, among other things, that a Fund either use derivatives in a limited manner or comply with an outer limit on fund leverage risk based on one of two value-at-risk tests. 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 or to meet the applicable requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder.

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.

Market — Market risk is 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 market as a whole.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) — Investments in units of MLPs involve risks that differ from an investment in common stock. Holders of the units of MLPs have more limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership. There are also certain tax risks associated with an investment in units of MLPs. In addition, conflicts of interest may exist between common unit holders, subordinated unit holders and the general partner of an MLP, including a conflict arising as a result of incentive distribution payments. The benefit a Fund derives from investment in MLP units is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships and not as corporations for federal income tax purposes. If an MLP were classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, there would be reduction in the after-tax return to a Fund of distributions from the MLP, likely causing a reduction in the value of the Fund's shares. MLP entities are typically focused in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors of the economy. A downturn in the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors of the economy could have an adverse impact on a Fund. At times, the performance of securities of companies in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors of the economy may lag the performance of other sectors or the broader market as a whole. The Code, provides that a Fund is permitted to invest up to 25% of its assets in one or more QPTPs, which will include certain MLPs, and treat the income allocated by such QPTPs as qualifying income for purposes of the RIC annual qualifying income requirements described in the section titled "Taxes" in the SAI.

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 the Funds could include (i) obligations guaranteed by federal agencies of the U.S. Government, such as Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), which are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States, (ii) securities issued by Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), 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 the Funds 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 the Funds and affect their share prices.

The Funds 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 the Funds, 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 a 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 a Fund’s expectations. If prepayments of mortgage loans occur at a rate faster than that anticipated by a Fund, 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.

Municipal Securities — Municipal securities, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. Rising interest rates will generally cause municipal securities to decline in value. Longer-term securities generally respond more sharply to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. A municipal security will also lose value if, due to rating downgrades or other factors, there are concerns about the issuer’s current or future ability to make principal or interest payments. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal securities, to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to repay principal and to make interest payments on securities owned by a Fund. Actual or perceived erosion of the creditworthiness of municipal issuers may reduce the value of a Fund’s holdings. As a result, a Fund will be more susceptible to factors which adversely affect issuers of municipal obligations than a mutual fund which does not have as great a concentration in municipal obligations. Any changes in the financial condition of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of a Fund’s securities.

Opportunity — A Fund may miss out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of that opportunity are tied up in other investments.

Options — An option is a contract between two parties for the purchase and sale of a financial instrument for a specified price at a specified date. 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.

Certain Funds may engage in a covered call option writing (selling) program in an attempt to generate additional income or provide a partial hedge to another position of the applicable Fund. A call option is "covered" if a Fund either owns the underlying instrument or has an absolute and immediate right (such as a call with the same or a later expiration date) to acquire that instrument. The underlying instruments of such covered call options may consist of individual equity securities, pools of equity securities, ETFs or indexes. The writing of covered call options is a more conservative investment technique than writing of naked or uncovered options, but capable of enhancing a Fund's total return. When a Fund writes a covered call option, it profits from the premium paid by the buyer but gives up the opportunity to profit from an increase in the value of the underlying security above the exercise price. At the same time, the Fund retains the risk of loss from a decline in the value of the underlying security during the option period. Although the Fund may terminate its obligation by executing a closing purchase transaction, the cost of effecting such a transaction may be greater than the premium received upon its sale, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If such an option expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a gain equal to the premium received. Such a gain may be offset or exceeded by a decline in the market value of the underlying security during the option period. If an option is exercised, the exercise price, the premium received and the market value of the underlying security determine the gain or loss realized by the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover — Due to their investment strategies, the Funds 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 — The Funds' 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.

Private Placements — Investment in privately placed securities may be less liquid than in publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized

from these sales could be less than those originally paid by a Fund or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements which might be applicable if their securities were publicly traded.

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.

Real Estate Industry — A Fund's investments in the securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry may be subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, possible lack of availability of mortgage funds, lack of ability to access the creditor capital markets, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants (particularly during an economic downturn), increasing competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to costs resulting from clean-ups of environmental problems, liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems, casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, changes in market and sub-market values and the appeal of properties to tenants, and changes in interest rates. In addition to these risks, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate operating companies (REOCs) are dependent on specialized management skills, and some REITs and REOCs may have investments in relatively few properties, or in a small geographic area or in a single type of property. These factors may increase the volatility of the Fund's investments in REITs or REOCs. Risk associated with investment in REITs is further discussed below.

Reallocation — In addition to managing the Funds, SIMC constructs and maintains strategies (Strategies) for certain clients, and the Funds are designed in part to implement those Strategies. Within the Strategies, SIMC periodically adjusts the target allocations among the Funds to ensure that the appropriate mix of assets is in place. SIMC also may create new Strategies that reflect significant changes in allocation among the Funds. Because a significant portion of the assets in the Funds may be composed of investors in Strategies controlled or influenced by SIMC, this reallocation activity could result in significant purchase or redemption activity in the Funds. Although reallocations are intended to benefit investors that invest in the Funds through the Strategies, they could in certain cases have a detrimental effect on Funds that are being materially reallocated, including by increasing portfolio turnover (and related transactions costs), disrupting the portfolio management strategy, and causing a Fund to incur taxable gains. SIMC seeks to manage the impact to the Funds resulting from reallocations in the Strategies.

Real Estate Investment Trusts — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. By investing in REITs indirectly through a Fund, shareholders will not only bear the proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but will also, indirectly, bear similar expenses of underlying REITs. The Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct investments of the REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants.

Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Code or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Repurchase Agreement — Although repurchase agreement transactions will be fully collateralized at all times, they generally create leverage and involve some counterparty risk to a Fund whereby a defaulting counterparty could delay or prevent a Fund's recovery of collateral.

Securities Lending — Each Fund may lend its securities to certain financial institutions in an attempt to earn additional income. The Funds may lend their portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, and other financial institutions provided a number of conditions are satisfied, including that the loan is fully collateralized. When a Fund lends portfolio securities, its investment performance will continue to reflect changes in the value of the securities loaned, and the Fund will also receive a fee or interest on the collateral. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights, including voting rights, in the loaned securities during the term of the loan or delay in recovering loaned securities if the borrower fails to return them or becomes insolvent. A Fund that lends its securities may pay lending fees to a party arranging the loan.

Short Sales — Short sales are transactions in which a Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete a short sale, the Fund must borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the borrowed security by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. This price may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund and the Fund will incur a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund replaces the borrowed security. Because a borrowed security could theoretically increase in price without limitation, the loss associated with short selling is potentially unlimited. To the extent that the Fund reinvests proceeds received from selling securities short, it may effectively create leverage, which is discussed above. Pursuant to its particular investment strategy, a Sub-Adviser may have a net short exposure in the portfolio of assets allocated to the Sub-Adviser.

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 size companies, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and the frequent lack of depth of management. Stock prices of smaller companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements. The securities of smaller 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 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 companies may have less publicly available information and, when available, it may be inaccurate or incomplete.

Supranational Entities — The Funds may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by the World Bank. The government members, or "stockholders," usually make initial capital contributions to the World Bank and in many cases are committed to make additional capital contributions if the World Bank is unable to repay its borrowings. There is no guarantee that one or more stockholders of the World Bank will continue to make any necessary additional capital contributions. If such contributions are not made, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities, and the Fund may lose money on such investments.

Swap Agreements — Swaps are agreements whereby two parties agree to exchange payment streams calculated by reference to an underlying asset, such as a rate, index, instrument or securities. Swaps typically involve credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, funding risk, operational risk, legal and documentation risk, counterparty risk, regulatory risk and/or tax risk. Interest rate swaps involve one party, in return for a premium, agreeing to make payments to another party to the extent that interest rates exceed or fall below a specified rate (a “cap” or “floor,” respectively). Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom a Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to the other party to the agreement.

Total return swaps are contracts that obligate a party to pay interest in exchange for payment by the other party of the total return generated by a security, a basket of securities, an index or an index component. Total return swaps give a Fund the right to receive the appreciation in the value of a specified security, index or other instrument in return for a fee paid to the counterparty, which will typically be an agreed upon interest rate. If the underlying asset in a total return swap declines in value over the term of the swap, the Fund may also be required to pay the dollar value of that decline to the counterparty. Fully funded total return swaps have economic and risk characteristics similar to credit-linked notes, which are described above. Fully funded equity swaps have economic and risk characteristics similar to participation notes (P-Notes).

A credit default swap enables a Fund to buy or sell protection against a defined credit event of an issuer or a basket of securities. The buyer of a credit default swap is generally obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation. If a Fund is a seller of protection and a credit event occurs (as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement), the Fund will generally either: (i) pay to the buyer an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and take delivery of the referenced obligation, other deliverable obligations, or underlying securities comprising a referenced index or (ii) pay a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising a referenced index. If a Fund is a buyer of protection and a credit event occurs (as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement), the Fund will either: (i) receive from the seller of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and deliver the referenced obligation, other deliverable obligations or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) receive a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index. Recovery values are calculated by market makers considering either industry standard recovery rates or entity specific factors and other considerations until a credit event occurs. If a credit event has occurred, the recovery value is generally determined by a facilitated auction whereby a minimum number of allowable broker bids, together with a specified valuation method, are used to calculate the settlement value.

Credit default swaps involve special risks in addition to those mentioned above because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty). Like a long or short position in a physical security, credit default swaps are subject to the same factors that cause changes in the market value of the underlying asset.

The Dodd-Frank Act, which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, established a comprehensive regulatory framework for swaps and security-based swaps. Prior to the Dodd-Frank Act, the swaps and security-based swaps transactions generally occurred on a bilateral basis in the over-the-counter (OTC) market

(so-called “bilateral OTC transactions”). Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, some, but not all, swaps and security-based swaps transactions are now required to be centrally cleared and traded on exchanges or electronic trading platforms. Bilateral OTC transactions differ from exchange-traded or cleared swaps and security-based swaps in several respects. Bilateral OTC transactions are transacted directly between counterparties and not through an exchange (although they may be submitted for clearing with a clearing corporation). As bilateral OTC transactions are entered into directly with a counterparty, there is a risk of nonperformance by the counterparty as a result of its insolvency or otherwise. Under certain risk mitigation regulations adopted pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act (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 transactions in swaps and security-based swaps. The Margin Rules also mandate that collateral in the form of initial margin be posted to cover potential future exposure attributable to uncleared transactions in swaps and security-based swaps for certain entities, which may include the Funds. In addition, clearing agencies may impose separate margin requirements for certain cleared transactions in swaps and security-based swaps.

Tax — Each of the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds may gain most of its exposure to the commodities markets through its investment in its own Subsidiary, which invests directly in commodities, equity-linked securities and commodity-linked derivative instruments, including options, futures contracts, swaps, options on futures contracts and commodity-linked structured notes. In order for each Fund to qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund must, amongst other requirements, derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating “qualifying income” for purposes of the “qualifying income test”, which is described in more detail in the section titled “Taxes” in the SAI. Each of the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds investment in a Subsidiary is expected to provide the Funds with exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The “Subpart F” income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income, including from commodity-linked derivatives) of a Fund attributable to its investment in a Subsidiary is “qualifying income” to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. Each Fund expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in a Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and accordingly expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be treated as “qualifying income”. The Adviser will carefully monitor the Funds’ investments in a Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of a Fund’s assets are invested in a Subsidiary.

In addition, certain of the Funds’ commodity-related investments, such as certain commodity-related derivative instruments, when made directly may not produce qualifying income to a Fund for purposes of satisfying the qualifying income test (as described in the SAI), which must be met in order for the Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Code.

To the extent the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds invest in commodities and certain commodity-linked derivative instruments directly such Funds will seek to restrict their income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of their gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income test necessary for the Funds to qualify as RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. However, a Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments. Under certain circumstances, a Fund

may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income requirement, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund's returns. The tax treatment of certain commodity-related investments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of a Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions.

The extent to which the Multi-Asset Accumulation or the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds directly or indirectly invests in commodities or commodity-linked derivatives may be limited by the qualifying income and asset diversification tests, which the Funds must continue to satisfy to maintain their status as a RIC. If a Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC would have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders.

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.

GLOBAL ASSET ALLOCATION

The Funds and other funds managed by SIMC are used within the global asset allocation strategies (Strategies) that SIMC constructs and maintains for certain clients (Strategy Clients). The Funds are designed in part to be used as a component within those Strategies. The degree to which a Strategy Client's portfolio is invested in the particular market segments and/or asset classes represented by the Funds and other funds varies. SIMC believes that an investment in a portfolio of funds representing a range of asset classes as part of a Strategy may reduce the Strategy's overall level of volatility.

Within the Strategies, SIMC periodically adjusts the target allocations among the Funds and other funds to ensure that the appropriate mix of assets is in place. SIMC also may create new Strategies that reflect

significant changes in allocation among the Funds and other funds. Because a significant portion of the assets in the Funds and other funds may be attributable to investors in Strategies controlled or influenced by SIMC, this reallocation activity could result in significant purchase or redemption activity in the Funds. Although reallocations are intended to benefit investors that invest in the Funds through the Strategies, they could, in certain cases, have a detrimental effect on the Funds. Such detrimental effects could include: transaction costs, capital gains and other expenses resulting from an increase in portfolio turnover; and disruptions to the portfolio management strategy, such as foregone investment opportunities or the inopportune sale of securities to facilitate redemptions.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' BENCHMARK INDEXES

The following information describes the various indexes referred to in the Performance Information sections of this prospectus, including those indexes that compose the Funds' Blended Benchmark Indexes.

The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index, Hedge (USD) is an unmanaged broad-based, market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the broad global markets for US and non-US corporate, government, governmental agency, supranational, mortgage-backed and asset-backed fixed income securities, hedged against the U.S. dollar.

The Bloomberg 1-3 Year U.S. Government/Credit Index includes all medium and larger issues of U.S. government, investment-grade corporate, and investment-grade international dollar-denominated bonds that have maturities of between 1 and 3 years and are publicly issued.

The Bloomberg 1-5 Year U.S. TIPS Index represents an unmanaged market index composed of all U.S. Treasury inflation-linked indexed securities with maturities of 1 to 5 years.

The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index measures the performance of the U.S. investment grade bond market. The index invests in a wide spectrum of public, investment-grade, taxable, fixed income securities in the United States — including government, corporate, and international dollar-denominated bonds, as well as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, all with maturities of more than 1 year.

The Bloomberg Commodity Index (BCOM) is a broadly diversified index that allows investors to track commodity futures through a single, simple measure. The BCOM is composed of commodities traded on U.S. exchanges, with the exception of aluminum, nickel and zinc, which trade on the London Metal Exchange. The BCOM is calculated on an excess return basis.

The ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index is an unmanaged, trader-priced portfolio constructed to mirror the public high yield debt market. The ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index is priced daily and revisions are effected monthly. The ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index reflects the reinvestment of dividends.

The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) World Index (net) (Hedged) (USD) captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries, net of expenses and hedged against the U.S. dollar. With 1,321 constituents, the MSCI World Index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The MSCI All Country World Index (Net) is a market capitalization weighted index designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world. The MSCI ACWI is maintained by Morgan Stanley Capital International and is comprised of stocks from 23 developed countries and 24 emerging markets.

The MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index (Net) captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries (excluding the US) and 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 1,973 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global equity opportunity set outside the US.

The S&P 500 Index consists of 500 companies from a diverse range of industries. Contrary to a popular misconception, the S&P 500 Index is not a simple list of the largest 500 companies by market capitalization or by revenues. Rather, it is 500 of the most widely held U.S.-based common stocks, chosen by the S&P 500 Index's index committee for market size, liquidity and sector representation. "Leading companies in leading industries" is the guiding principal for S&P 500 inclusion. A small number of international companies that are widely traded in the U.S. are included, but the S&P 500 Index's index committee has announced that only U.S.-based companies will be added in the future.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

SIMC, a Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registered investment adviser, located at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. As of September 30, 2025, SIMC had approximately \$219.46 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, 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.

In accordance with a separate exemptive order that the Trust and SIMC have obtained from the SEC, the Board may approve a new sub-advisory agreement or a material amendment to an existing sub-advisory agreement at a meeting that is not in person, subject to certain conditions, including that the Trustees are able to participate in the meeting using a means of communication that allows them to hear each other simultaneously during the meeting.

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.

Steven Treftz, CFA, and Anthony Karaminas, CFA, serve as portfolio managers for the Multi-Asset Accumulation, Multi-Asset Income, Multi-Asset Inflation Managed and Multi-Asset Capital Stability Funds. Mr. Treftz joined SIMC in 2012, and is responsible for the oversight, monitoring and manager selection for the Investment Management Unit's Multi Asset and Short Duration strategies. Prior to his employment at SEI, Mr. Treftz was employed by Citi Private Bank, where he was responsible for maintaining the firm's research opinions on third party international, global and emerging market equity managers. Prior to his employment at Citi Private Bank, Mr. Treftz was employed by Lockwood Advisors, Inc. where he was responsible for the management of one of the firm's mutual fund/ETF wrap portfolio programs. Mr. Treftz earned a Bachelor's degree in Finance and Risk Management from Temple University. Mr. Treftz is also a CFA charterholder and member of the CFA Society of Philadelphia. Mr. Karaminas is the Head of Sub-Advisory Fixed Income & Multi-Asset within the Investment Management Unit and is responsible for Portfolio Management leadership and oversight duties. Prior to joining SEI, he was an Associate Portfolio Manager/Analyst within the Multi-Manager Solution team at UBS Asset Management. Previously, Mr. Karaminas held the role of Sector Head of Global Fixed Income and Global High Yield Funds Research at S&P Capital IQ. Mr. Karaminas was also a Senior Analyst at Goldman Sachs JBWere. Mr. Karaminas received a Bachelor of Business (with honors) from Swinburne University in Melbourne, Australia. He is a CFA charterholder and a member of the CFA Institute.

SIMC serves as investment adviser to the Funds. Eugene Barbaneagra, CFA, directly manages a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Income Fund, and Timothy J. Sauermelech, CFA, directly manages a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Capital Stability Funds.

Mr. Barbaneagra serves as a Portfolio Manager within the Investment Management Unit. Mr. Barbaneagra is responsible for portfolio strategy of a number of core Global Equity Funds. Prior to joining SEI in 2002, Mr. Barbaneagra worked with the Vanguard Group. Mr. Barbaneagra earned his Bachelor of Science degrees in Business Administration/Finance and Management of Information Systems from Drexel University. Mr. Barbaneagra also earned his Master of Science in Risk Management and Financial Engineering from Imperial College London. Mr. Barbaneagra is a CFA charterholder and a member of UK Society of Investment Professionals.

Mr. Sauermelech is a Senior Portfolio Manager and Head of Global Macro within SEI's Global Multi-Asset Portfolio Management Team. Primary responsibilities include the development and implementation of tactical asset allocation strategies, systematic portfolio strategies, and derivative overlay strategies across

the global macro landscape. Mr. Sauermelech is a CFA Charterholder and a member of the CFA Institute and The CFA Society of Philadelphia. He earned a Masters of Business Administration with a concentration in Finance from Villanova University and graduated summa cum laude from Kutztown University of Pennsylvania with a Bachelor of Science in Finance and a minor in Economics. Mr. Sauermelech also holds the FINRA Series 65 license.

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 September 30, 2025, 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 [^]
Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund	0.75%	0.64%
Multi-Asset Income Fund	0.60%	0.42%
Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund	0.55%	0.33%
Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund	0.40%	0.36%

[^] Some or all of these fee waivers during the prior fiscal year were voluntary. Voluntary waivers may be discontinued, in whole or in part, at any time.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board's approval of the investment advisory and sub-advisory agreements for the Funds is available in the Funds' reports filed on Form N-CSR. The Funds' Semi-Annual Form N-CSR covers the period of October 1, 2024 through March 31, 2025, and the Funds' Annual Form N-CSR covers the period of October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025.

SIMC has registered with the National Futures Association as a "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) with respect to the Multi-Asset Accumulation, Multi-Asset Income, Multi-Asset Inflation Managed and Multi-Asset Capital Stability Funds. SIMC has claimed, with respect to each Fund, in accordance with Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Regulation 4.12(c)(3), an exemption for certain regulatory obligations required under Part 4 of the CFTC's Regulations. SIMC has claimed, with respect to certain products not included in this prospectus, 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.

Information About Fee Waivers

Actual total annual fund operating expenses of the Class Y Shares of the Funds for the most recent fiscal year 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 voluntarily waived and/or reimbursed a portion of their fees in order to keep total direct 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 fees by 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 actual total annual fund operating expenses of the Class Y Shares of the Funds for the most recent fiscal year (ended September 30, 2025) 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 AFFE, if applicable)*	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after fee waivers, excluding AFFE, Short Sale Expenses and Reverse Repurchase Expenses and after extraordinary expenses, if applicable)*
Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund	1.09%	0.92%	0.92%	0.92%
Multi-Asset Income Fund	0.96%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund	1.04%	0.79%	0.79%	0.65%
Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund	0.73%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%

* AFFE reflects the estimated amount of fees and expenses that were incurred indirectly by the Fund through its investments in underlying funds during the most recent fiscal year.

As a result of changes in the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund's fees and expenses, the total annual Fund operating expenses for the current fiscal year for the Fund are expected to differ from those of the prior year. The Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund's total annual Fund operating expenses for the current fiscal year (ending September 30, 2026) are expected to be as follows:

Fund Name — Class Y Shares	Expected Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (before voluntary fee waivers)	Expected Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after voluntary fee waivers)	Expected Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after fee waivers, excluding AFFE, if applicable)	Expected Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after fee waivers, excluding AFFE, Short Sale Expenses and Reverse Repurchase Expenses and after extraordinary expenses, if applicable)
Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund	1.09%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%

Management of the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds' Subsidiaries

Each of the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds invests in a Subsidiary. Each Subsidiary has entered into a separate advisory agreement with SIMC for the management of the Subsidiary's portfolio. The Subsidiaries do not pay a separate management fee to SIMC for these services. The services SIMC provides to each Subsidiary and the terms of the advisory agreement between SIMC and each Subsidiary are similar to those of the Fund and SIMC.

Similar to the Funds, each Subsidiary may use a multi-manager approach under the general supervision of SIMC whereby the Subsidiary allocates its assets among multiple sub-advisers with differing philosophies and investment strategies. Each sub-adviser makes investment decisions for the assets it manages and continuously reviews, supervises and administers its investment program. SIMC oversees the Subsidiaries' sub-advisers to ensure compliance with each Subsidiary's investment policies and guidelines, and monitors each sub-adviser's adherence to its investment style. Each Board of the Subsidiaries supervises SIMC and the sub-advisers; establishes policies that they must follow in their management activities; and oversees the hiring and termination of the sub-advisers recommended by SIMC.

SIMC pays each Subsidiary's sub-advisers out of the investment advisory fees it receives from the Funds. Each Subsidiary (or its respective Fund on behalf of the Subsidiary) has entered into contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency, administrative and audit services with the same, or with affiliates of the same, service providers that provide those services to the Multi-Asset Accumulation and Multi-Asset Inflation Strategy Funds. The Funds bear the fees and expenses incurred in connection with such services.

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers

MULTI-ASSET ACCUMULATION FUND:

AQR Capital Management, LLC: AQR Capital Management, LLC (AQR), located at One Greenwich Plaza, Suite 130, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund and its respective Subsidiary. Clifford S. Asness, Ph.D., M.B.A., John M. Liew, Ph.D., M.B.A., John J. Huss and Jordan Brooks, Ph.D., M.A. manage the portion of the Subsidiary's assets and the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund's assets allocated to AQR. Clifford S. Asness, Ph.D., M.B.A., is the Managing and Founding Principal of AQR. Dr. Asness cofounded AQR in 1998 and serves as its chief investment officer. He earned a B.S. in economics from the Wharton School and a B.S. in engineering from the Moore School of Electrical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, as well as an MBA and a Ph.D. in finance from the University of Chicago. John M. Liew, Ph.D., M.B.A., is a Founding Principal of AQR. Dr. Liew cofounded AQR in 1998 where he oversees research and portfolio management and is a member of the firm's Executive Committee. Dr. Liew earned a B.A. in economics, and an M.B.A. and a Ph.D. in finance, each from the University of Chicago. John J. Huss is a Principal of AQR. Mr. Huss rejoined AQR in 2013 and is Head of Integrated Research and Co-Head of the firm's Macro Strategies Group. Mr. Huss earned a B.S. in mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Jordan Brooks, Ph.D., M.A., is a Principal of AQR. Dr. Brooks joined AQR in August 2009 and is Co-Head of the Macro Strategies Group. He earned a B.A. in economics and mathematics from Boston College, and an M.A. and a Ph.D., both in economics, from New York University.

MULTI-ASSET INCOME FUND:

Barings LLC: Barings LLC (Barings), located at 300 S. Tryon Street, Suite 2500, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Multi-Asset Income Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Multi-Asset Income Fund's assets allocated to Barings. Rishi Kapur, CFA is a member of Barings' Private Placement & Asset Based Finance Group. Mr. Kapur is a Senior Portfolio Manager and Head of Securitized Trading and is responsible for portfolio management, trading and developing portfolio strategy across ABS, CMBS and RMBS sectors. Mr. Kapur has worked in the industry since 1997. Prior to joining the firm in 2001, he was an Audit Consultant at MassMutual's Corporate Auditing Department and was associated with Conning and Company as an Equity Analyst. He holds a B.S. from the University of Bombay and an MBA from the University of Hartford. Mr. Kapur is a member of the CFA Institute. Matt Schavey, CFA is a Portfolio Manager in for Barings' Private Placements & Asset Based Finance group focusing on securitized

and multi-asset portfolio strategies. Mr. Schavey has worked in the industry since 2011. Since joining the firm in 2014, Mr. Schavey has worked in a variety of roles, with a focus on quantitative risk. He holds a B.S. in financial management from Clemson University and is a member of the CFA Institute.

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.: Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (GSAM), located at 200 West Street, New York, New York 10282, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Multi-Asset Income Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Multi-Asset Income Fund allocated to GSAM. Paul Seary, CFA, Vice President, joined Goldman Sachs Asset Management in 2009 and is a Portfolio Manager specializing in multi-sector fixed income strategies. Prior to joining Goldman Sachs Asset Management, he spent three years with HSBC Halbis, where he was a product specialist within their fixed income alternatives team focusing on Global Macro, Emerging Markets Relative Value and Long/Short Credit strategies. Prior to HSBC Halbis, Mr. Seary spent five years at Franklin Templeton within their fixed income quantitative research and product management teams. Mr. Seary earned a Bachelor of Science in Financial Economics from Binghamton University. Mr. Seary is a CFA charterholder and is a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts. Aakash Thombre, CFA, Managing Director, joined Goldman Sachs Asset Management in 2007 and is Global Co-Head of High Yield and Bank Loans and a Portfolio Manager for credit funds that span High Yield, Bank Loan, Emerging Markets and Securitized Credit asset classes. Prior to his current role, Mr. Thombre held several roles within Goldman Sachs Asset Management. He was a senior Emerging Markets corporate debt investor from 2011 to 2019. Prior to that, he worked in the Multi-Asset Solutions Group from 2009 to 2011, focusing on the development and structuring of alternative risk premium strategies. Prior to that, he was an analyst in the Alternative Investments and Manager Selection Group, working on public and private investments. Mr. Thombre earned a Bachelor of Science in Operations Research from Columbia University. Mr. Thombre is a CFA charterholder. Lindsay Rosner, CFA, is a managing director in Fixed Income and Liquidity Solutions within Goldman Sachs Asset Management, serving as head of Multi-Sector Investing. She joined Goldman Sachs as a managing director in 2023. Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Rosner was a portfolio manager on the fixed income multi-sector portfolio management team for PGIM, the investment management business of Prudential Financial, Inc., where she oversaw assets across core, core plus, absolute return and unconstrained bond strategies. Prior to joining PGIM in 2012, Ms. Rosner worked for Barclays Capital where she was a convertible bond trader, working with both hedge fund and traditional money management clients. Before that, she worked at Lehman Brothers, also in convertible bonds. She is a co-founder of the New York chapter of the Bloomberg Women's Buy-Side Network and a member of the advisory board for Girls Who Invest. Ms. Rosner earned a BA from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. She is a CFA charterholder. John McClain, CFA, is a managing director in Fixed Income and Liquidity Solutions within Goldman Sachs Asset Management, serving as global Co-Head of High Yield and Bank Loans. He serves as a Portfolio Manager for credit funds that span high yield, bank loan, emerging markets and securitized asset classes. Mr. McClain joined Goldman Sachs as a managing director in 2025. He has served as a senior portfolio manager, trader, and analyst for nearly two decades, managing global and domestic below investment grade strategies for institutional and retail investors. Prior to joining Goldman Sachs, he led the Corporate Credit, High Yield, and Global High Yield strategies and team at Brandywine Global Investment Management. Prior to that, Mr. McClain co-led below investment grade strategies at Diamond Hill Capital Management. Earlier in his career, he was a Senior Vice President at Standard Life Investments and also held various investment and leadership roles at Nationwide Insurance. Mr. McClain earned a B.S. in Business Economics from the University of Kentucky, *magna cum laude*, and a MBA from Carnegie Mellon University. He is a CFA charterholder.

MULTI-ASSET INFLATION MANAGED FUND:

AllianceBernstein L.P.: AllianceBernstein L.P. (AllianceBernstein), located at 501 Commerce St. Nashville, TN 37203, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund. A team of investment professionals, led by Mike Canter, PhD, Matthew Sheridan and Serena Zhou, manages the portion of the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund's assets allocated to AllianceBernstein. Mr. Canter is the Chief Investment Officer of AllianceBernstein's Securitized Assets Fund and the former CIO of the Recovery Asset Fund (ABRA-S) and the Legacy Securities (PPIP) Fund. In addition, Canter is Head of the Securitized Assets Research Group, which is responsible for the firm's investments in agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), credit risk-transfer securities (CRT), non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities (ABS). Mr. Canter has been with the firm since 2007. Mr. Sheridan is a Senior Vice President and Director of Fixed Income, leading the firm's US Multi-Sector Fixed Income Strategies. Mr. Sheridan has been with the firm since 1998. Mrs. Zhou is a Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager in the Fixed Income US Multi-Sector team at AllianceBernstein. Mrs. Zhou has been with the firm since 2013.

Franklin Advisers, Inc.: Franklin Advisers, Inc. (FAV), located at One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403-1906, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund's assets allocated to FAV. Mr. Chris Floyd, CFA, SVP, is a Portfolio Manager at FAV. Prior to FAV, Mr. Floyd was a portfolio manager and member of the Equity Portfolio Management team at QS Investors since 2014. Prior to 2014, he was a portfolio manager at Batterymarch Financial Management, which in 2014 merged with QS Investors. Mr. Jose Maldonado, CFA, VP, is a Portfolio Manager for FAV. Prior to FAV, Mr. Maldonado was a portfolio manager and member of the Equity Portfolio Management team at QS Investors since 2014. Before joining QS Investors, he was a global equity trader at Arrowstreet Capital.

INFLATION COMMODITY STRATEGY SUBSIDIARY LTD. — UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC: The O'Connor Commodities Team of UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC (UBS AM LLC), located at Eleven Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 10010, serves as a Sub-Adviser to Inflation Commodity Strategy Subsidiary Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Christopher Burton, CFA, FRM, is a Managing Director and Head of Commodities at O'Connor, based in New York. He also serves as Portfolio Manager and Trader for the Commodities Team. In this role, Mr. Burton is responsible for analyzing and implementing the team's hedging strategies, indexing strategies, and excess return strategies. Prior to joining O'Connor in 2024, he was a Commodities portfolio manager at Credit Suisse Asset Management from 2005 to 2024, including during his role as Global Head of Commodities. Preceding his tenure at Credit Suisse, Mr. Burton served as an Analyst and Derivatives Strategist with Putnam Investments (2002-2005), where he developed the team's analytical tools and managed their options-based yield enhancement strategies, as well as exposure management strategies. Mr. Burton holds a B.Sc. in Economics with concentrations in Finance and Accounting from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business. Additionally, he is a CFA Charterholder and has achieved Financial Risk Manager® Certification through the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP). Mr. Burton has 23 years of investment experience. Scott Ikuss is an Executive Director and Portfolio Manager within the O'Connor Commodities team of UBS AM LLC, based in New York. Mr. Ikuss also acts as Portfolio Manager and Trader for the Commodities Team. In this role, he specializes in excess return strategies. Prior to joining UBS AM LLC in 2024, Mr. Ikuss held the same roles at Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC which he joined in 2023. Prior to joining Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC, he was a Portfolio Manager — Global Commodities & Natural Resources Equities at DWS Group. Mr. Ikuss has 17 years of investment experience.

INFLATION COMMODITY STRATEGY SUBSIDIARY LTD. — Wellington Management Company LLP:

Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management), a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices located at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Inflation Commodity Strategy Subsidiary Ltd. David Chang, Senior Managing Director and Commodities Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, has served as the Portfolio Manager for the Inflation Commodity Strategy Subsidiary Ltd. since 2025. Mr. Chang joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2001.

MULTI-ASSET CAPITAL STABILITY FUND:

Janus Henderson Investors US LLC: Janus Henderson Investors US LLC (Janus), located at 151 Detroit Street, Denver, Colorado 80206, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund's assets allocated to Janus. Janus is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Janus Henderson Group plc (JHG), a publicly traded independent asset management firm incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands, which does business as Janus Henderson Investors (Janus Henderson). Ashwin Alankar is Head of Global Asset Allocation at Janus. In this role, he is responsible for defining short- and long-term approaches to asset allocation. He also manages the Adaptive Allocation strategy and co-managed the Diversified Alternatives strategy from 2016 until 2019. Prior to joining Janus in 2014, Dr. Alankar served from 2010 to 2014 as co-chief investment officer of quantitative investment strategies at AllianceBernstein. From 2003 to 2010, he was a partner and capital allocation committee member for Platinum Grove Asset Management. Dr. Alankar's experience also includes serving as a consultant in the financial litigation division of the Law and Economics Consulting Group from 2001 to 2002. Dr. Alankar earned a Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering and mathematics and a master of science degree in chemical engineering, all from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also holds a Ph.D. in finance from the University of California — Berkeley, Haas School of Business. He has 21 years of financial industry experience.

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 determined to be eligible to purchase Class Y Shares based on the criteria maintained by the SEI Funds (or their delegate) and made available to independent investment advisers through the SEI Wealth PlatformSM communication site. 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 fails to meet eligibility requirements 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 eligibility requirements;
- bank trust departments or other financial firms, for the benefit of their clients, that have entered into an agreement with the Funds' Distributor, or its affiliates, 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 a direct bilateral investment advisory agreement with SIMC with respect to their assets invested in the Funds; and
- other SEI mutual funds and pooled investment products managed by SIMC.

In the event a Class Y shareholder no longer meets the eligibility requirements to purchase Class Y Shares (as noted in this 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 client meets 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 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. 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 interest 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). 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 classes of shares are available to you.

Each Fund calculates its NAV per share once each Business Day as of the close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). So, for you to receive the current Business Day's NAV per share, generally the Funds (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 the 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.

If a market quotation is readily available for the valuation of Fund investments, then it is valued by the Funds' administrator at current market value in accordance with the Funds' Pricing and Valuation Procedures. The Trust's Board of Trustees has designated SIMC as the Valuation Designee for the Funds pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act (the "Rule"). The Valuation Designee has the responsibility for the fair value determination with respect to all Fund investments that do not have readily available market quotations or quotations that are no longer reliable. SIMC, in furtherance of the Board's designation, has appointed a committee of SIMC persons to function as the Valuation Designee (the "Committee") and has established a Valuation and Pricing Policy to implement the Rule and the Funds' Valuation and Pricing Policy (together with SIMC's Valuation and Pricing Policy, the "Fair Value Procedures").

As discussed in detail below, the Committee will typically first seek to fair value investments with valuations received from an independent, third-party pricing agent (a "Pricing Service"). If such valuations are not available or are unreliable, the Committee will seek to obtain a bid price from at least one independent broker or dealer. If a broker or dealer quote is unavailable, the Committee will convene, subject to the Fair Value Procedures, to establish a fair value for the fair value investments.

When valuing portfolio securities, 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), including securities traded over the counter, are valued at the last quoted sale price on the primary 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. Securities traded on NASDAQ are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price.

Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies are valued at the investment company's applicable NAV per share, with the exception of ETFs, which are priced as equity securities. These open-end investment company 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.

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

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 a Pricing Service. On days when there is excessive volume, market volatility or the future or centrally cleared swap does not end trading by the time the 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.

If a security's price cannot be obtained, as noted above, or in the case of equity tranches of collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) or collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), the securities will be valued using a bid price from at least one independent broker. If such prices are not readily available, are determined to be unreliable or cannot be valued using the methodologies described above, the Committee will fair value the security using the Fair Value Procedures, as described below.

If available, debt securities, swaps (which are not centrally cleared), bank loans or debt tranches of CLOs/CDOs, such as those held by the Funds, are priced based upon valuations provided by a Pricing Service. Such values generally reflect the last reported sales price if the security is actively traded. The Pricing Service 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.

On the first day a new debt security purchase is recorded, if a price is not available from a Pricing Service or an independent broker, the security may be valued at its purchase price. Each day thereafter, the debt security will be valued according to the Fair Value Procedures until an independent source can be secured. Securities held by a Fund with remaining maturities of 60 days or less will be valued at their amortized cost. 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 security will be valued by an independent broker quote or fair valued by the Committee.

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

The Committee and Fund's administrator, as applicable, reasonably believe that prices provided by Pricing Services are reliable. However, there can be no assurance that such Pricing Service's prices will be reliable. The Committee, who is responsible for making fair value determinations with respect to the Funds' portfolio securities, will, with assistance from the applicable Sub-Adviser, continuously monitor the reliability of readily available market quotations obtained from any Pricing Service and shall promptly notify the Funds' administrator if the Committee reasonably believes that a Pricing Service is no longer a reliable source of readily available market quotations. The Funds' administrator, in turn, will notify the Committee if it reasonably believes that a Pricing Service is no longer a reliable source for readily available market quotations.

The Fair Value Procedures provide that any change in a primary Pricing Service or a pricing methodology for investments with readily available market quotations requires prior approval by the Board. 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 the Fund's existing Pricing Service or pricing methodology, ratification may be obtained at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board. A change in a Pricing Service or a material change in a pricing methodology for investments with no readily available market quotations will be reported to the Board by the Committee in accordance with certain requirements.

Securities for which market prices are not "readily available" are valued in accordance with Rule 2a-5 and the Fair Value Procedures.

The Committee must monitor for circumstances that may necessitate that a security be valued using Fair Value Procedures which can 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, (iv) the security has not been traded for an extended period of time, (v) the security's primary pricing source is not able or willing to provide a price, (vi) trading of the security is subject to local government-imposed restrictions, or (vii) a significant event (as defined below). 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 type of security or asset, (ii) the last trade price, (iii) evaluation of the forces that influence the market in which the security is purchased and sold, (iv) the liquidity of the security, (v) the size of the holding in a Fund or (vi) any other appropriate information.

The Committee is responsible for selecting and applying, in a consistent manner, the appropriate methodologies for determining and calculating the fair value of holdings of the Funds, including specifying the key inputs and assumptions specific to each asset class or holding.

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.

With respect to any investments in foreign securities, the Funds use a third-party fair valuation vendor, which provides a fair value for such foreign securities based on certain factors and methodologies (generally involving tracking valuation correlations between the U.S. market and each foreign security). Values from the 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 foreign 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 a Fund is open, and if such securities in a Fund's portfolio exceed the predetermined confidence interval discussed above, then such Fund 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 readily available market quotations 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) has occurred between the time of the security's last close and the time that the Fund calculates NAV thereby rendering the readily available market quotations as unreliable. 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 a 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.

The Committee is primarily responsible for the obligation to monitor for Significant Events as part of the Committee's ongoing responsibility to determine whether a Fund investment is required to be fair valued (*i.e.*, the investment does not have a reliable readily available market quotation). The Committee may consider input from a Fund's service providers, including the Fund's administrator or a Sub-Adviser, if applicable and as appropriate. If the Committee 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 a Fund calculates net asset value, the Committee shall notify the Fund's administrator.

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 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. For purposes of this Policy, if a redemption following a purchase is paid out in-kind, it will not be 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) for any reason without notice.

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 restrict trading by the shareholder and may request that the financial intermediary prohibit the shareholder from future purchases or exchanges into the Funds.

Certain of the Funds may be 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 the Funds subject to the satisfaction of enhanced due diligence. Prospective investors should consult their own financial institution or financial intermediary regarding their eligibility to invest in a Fund. The Funds may rely on representations from such financial institutions and financial intermediaries regarding their investor eligibility.

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; (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

An authorized financial institution or intermediary may exchange Class Y Shares of any Fund for Class Y Shares of any other fund of SEI Institutional Managed Trust on any Business Day by placing orders with the Transfer Agent or the Fund's authorized agent. 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. This exchange privilege may be changed or canceled at any time upon 60 days' notice. 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 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.

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 may 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.

Each Fund reserves the right, under certain conditions, including under stressed or unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise (and for the protection of the Funds' remaining shareholders), to honor any request for redemption by making payment in whole or in part in securities valued as described in "Pricing of Fund Shares" above, except that a shareholder will at all times be entitled to aggregate cash redemptions from a Fund during any 90-day period of up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's net assets in cash. Redemptions in excess of those amounts will normally be paid in cash, but may be paid wholly or partly by an in-kind distribution of securities. The specific security or securities to be distributed will be determined by the Fund and could include a pro-rata slice of the Fund's portfolio or a non-pro-rata slice of the Fund's portfolio, depending upon various circumstances and subject to any applicable laws or regulations.

Redemptions in-kind may reduce the need for a Fund to maintain cash reserves, reduce Fund transaction costs, reduce the need to sell Fund investments at inopportune times, and lower Fund capital gain recognition.

In some circumstances, a Fund in its discretion may accept large purchase orders from one or more financial institutions that are willing, upon redemption of their investment in the Fund, to receive their redemption in-kind rather than in cash. A Fund's ability to pay these redemption proceeds in-kind relieves the Fund of the need to sell the securities that are distributed in-kind and incur brokerage and other transaction costs associated with such sales. As with other redemption-in-kind transactions, a Fund would enter into these transactions only when the Fund determines it to be in the Fund's best interest to do so, and in accordance with the Fund's applicable policies on redemptions.

With any redemption in-kind, a shareholder who receives securities through a redemption in-kind and desires to convert them to cash may incur brokerage costs as well as taxes on any capital gains from the sale as with any redemption and other transaction costs in selling the securities. Also, there may be a risk that redemption in-kind activity could negatively impact the market value of the securities distributed in-kind and, in turn, the NAV of any Fund that holds securities that are being distributed in-kind. SIMC believes that the benefits to a Fund of redemptions in-kind will generally outweigh the risk of any potential negative NAV impact.

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 \$1,000 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 1940 Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. More information about such suspension can be found in the SAI.

Large Redemptions

Large unexpected redemptions to a Fund can disrupt portfolio management and increase trading costs by causing the Fund to liquidate a substantial portion of its assets in a short period of time. Large redemptions may arise from the redemption activity of a single investor, or the activity of a single investment manager managing multiple underlying accounts. In the event of a large unexpected redemption, a Fund may take such steps as implementing a redemption in kind or delaying the delivery of redemption proceeds for up to seven days. Further, the Funds may reject future purchases from that investor or investment manager. An investor or investment manager with a large position in a Fund may reduce the likelihood of these actions if it works with the Fund to mitigate the impact of a large redemption by, for example, providing advance notice to the Fund of a large redemption or by implementing the redemption in stages over a period of time.

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.

The Funds are sold primarily through independent registered investment advisers, financial planners, bank trust departments and other financial advisors (Financial Advisors) who provide their clients with advice and services in connection with their investments in the Funds. Many Financial Advisors are also associated with broker-dealer firms. SIMC and its affiliates, at their expense, may compensate these broker-dealers or other financial institutions for marketing, promotional or other services. These payments may be significant to these firms and may create an incentive for the firm or its associated Financial Advisors to recommend or offer shares of the Funds to its customers rather than other funds or investment products. These payments are made by SIMC and its affiliates out of their past profits or other available resources. SIMC and its affiliates may also provide other products and services to Financial Advisors. For additional information, please see the Funds’ SAI. You can also ask your Financial Advisor about any payments it receives from SIMC and its affiliates, as well as about fees it charges.

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 the 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 Funds distribute their investment income periodically as dividends to shareholders. It is the policy of the Multi-Asset Accumulation, Multi-Asset Inflation Managed and Multi-Asset Capital Stability Funds to distribute their investment income annually. It is the policy of the Multi-Asset Income Fund to distribute its investment income at least once monthly. The Funds distribute their investment income as a dividend to shareholders. Each Fund makes 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. Below the Funds have summarized certain important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Funds and their shareholders. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change. This summary does not apply to shares held in an individual retirement account or other tax-qualified plans, which are not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the rules governing your own retirement plan.

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

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and its net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive from the Funds may be subject to federal, state and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. If so, they are taxable whether or not you reinvest them. Income distributions, including net short-term capital gains, are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates except to the extent they are designated as qualified dividend income.

Dividends that are qualified dividend income are currently eligible for the reduced maximum rate to individuals of 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets) to the extent that a Fund receives

qualified dividend income and certain holding period requirements and other requirements are satisfied by you and by the Fund. Distributions that the Funds receive from an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or from a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so designated by such underlying fund or REIT. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividends from domestic corporations and from certain foreign corporations (e.g., foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, or the stock of which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the reduced tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income. Capital gains distributions are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have held your Fund shares. Long-term capital gains are currently taxable at the maximum rate of 20%. Once a year the Funds (or their administrative agent) will send you a statement showing the types and total amount of distributions you received during the previous year.

Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Certain Funds' investment strategies will significantly limit their ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j). This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j). In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in a Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by a Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

If a Fund distributes more than its net investment income and net capital gains, the excess generally would be treated as a nontaxable return of capital that would reduce your cost basis in your Fund shares and would increase your capital gain or decrease your capital loss when you sell your 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 generally should be avoided by taxable investors.

Each sale of Fund shares may be a taxable event. Assuming a shareholder holds Fund shares as a capital asset, the gain or loss on the sale of Fund shares generally will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for 12 months or less, or a long-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for longer. Any capital loss arising from the sale of Fund shares held for six months or less, however, will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of net long-term capital gain dividends that were paid with respect to those shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be

disallowed if you purchase other substantially identical shares within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

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

Each Fund (or their administrative agent) must report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders the cost basis information for Fund shares purchased. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, the Funds (or their administrative agent) 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, each Fund will permit its shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average cost basis method. In the absence of an election, a Fund will use a default cost basis method which has been separately communicated to you. 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 the cost basis information provided to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

To the extent that a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest each Fund received from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consist of foreign securities, such Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax.

Certain of the Funds may invest in complex securities. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex provisions of the Code that, among other things, may affect a Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC, affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to a Fund and/or defer a Fund’s ability to recognize losses. Those rules could affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to shareholders.

The Multi-Asset Income Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in MLPs. “Qualified publicly traded partnership income” within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(5) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Qualified publicly traded partnership income is generally income of a “publicly traded partnership” that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity’s trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Code does not contain a provision permitting a RIC, such as the Multi-Asset Income Fund, to pass the special character of this income through to its shareholders. Direct investors in entities that generate “qualified publicly traded partnership income,” including certain MLPs, will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in a RIC that invests in such entities will not.

Certain of the Funds may invest in U.S. REITs. “Qualified REIT dividends” (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends

received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “Section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A Section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as Section 199A dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so.

U.S. REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Funds until after the time that the Funds issue a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, a Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

Each of the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund and the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund may gain most of its exposure to the commodities markets through its investment in a Subsidiary, which invests directly in commodities and in commodity-linked derivative instruments. A Fund’s investment in its Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The “Subpart F” income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income, including from commodity-linked derivatives) of a Fund attributable to its investment in its Subsidiary is “qualifying income” to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. Each of the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund and the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund expect its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in its Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and accordingly expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in its Subsidiary to be treated as “qualifying income.” The Adviser will carefully monitor each of the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund and the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund’s investments in its Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund’s assets are invested in its Subsidiary.

In addition, certain of the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund and the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund’s investments, such as commodities and in commodity-linked derivative instruments, when made directly, may not produce qualifying income to the Funds. To the extent the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund and the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund invest in such investments directly, the Funds will seek to restrict their income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of their gross income (when combined with their other investments that produce non-qualifying income).

If either the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund or the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund fail to qualify as a RIC and to avail itself of certain relief provisions, it would be subject to tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and its distributions would generally be taxable as dividends. Please see the SAI for a more detailed discussion, including the availability of certain relief provisions for certain failures by a Fund to qualify as a RIC.

Non-U.S. investors in the Funds may be subject to U.S. withholding tax and are encouraged to consult their tax advisor prior to investing the Funds.

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

The Funds' 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 the Class Y Shares of the Funds. This information is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past five years. 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 Funds' Form N-CSR filing for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025 and are available upon request, at no charge by calling 1-800-DIAL-SEI.

SEI INSTITUTIONAL MANAGED TRUST — FOR THE YEARS OR PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT EACH PERIOD

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Total from Operations	Distributions from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Capital Gains	Total Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return†	Net Assets End of Period (\$ Thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses to Average Net Assets#	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers)#	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets~	Portfolio Turnover Rate‡
Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund														
CLASS Y														
2025	\$ 7.71	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.33	\$(0.18)	\$ —	\$(0.18)	\$ 7.86	4.47%	\$ 74,213	0.93% ⁽²⁾	1.10%	3.10%	75%
2024	6.73	0.22	0.92	1.14	(0.16) ⁽³⁾	—	(0.16)	7.71	17.11	90,959	0.92	1.08	3.04	75
2023	7.25	0.20	—	0.20	(0.72)	—	(0.72)	6.73	2.73	100,217	0.92	1.07	2.75	72
2022	10.41	0.12	(1.97)	(1.85)	(0.66)	(0.65)	(1.31)	7.25	(20.57)	146,375	0.92	1.05	1.36	42
2021	9.62	(0.02)	1.32	1.30	—	(0.51)	(0.51)	10.41	13.95	193,339	0.92	1.04	(0.15)	54
Multi-Asset Income Fund														
CLASS Y														
2025	\$10.12	\$0.56	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.66	\$(0.54)	\$ —	\$(0.54)	\$10.24	6.77%	\$133,606	0.72% ⁽⁴⁾	0.98%	5.53%	59%
2024	9.28	0.66	0.84	1.50	(0.66)	—	(0.66)	10.12	16.67	138,066	0.70	0.97	6.77	68
2023	9.22	0.63	0.11	0.74	(0.68)	—	(0.68)	9.28	8.12	127,673	0.70	0.96	6.59	39
2022	11.49	0.47	(2.26)	(1.79)	(0.47)	(0.01)	(0.48)	9.22	(16.08)	137,959	0.70	0.95	4.46	24
2021	10.85	0.43	0.61	1.04	(0.40)	—	(0.40)	11.49	9.68	172,276	0.70	0.95	3.81	59

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Total from Operations	Distributions from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Capital Gains	Total Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return†	Net Assets End of Period (\$ Thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses to Average Net Assets#	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers)#	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets~	Portfolio Turnover Rate†
Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund														
CLASS Y														
2025	\$8.06	\$0.21	\$ 0.14	\$0.35	\$(0.27)	\$—	\$(0.27)	\$8.14	4.58%	\$39,715	0.79% ⁽⁵⁾	1.04%	2.58%	44%
2024	7.88	0.24	0.25	0.49	(0.31)	—	(0.31)	8.06	6.47	37,049	1.64 ⁽⁵⁾	1.87	3.00	43
2023	8.69	0.23	(0.06)	0.17	(0.98)	—	(0.98)	7.88	1.75	30,866	1.71 ⁽⁵⁾	1.96	2.88	93
2022	8.92	0.34	0.11	0.45	(0.68)	—	(0.68)	8.69	5.36	34,931	0.98 ⁽⁶⁾	1.22	3.84	81
2021	7.89	0.22	0.95	1.17	(0.14)	—	(0.14)	8.92	14.99	43,985	0.87 ⁽⁵⁾	1.11	2.62	65
Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund														
CLASS Y														
2025	\$10.62	\$0.35	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.41	\$(0.54)	\$(0.24)	\$(0.78)	\$10.25	4.19%	\$23,063	0.54% ⁽⁷⁾	0.75%	3.52%	260%
2024	10.03	0.41	0.60	1.01	(0.42)	—	(0.42)	10.62	10.29	25,294	0.52	0.73	4.02	203
2023	9.81	0.34	0.08	0.42	(0.20)	—	(0.20)	10.03	4.30	29,524	0.52	0.73	3.43	103
2022	10.54	0.04	(0.47)	(0.43)	(0.08)	(0.22)	(0.30)	9.81	(4.23)	32,510	0.52	0.73	0.36	69
2021	10.30	0.01	0.35	0.36	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.12)	10.54	3.47	38,031	0.52	0.73	0.08	125

† Returns and portfolio turnover rates are for the period 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.

A Fund will also indirectly bear their prorated share of expenses of any underlying funds in which it invests. Such expenses are not included in the calculation of this ratio, if applicable.

~ Net investment income ratios do not reflect the proportionate share of income and expenses of the underlying funds in which the fund invests, if applicable.

^ Amount represents less than 0.005%.

(1) Per share calculated using average shares.

(2) The expense ratio includes a proxy fee expense. Had this expense been excluded the ratio would have been 0.92%.

(3) Includes return of capital of \$0.06 per share.

(4) The expense ratio includes a proxy fee expense. Had this expense been excluded the ratio would have been 0.70%.

(5) The expense ratio includes dividend and interest expense, and other expenses outside the cap. Had this expense been excluded the ratios would have been 0.65%.

(6) The expense ratio includes dividend and interest expense, and other expenses outside the cap. Had this expense been excluded the ratios would have been 0.64%.

(7) The expense ratio includes dividend and interest expense, and other expenses outside the cap. Had this expense been excluded the ratios would have been 0.52%.

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

**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
2222 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-3007

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

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI dated January 31, 2026 includes more detailed information about SEI Institutional Managed Trust. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR filed with the SEC. In the Funds' annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds' annual and semi-annual financial statements.

To Obtain an SAI, Annual or Semi-Annual Report, Fund Financial Statements, 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: www.seic.com/fundprospectuses

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, as well as other information about SEI Institutional Managed 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 Institutional Managed Trust's Investment Company Act registration number is 811-04878.