



January 31, 2026

# SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

SIMT Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund (SLFYX)  
Class Y

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Fund's Statement of Additional Information and annual and semi-annual reports, online at [seic.com/fundprospectuses](http://seic.com/fundprospectuses). You can also get this information at no cost by dialing 1-800-DIAL-SEI. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, dated January 31, 2026, as may be supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website or phone number noted above.

## 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.

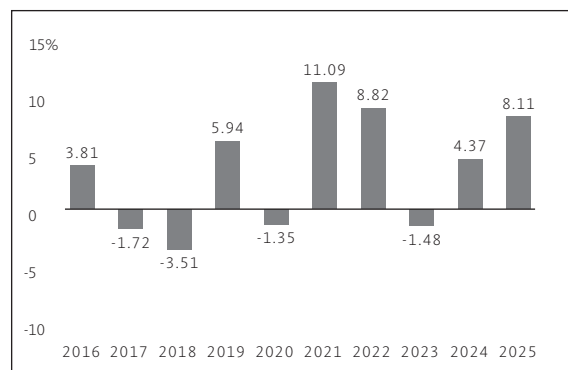
*Preferred Stock Risk* — Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take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

## 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 the 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 Fund’s transfer agent (the Transfer Agent) or the Fund’s 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 Fund 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), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.