

SEI INSTITUTIONAL INTERNATIONAL TRUST

International Equity Fund (the “Fund”)

Supplement Dated February 24, 2026 to the Class F Shares Prospectus, Class I Shares Prospectus and Class Y Shares Prospectus (the “Prospectuses”), each dated January 31, 2026

This Supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Prospectuses and should be read in conjunction with such Prospectuses.

The Prospectuses are hereby amended and supplemented to reflect the following changes to the Fund.

Change in Portfolio Management of the Fund

WCM Investment Management, LLC no longer serves as a sub-adviser to the Fund. As such, all references to WCM Investment Management, LLC are hereby deleted from the Prospectuses.

Additionally, Brown Advisory LLC and Lindsell Train Ltd. are added as sub-advisers to the Fund. Accordingly, the Prospectuses are updated as follows:

In the Fund Summary of the Fund, under the heading titled “Management,” in the chart under the sub-heading titled “Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers,” the following text is hereby added in the appropriate alphabetical order thereof:

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Brown Advisory LLC	Priyanka Agnihotri	Since 2026	Portfolio Manager
Lindsell Train Ltd.	James Bullock	Since 2026	Portfolio Manager
	Ben Van Leeuwen	Since 2026	Portfolio Manager

In addition, under the section titled “Sub-Advisers,” under the heading titled “Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers,” under the sub-heading titled “International Equity Fund,” the following text is hereby added in the appropriate alphabetical order thereof:

Brown Advisory LLC: Brown Advisory LLC (Brown Advisory), located at 901 South Bond Street, Suite 400, Baltimore Maryland 21231, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the International Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the International Equity Fund’s assets allocated to Brown Advisory. Priyanka Agnihotri serves as a Partner and the Portfolio Manager of the Sustainable International Leaders strategy based in Brown Advisory’s London office. Ms. Agnihotri joined Brown Advisory as a financials equity research analyst in June 2015, having formerly worked for Bernstein Research on the sell-side covering European financials. Prior to this, Ms. Agnihotri began her career in 2009 as a buy-side analyst for Phoenix Asset Management Partners focusing on U.K. equities. Ms. Agnihotri achieved her MBA in 2009 from Columbia Business School where she was a member of the Value Investing Program.

Lindsell Train Ltd.: Lindsell Train Ltd. (Lindsell Train), located at 66 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6AU, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the International Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the International Equity Fund’s assets allocated to Lindsell Train. James Bullock joined Lindsell Train in 2010 as a Portfolio Managers’ Assistant and was promoted to co-Portfolio Manager of the Global Equity strategy in 2015. He holds a Master’s degree in Physics from the University of Oxford and a PhD in Zoology from the University of Cambridge. Ben Van Leeuwen joined Lindsell Train in 2019 and has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Global Equity strategy since 2026. Prior to this, Mr. Van Leeuwen was a Portfolio Managers’ Assistant until 2023 when he was promoted to Deputy Portfolio Manager for the Global Equity Strategy. He has a degree in English Language and Literature from the University of Oxford.

There are no other changes to the Prospectuses.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE



January 31, 2026

PROSPECTUS

SEI Institutional International Trust

Class F Shares

- International Equity Fund (SEITX)
- Emerging Markets Equity Fund (SIEMX)
- International Fixed Income Fund (SEFIX)
- Emerging Markets Debt Fund (SITEX)

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

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 INTERNATIONAL TRUST

About This Prospectus

FUND SUMMARY		HOW TO EXCHANGE YOUR FUND SHARES	60
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND	1	HOW TO SELL YOUR FUND SHARES	60
EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND	7	Receiving Your Money	60
INTERNATIONAL FIXED INCOME FUND	13	Methods Used to Meet Redemption Obligations	61
EMERGING MARKETS DEBT FUND	20	Low Balance Redemptions	61
Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares	27	Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares	61
Tax Information	27	Large Redemptions	62
Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries	27	Telephone Transactions	62
		Unclaimed Property	62
MORE INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENTS	27	DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES	62
MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISKS	28	SERVICE OF FUND SHARES	63
Risk Information Common to the Funds	28	DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	63
More Information About Principal Risks	28	DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES	63
GLOBAL ASSET ALLOCATION	43	Dividends and Distributions	63
MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' BENCHMARK INDEXES	44	Taxes	63
INVESTMENT ADVISER	44	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	65
SUB-ADVISERS	47	FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	67
Information About Fee Waivers	48	HOW TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT SEI INSTITUTIONAL INTERNATIONAL TRUST	Back Cover
Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers	48		
PURCHASING, EXCHANGING AND SELLING FUND SHARES	54		
HOW TO PURCHASE FUND SHARES	54		
Pricing of Fund Shares	55		
Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares	58		
Foreign Investors	59		
Customer Identification and Verification and Anti-Money Laundering Program	59		

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

Long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

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

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class F Shares
Management Fees	0.51%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.61%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.12%

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
International Equity Fund — Class F Shares	\$114	\$356	\$617	\$1,363

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 89% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the International Equity Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities. Equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, participation notes and depositary receipts. The Fund will invest primarily in equity securities of issuers of all capitalization ranges that are located in at least three countries other than the U.S. It is expected that at least 40% of the Fund's assets will be invested outside the U.S. The

Fund will invest primarily in companies located in developed countries, but may also invest in companies located in emerging markets. Generally, the Fund will invest less than 20% of its assets in emerging markets. Emerging market countries are those countries that: (i) are 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) are included in an emerging markets index by a recognized index provider; or (iii) have 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.

SEI Investments Management Corporation, the Fund's adviser (SIMC or the Adviser), directly manages a portion of the Fund's assets. With the remaining assets, the Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying on one or more sub-advisers (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) with differing investment philosophies to manage Fund assets under the general supervision of SIMC. One or more Sub-Advisers may apply a quantitative investment style, which generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. A Sub-Adviser may take long positions with respect to investments it believes to be undervalued and likely to increase in price, while also taking short positions (including through derivative instruments) with respect to investments it believes to be overvalued and likely to decrease in price.

The Fund may invest in futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps for hedging or investment purposes, including seeking to manage the Fund's currency exposure to foreign securities and mitigate the Fund's overall risk.

The Fund may purchase futures contracts or shares of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase securities or other instruments directly.

Principal Risks

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.

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.

Investment Style Risk — The risk that developed international and emerging markets equity securities may underperform other segments of the equity markets or the equity markets as a whole.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described above, and leverage risk and liquidity risk are described below. Many 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 valued incorrectly. Each of the above 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.

Long/Short Risk — The Fund seeks long exposure to certain financial instruments and short exposure to certain other financial instruments. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund’s long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund’s long and short positions produce negative returns.

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

Leverage Risk — The Fund’s use of 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.

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

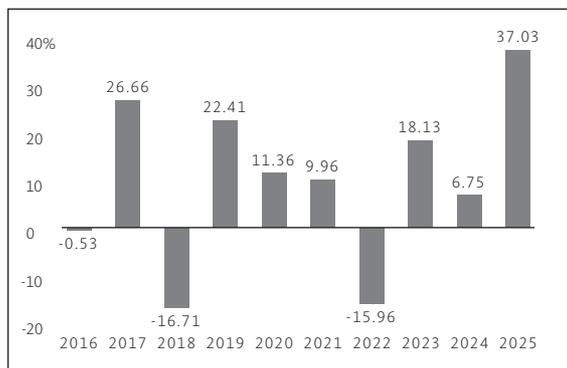
Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk — The risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. When the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

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

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year for the past 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 performance information shown is based on full calendar years. 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: 20.28% (06/30/2020)

Worst Quarter: -25.26% (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.

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.

International Equity Fund — Class F Shares	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (12/20/1989)
Return Before Taxes	37.03%	9.81%	8.61%	4.73%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	31.63%	7.49%	7.34%	3.84%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	24.74%	7.32%	6.81%	3.73%
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index (net) (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	32.39%	7.91%	8.41%	5.46% [†]
MSCI EAFE Index Return (net) (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	31.22%	8.92%	8.18%	5.29%

[†] Benchmark returns since inception do not include the return for the partial month following inception date of the Fund (12/20/1989 – 12/31/1989). Annualization calculation of the inception to date returns is based on the actual inception date (12/20/1989).

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Eugene Barbaneagra, CFA	Since 2024	Portfolio Manager
Rich Carr, CFA	Since 2022	Portfolio Manager
Jason Collins	Since 2019	Portfolio Manager, Head of Sub-Advised Equity

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Acadian Asset Management LLC	Brendan O. Bradley	Since 2009	Executive Vice President, Chief Investment Officer
	Fanesca Young	Since 2023	Senior Vice President, Director, Equity Portfolio Management
Pzena Investment Management, LLC	Rakesh Bordia	Since 2023	Principal and Portfolio Manager
	Caroline Cai	Since 2022	Managing Principal, Chief Executive Officer and Portfolio Manager
	Allison Fisch	Since 2022	Managing Principal, President and Portfolio Manager
	John Goetz	Since 2022	Managing Principal, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager
WCM Investment Management, LLC	Sanjay Ayer	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager & Business Analyst
	Paul R. Black	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager, CEO
	Michael B. Trigg	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager, President
	Jon Tringale	Since 2022	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 27 of this prospectus.

EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

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 F Shares
Management Fees	0.70%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.72%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.42%

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. The effect of the Fund's fee waivers and expense reimbursements is reflected for only the first year in the below examples. 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
Emerging Markets Equity Fund — Class F Shares	\$145	\$449	\$776	\$1,702

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 75% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Emerging Markets Equity Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of emerging market issuers. Equity securities include equity-linked securities, common stocks, preferred stock, warrants, participation notes and depositary receipts of all capitalization ranges. The Fund normally maintains investments in at least six emerging market countries, however, it may invest a substantial amount of its assets in issuers located in a

single country or a limited number of countries. Due to the size of its economy relative to other emerging market countries, it is expected that China will generally constitute a significant exposure in the Fund and may include investments in variable interest entities (VIEs). Emerging market countries are those countries that: (i) are 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) are included in an emerging markets index by a recognized index provider; or (iii) have 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.

SEI Investments Management Corporation, the Fund's adviser (SIMC or the Adviser), directly manages a portion of the Fund's assets. With the remaining assets, the Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying on one or more sub-advisers (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) with differing investment philosophies to manage Fund assets under the general supervision of SIMC. SIMC and one or more Sub-Advisers may apply a quantitative investment style, which generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors.

The Fund may invest in swaps based on a single security or an index of securities, futures contracts, forward contracts and options to synthetically obtain exposure to securities or baskets of securities or for hedging purposes, including seeking to manage the Fund's currency exposure to foreign securities and mitigate the Fund's overall risk. Swaps may be used to obtain exposure to different foreign equity markets.

The Fund may purchase futures contracts or shares of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase securities or other instruments directly. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies located in developed foreign countries.

Principal Risks

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.

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.

Country Concentration Risk — The Fund's concentration of its assets in issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries will increase the impact of, and potential losses associated with, the risks set forth in the Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk.

Risk of Investing in China — Because China is an emerging market that may be subject to considerable government intervention and varying degrees of economic, political and social instability, such investments may be subject to greater risk of stock market, interest rate, and currency fluctuations, as well as inflation. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in Chinese companies may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Investment Style Risk — The risk that emerging market equity securities may underperform other segments of the equity markets or the equity markets as a whole.

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

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

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.

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.

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

assurance that the trading price of P-Notes will equal the underlying value of the foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate.

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

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described above, and leverage risk and liquidity risk are described below. Many 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 valued incorrectly. Each of the above 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.

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.

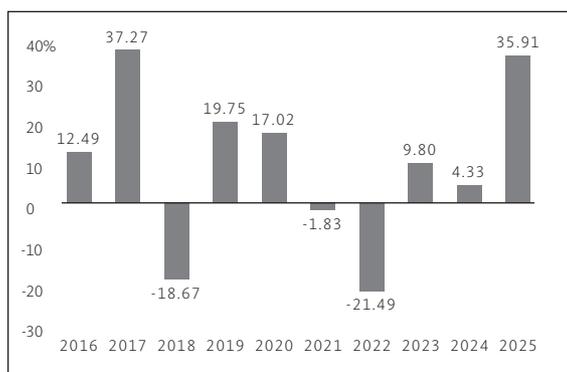
Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect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

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

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

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for the past 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 performance information shown is based on full calendar years. 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: 20.87% (06/30/2020)

Worst Quarter: -25.69% (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.

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.

Emerging Markets Equity Fund — Class F Shares	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (1/17/1995)
Return Before Taxes	35.91%	3.71%	7.76%	4.82%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	34.54%	3.04%	7.39%	4.34%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	22.19%	3.02%	6.47%	4.15%
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index (net) (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	32.39%	7.91%	8.41%	6.14%*
MSCI Emerging Markets Index Return (net) (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	33.57%	4.20%	8.42%	NA [†]

[†] The MSCI Emerging Markets Index Return (net) for the "Since Inception" period is not provided because returns for the MSCI Emerging Markets Index Return (net) are not available prior to 1999.

* Benchmark returns since inception do not include the return for the partial month following inception date of the Fund (1/17/1995 – 1/31/1995). Annualization calculation of the inception to date returns is based on the actual inception date (1/17/1995).

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Eugene Barbaneagra, CFA	Since 2024	Portfolio Manager
Rich Carr, CFA	Since 2024	Portfolio Manager
Jason Collins	Since 2019	Portfolio Manager, Head of Sub-Advised Equity
David Zhang, CFA	Since 2024	Portfolio Manager/Analyst

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Aikya Investment Management Limited	Ashish Swarup	Since 2023	Lead Portfolio Manager and Investment Analyst
	Rahul Desai	Since 2023	Co-Portfolio Manager and Investment Analyst
	Tom Allen	Since 2023	Co-Portfolio Manager and Investment Analyst
JOHCM (USA) Inc.	Emery Brewer	Since 2010	Senior Fund Manager
	Dr. Ivo Kovachev	Since 2010	Senior Fund Manager
Robeco Institutional Asset Management US Inc.	Jaap van der Hart	Since 2020	Portfolio Manager
	Karnail Sangha	Since 2021	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 27 of this prospectus.

INTERNATIONAL FIXED INCOME FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

Capital appreciation and 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 F Shares
Management Fees	0.30%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.74%
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
International Fixed Income Fund — Class F Shares	\$106	\$331	\$574	\$1,271

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 87% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the International Fixed Income Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income securities. The Fund will invest primarily in investment grade foreign government and corporate fixed income securities, as well as foreign mortgage-backed and/or asset-backed fixed income securities, of issuers located in at least three countries other than the U.S. (including, to a lesser extent, emerging market countries). It is expected that at least 40%

of the Fund's assets will be invested in non-U.S. securities. Other fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest include: (i) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities and obligations of U.S. commercial banks, such as certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and bank notes; (ii) U.S. corporate debt securities and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; and (iii) obligations of supranational entities. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying upon a number of sub-advisers (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) with differing investment philosophies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SEI Investments Management Corporation (SIMC), the Fund's adviser. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Sub-Advisers choose securities issued by corporations and governments located in various countries, looking for opportunities to achieve capital appreciation and gain, as well as current income. There are no restrictions on the Fund's average portfolio maturity or on the maturity of any specific security.

The Sub-Advisers may 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 buy and sell currencies (*i.e.*, take long or short positions) using derivatives, principally futures, foreign currency forward contracts and currency swaps. 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 Fund may also invest in futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps for speculative or hedging purposes. Futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps are used to synthetically obtain exposure to the securities identified above or baskets of such securities and to manage the Fund's interest rate duration and yield curve exposure. These derivatives are also used to mitigate the Fund's overall level of risk and/or the Fund's risk to particular types of securities, currencies or market segments. Interest rate swaps are further used to manage the Fund's yield spread sensitivity. When the Fund seeks to take an active long or short position with respect to the likelihood of an event of default of a security or basket of securities, the Fund may use credit default swaps. 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 such security or basket of securities.

The Fund will also invest in securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds). However, in general, the Fund will purchase bonds with a rating of CCC or above. The Fund also invests a portion of its assets in bank loans, which are generally non-investment grade floating rate instruments. The Fund may invest in bank loans in the form of participations in the loans or assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties.

The Fund may purchase shares of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase securities or other instruments directly.

Principal Risks

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 further 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.

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.

Investment Style Risk — The risk that developed international fixed income securities may underperform other segments of the fixed income markets or the fixed income markets as a whole.

Non-Diversified Risk — The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in the securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or political occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers and may experience increased volatility due to its investments in those securities. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the asset diversification requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) for classification as a regulated investment company (RIC).

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of swaps, futures and forward contracts is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described above, and leverage risk and liquidity risk are described below. Many over-the-counter (OTC) derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The Fund's use of swaps and forward contracts is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is described above. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or valued incorrectly. Each of the above 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.

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund's investments in active positions in currencies and securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies and the Fund's active management of its currency exposures, 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 active positions in 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 United States or abroad.

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 acquires.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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 refinancing 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.

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.

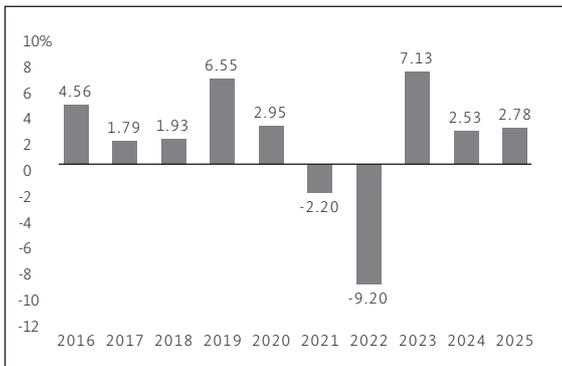
Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk — The risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. When the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

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

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

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year for the past 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 performance information shown is based on full calendar years. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For current performance information, please call 1-800-DIAL-SEI.



Best Quarter: 5.83% (12/31/2023)

Worst Quarter: -4.10% (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 a broad-based securities market index and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund’s investment strategy.

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.

International Fixed Income Fund — Class F Shares	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (9/1/1993)
Return Before Taxes	2.78%	0.05%	1.78%	3.56%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.65%	-1.26%	0.70%	2.09%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.65%	-0.51%	0.91%	2.19%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.17%	-2.15%	1.26%	3.77% [†]
Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-US Index, Hedged Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.80%	0.79%	2.58%	4.81%

[†] Benchmark returns since inception do not include the return for the partial month following inception date of the Fund (9/1/1993 – 9/30/1993). Annualization calculation of the inception to date returns is based on the actual inception date (9/1/1993).

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Anthony Karaminas, CFA	Since 2021	Portfolio Manager, Head of Sub-Advised Fixed Income
James Mashiter, CFA	Since 2016	Portfolio Manager

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Ardea Investment Management, Pty Ltd.	Ben Alexander	Since 2026	Co-Chief Investment Officer
	Gopi Karunakaran	Since 2026	Co-Chief Investment Officer
	Cameron Shaw	Since 2026	Senior Portfolio Manager, Head of Ardea UK
Colchester Global Investors Ltd	Ian Sims	Since 2017	Chairman and Chief Investment Officer
	Keith Lloyd, CFA	Since 2017	Group Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Investment Officer
RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited	Mark Dowding	Since 2024	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager & Chief Investment Officer
	Kaspar Hense	Since 2024	Managing Director & Senior 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 27 of this prospectus.

EMERGING MARKETS DEBT FUND

Fund Summary

Investment Goal

Maximize total return.

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 F Shares
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.73%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.33%

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
Emerging Markets Debt Fund — Class F Shares	\$135	\$421	\$729	\$1,601

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 149% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Emerging Markets Debt Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income securities of emerging market issuers. The Fund will invest in debt securities of government, government-related, supranational entities, and corporate issuers in emerging market countries, as well as debt securities of entities organized to restructure the outstanding debt of any such issuers. The Fund may obtain its exposures by investing directly

(*e.g.*, in fixed income securities and other instruments) or indirectly/synthetically (*e.g.*, through the use of derivative instruments, principally futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps and structured securities, such as credit-linked and inflation-linked notes). The Fund may invest in swaps based on a single security or an index of securities, including interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, currency swaps and fully-funded total return swaps. Emerging market countries are those countries that: (i) are 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) are included in an emerging markets index by a recognized index provider; or (iii) have 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. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying upon a number of sub-advisers (each, a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers) with differing investment philosophies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SEI Investments Management Corporation (SIMC), the Fund's adviser. The Sub-Advisers will spread the Fund's holdings across a number of countries and industries to limit its exposure to any single emerging market economy and may not invest more than 25% of its assets in any single country. There are no restrictions on the Fund's average portfolio maturity or on the maturity of any specific security. There is no minimum rating standard for the Fund's securities, and the Fund's securities will generally be in the lower or lowest rating categories (including those below the fourth highest rating category by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO), commonly referred to as junk bonds).

The Sub-Advisers may 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 buy and sell currencies (*i.e.*, take long or short positions) using derivatives, principally futures, foreign currency forward contracts, options on foreign currencies and currency swaps. 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 Fund may also invest in futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps for speculative or hedging purposes. Futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps are used to synthetically obtain exposure to the securities identified above or baskets of such securities and to manage the Fund's interest rate duration and yield curve exposure. These derivatives are also used to mitigate the Fund's overall level of risk and/or the Fund's risk to particular types of securities, currencies or market segments. Interest rate swaps are further used to manage the Fund's yield spread sensitivity. When the Fund seeks to take an active long or short position with respect to the likelihood of an event of default of a security or basket of securities, the Fund may use credit default swaps. 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 such security or basket of securities.

The Fund may purchase shares of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase securities or other instruments directly.

Principal Risks

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 further 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.

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.

Investment Style Risk — The risk that emerging market debt securities may underperform other segments of the fixed income markets or the fixed income markets as a whole.

Non-Diversified Risk — The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in the securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or political occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers and may experience increased volatility due to its investments in those securities. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the asset diversification requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) for classification as a regulated investment company (RIC).

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund's investments in active positions in currencies and securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies and the Fund's active management of its currency exposures, 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 active positions in 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 United States or abroad.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of futures contracts, forward contracts, options, swaps and credit-linked notes is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk and liquidity risk

are described above, and leverage 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, options, credit-linked notes and swap agreements is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is described above. Valuation risk is the risk that the derivative may be difficult to value and/or valued incorrectly. Each of the above 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.

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.

Structured Securities Risk — The payment and credit qualities of structured securities derive from their underlying assets, and they may behave in ways not anticipated by the Fund, or they may not receive tax, accounting or regulatory treatment anticipated by the Fund.

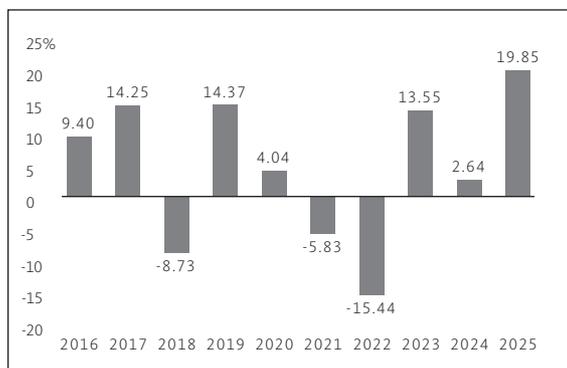
Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk — The risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. When the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

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

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

Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for the past 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 performance information shown is based on full calendar years. 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: 12.67% (06/30/2020)

Worst Quarter: -16.72% (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 Global Aggregate Index (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 J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index Return and the Fund's blended benchmark that is composed of the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global Diversified Index and the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets (GBI-EM) Global Diversified Index weighted 50%/50%.

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.

Emerging Markets Debt Fund — Class F Shares	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (6/26/1997)
Return Before Taxes	19.85%	2.15%	4.21%	6.52%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	16.73%	0.32%	2.82%	4.14%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	11.63%	0.79%	2.64%	4.18%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.17%	-2.15%	1.26%	3.44%*
J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	14.30%	1.78%	4.40%	7.07%
The Fund's Blended Benchmark Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.79%	1.48%	4.19%	NA†

* Benchmark returns since inception do not include the return for the partial month following inception date of the Fund (6/26/1997 – 6/30/1997). Annualization calculation of the inception to date returns is based on the actual inception date (6/26/1997).

† The Blended Benchmark Return for the "Since Inception" period is not provided because returns for the J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index Return are not available prior to 2003.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Anthony Karaminas, CFA	Since 2021	Portfolio Manager, Head of Sub-Advised Fixed Income
Hardeep Khangura, CFA	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers.

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
Artisan Partners Limited Partnership	Michael A. Ciriame, CFA	Since 2024	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager
	Sarah C. Orvin, CFA	Since 2024	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager
Colchester Global Investors Ltd	Ian Sims	Since 2018	Chairman and Chief Investment Officer
	Keith Lloyd, CFA	Since 2018	Group Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Investment Officer
Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC	Tina Vandersteel	Since 2023	Head, Emerging Country Debt Team, GMO
Invesco Advisers, Inc.	Hemant Baijal	Since 2024	Portfolio Manager
	Wim Vandenhoeck	Since 2024	Portfolio Manager
Marathon Asset Management, L.P.	Lou Hanover	Since 2018	CIO & Co-Founder of Marathon
	Andrew Szmulewicz	Since 2018	Co-Head of Emerging Markets
	Fernando Phillips	Since 2018	Co-Head of Emerging Markets

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 27 of this prospectus.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The minimum initial investment for Class F Shares is \$100,000 with minimum subsequent investments of \$1,000. Such minimums may be waived at the discretion of SIMC. You may purchase and redeem shares of a Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (a Business Day). You may sell your Fund shares by contacting your authorized financial institution or intermediary directly. Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries may redeem Fund shares on behalf of their clients by contacting the Funds' transfer agent (the Transfer Agent) or the Funds' authorized agent, using certain SEI Investments Company (SEI) or third party systems or by calling 1-800-858-7233, as applicable.

Tax Information

The distributions made by the Funds generally are taxable and will be taxed as 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.

This prospectus describes the Funds' primary investment strategies. However, each Fund may also invest in other securities, use other strategies or engage in other investment practices. These investments and strategies, as well as those described in this prospectus, are described in more detail in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

The investments and strategies described in this prospectus are those that SIMC and the Sub-Advisers use under normal conditions. 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. During such time, the Funds may not achieve their investment goals. 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. Of course, there is no guarantee that any Fund will achieve its investment goal. Although not expected to be a component of the Funds' principal investment strategies, each Fund may lend its securities to certain financial institutions in an attempt to earn additional income.

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 (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 — The International Fixed Income Fund may invest in 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 Fund 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 the 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 — The International Fixed Income Fund may invest in 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 Fund may invest in bank loans in the form of participations in the loans or assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties. In connection with purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and the Fund 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 Fund purchases assignments from lenders, the Fund will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the loan. The Fund may have difficulty disposing of bank loans because, in certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments and on the Fund’s ability to dispose of the bank loan in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Furthermore, transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund 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 Fund’s 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) — The International Fixed Income and Emerging Markets Debt Funds may invest in below investment grade securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds). Junk bonds involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities. Junk bonds involve a 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.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities — The International Fixed Income and Emerging Markets Debt Funds may invest in 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.

Country Concentration — The Emerging Markets Equity Fund's concentration of its assets in issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries will increase the impact of, and potential losses associated with, the risks set forth in Foreign Investment/Emerging and Frontier Markets.

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 — The Emerging Markets Debt Fund may invest in 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, then 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. The 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 — The International Fixed Income Fund and Emerging Markets Debt Fund 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. The International Equity Fund and the Emerging Markets Equity Fund take passive positions in currencies, which may, to a lesser extent, also subject the Funds to these same risks. The value of the Funds' investments may fluctuate in response to broader macroeconomic risks than if the Funds invested only in U.S. equity securities.

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, 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 and leverage risk is described below. A Fund's counterparties to its derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. Lack of availability risk is the risk that suitable derivative transactions, such as roll-forward contracts, may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Valuation risk is the risk that a particular derivative may be valued incorrectly. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty to a derivatives contract, a clearing member used by a 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. 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. These risks could cause the Funds to lose more than the principal amount invested. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Funds' initial investment.

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

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 the International Equity and Emerging Markets Equity Funds may purchase equity securities, the 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 Funds (ETFs) — ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. The shares of certain ETFs may trade at a premium or discount to their intrinsic value (i.e., the market value may differ from the net asset value (NAV) of an ETF's shares). For example, supply and demand for shares of an ETF or market disruptions may cause the market price of the ETF to deviate from the value of the ETF's investments, which may be emphasized in less liquid markets. By investing in an ETF, a Fund indirectly bears the proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETF in addition to the fees and expenses that the Fund and its shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's operations. 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 — Investments in fixed income securities are subject to extension risk. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed income securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, a Fund may exhibit additional volatility.

Fixed Income Market — The prices of a Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, 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 Fund. These risks may be heightened in a low interest rate environment. In addition, reductions in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could further decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the

fixed income markets. As a result of these conditions, 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 a Fund's investments. These currency movements may happen separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. Investments in emerging markets are subject to the added risk that information in emerging market investments may be unreliable or outdated due to differences in regulatory, accounting or auditing and financial record keeping standards, or because less information about emerging market investments is publicly available. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with emerging market investments may be different than investments in developed markets. A lack of reliable information, rights and remedies increase the risks of investing in emerging markets in comparison to more developed markets.

Emerging market countries are those countries that are: (i) characterized as developing or emerging by any of the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Finance Corporation, or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (ii) included in an emerging markets index by a recognized index provider; or (iii) countries with similar developing or emerging characteristics as countries classified as emerging market countries pursuant to sub-paragraph (i) and (ii) above, in each case determined at the time of purchase. "Frontier market countries" are a subset of emerging market countries with even smaller national economies. 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 a Fund's 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, a Fund 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 the Fund's account is under the minimum margin requirements set by the exchange or the brokerage firm, its position may be liquidated at a loss, and the Fund will be liable for the deficit, if any, in its account. The Fund may also experience losses due to systems failures or inadequate system back-up or procedures at the brokerage firm(s) carrying the Fund's positions. The successful use of futures depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the ability of SIMC or the Sub-Advisers to predict movements of the underlying securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular futures strategy adopted will succeed.

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 United States 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 Funds' 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 Funds (ETFs),” above.

Investment Style — Investment style risk is the risk that a Fund's investment in certain securities in a particular market segment pursuant to its particular investment strategy may underperform other market segments or the market as a whole.

Leverage — Certain Fund transactions, such as derivatives or reverse repurchase agreements, may give rise to a form of leverage. The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on a Fund's share price and make the Fund's returns more volatile. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of 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 (VaR) 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 conditions 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.

Long/Short Strategy — The International Equity Fund seeks long exposure to certain financial instruments and short exposure to certain other financial instruments. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns. In addition, the Fund may gain enhanced long exposure to certain financial instruments (*i.e.*, obtain investment exposure that exceeds the amount directly invested in those assets, a form of leverage) and, under such circumstances, will lose more money in market environments that are adverse to its long positions than funds that do not employ such leverage. As a result, such investments may give rise to losses that exceed the amount invested in those assets.

Market — Each Fund is subject to market risk, which 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.

Mortgage-Backed Securities — The International Fixed Income Fund may invest in 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 Fund could include (i) obligations guaranteed by federal agencies of the U.S. Government, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), which are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States, (ii) securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the 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 Fund of the principal and interest on such obligations. In addition, changes in the credit quality of the entity that provides credit enhancement could cause losses to the Fund and affect its share price.

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

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

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

Non-Diversification — The International Fixed Income and Emerging Markets Debt Funds are non-diversified, which means that they may invest in the securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, the Funds may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or political occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers and may experience increased volatility due to its investments in those securities. However, the International Fixed Income Fund and Emerging Markets Debt Fund each intend to satisfy the asset diversification requirements under the Code for classification as a regulated investment company (RIC).

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.

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

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

Preferred Stock — The International Equity and Emerging Markets Equity Funds may invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stocks involve credit risk and certain other risks. Certain preferred stocks contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip distributions (in the case of "non-cumulative" preferred stocks) or defer distributions (in the case of "cumulative" preferred stocks). If a Fund owns a preferred stock on which distributions are deferred, the Fund may nevertheless be required to report income for tax purposes while it is not receiving distributions on that security. Preferred stocks are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments.

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

Quantitative Investing — A quantitative investment style generally involves the use of computers to implement a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. Due to the significant role technology plays in such strategies, they carry the risk of unintended or unrecognized issues or flaws in the design, coding, implementation or maintenance of the computer programs or technology used in the development and implementation of the quantitative strategy. These issues or flaws, which can be difficult to identify, may result in the implementation of a portfolio that is

different from that which was intended, and could negatively impact investment returns. Such risks should be viewed as an inherent element of investing in an investment strategy that relies heavily upon quantitative models and computerization. Utility interruptions or other key systems outages also can impair the performance of quantitative investment strategies.

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.

Risk of Investing in China — China is an emerging market, and as a result, investments in securities of companies organized and listed in China may be subject to liquidity constraints and significantly higher volatility, from time to time, than investments in securities of more developed markets. China may be subject to considerable government intervention and varying degrees of economic, political and social instability. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries could have a significant impact on the economy of China. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. There also is no guarantee that the Chinese government will not revert from its current open-market economy to an economic policy of central planning. These factors may result in, among other things, a greater risk of stock market, interest rate, and currency fluctuations, as well as inflation. Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in China are different from U.S. standards and, therefore, disclosure of certain material information may not be made, may be less available, or may be less reliable. It may also be difficult or impossible for the Fund, U.S. authorities and regulators to obtain or enforce a judgment in a Chinese court. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in Chinese companies 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. A Fund may also be subject to additional risks related to investments in variable interest entities (VIEs). Instead of directly owning the equity securities of a Chinese company, a VIE enters into service and other contracts with the Chinese company. Although the VIE has no equity ownership of the Chinese company, the contractual arrangements permit the VIE to consolidate the Chinese company into its financial statements. Intervention by the Chinese government with respect to VIEs could significantly affect the Chinese company's performance and the enforceability of the VIE's contractual arrangements with the Chinese company.

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 the Funds sell a security they do not own. To complete a short sale, the Funds must borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The Funds are 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 Funds, and the Funds will incur a loss if the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Funds replace the borrowed security. In addition, until the security is replaced, a Fund is required to pay the lender amounts equal to any dividends or interest that accrue during the period of the loan. Certain Funds' investment strategies of reinvesting proceeds received from selling securities short may effectively create leverage, which can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Funds' share price and make the Funds' returns more volatile. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Funds' portfolio securities. The use of leverage may also cause the Funds to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy their obligations. 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 — The International Equity and Emerging Markets Equity Funds may invest in 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.

Structured Securities — A structured security is a type of instrument designed to offer a return linked to particular underlying securities, currencies, or markets. A Fund's investment in structured securities involves the same risks associated with direct investments in the underlying securities or other instruments they seek to replicate, as well as additional risks. Structured securities may present a greater degree of market risk than many types of securities and may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to price accurately than less complex securities. Structured securities are also subject to the risk that the issuer of the structured securities may fail to perform its contractual obligations. Certain issuers of structured products may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (Investment Company Act). As a result, the Portfolio's investments in structured securities may be subject to the limits applicable to investments in other investment companies.

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.

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 — The International Equity and Emerging Markets Equity Funds may invest in warrants. The holder of a warrant has the right to purchase a given number of shares of a particular issuer at a specified price until expiration of the warrant. Such investments can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities and are speculative investments. Warrants pay no dividends and confer no rights other than a purchase option. If a warrant is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Funds will lose their entire investment in such warrant.

GLOBAL ASSET ALLOCATION

The Funds and other funds managed by SIMC are used within the 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 Emerging Markets Debt Fund's Blended Benchmark.

The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Ex-US Index, Hedged, is an index of government, corporate and collateralized bonds denominated in foreign currencies.

The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from twenty-eight local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

The J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global Diversified Index tracks the total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

The J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets (GBI-EM) Global Diversified Index is a comprehensive global local emerging markets index, and consists of liquid, fixed-income rate, domestic currency government bonds.

The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Country World ex-USA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 developed markets countries (excluding the US) and 24 emerging markets countries.

The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index is a widely-recognized, capitalization-weighted (companies with larger market capitalizations have more influence than those with smaller capitalizations) index of developed market countries in Europe, Australasia and the Far East.

The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Emerging Markets Index is a widely-recognized, capitalization-weighted (companies with larger market capitalizations have more influence than those with smaller capitalizations) index of 24 emerging market countries.

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 of Trustees of the Trust (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. 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. **As a manager of managers, SIMC is ultimately responsible for the investment performance of the Funds.** The Board supervises SIMC and the Sub-Advisers and establishes policies that they must follow in their management activities.

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

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

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

Rich Carr, CFA, serves as a Portfolio Manager for the International Equity and Emerging Markets Equity Funds. Mr. Carr serves as a Portfolio Manager within SIMC's Investment Management Unit where he is responsible for the management of international developed markets equity funds. Previously, Mr. Carr was a Director on SEI's Manager Research team where he led the due diligence and selection process for SEI's equity fund management and separate account business. Prior to joining SEI, he worked at MFP Strategies where he managed the firm's investment process and was responsible for asset-class valuation research and investment manager due diligence. Before MFP Strategies, Mr. Carr worked for Brinker Capital where he was responsible for portfolio management and investment manager due diligence. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Finance and a minor in Economics from the University of Delaware. Mr. Carr is a CFA charterholder and a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Philadelphia.

Jason Collins serves as Portfolio Manager for the International Equity Fund and Emerging Markets Equity Fund. Mr. Collins is the global head of Equity Portfolio Management and the Head of the U.K. Investment Management Unit. Mr. Collins is also a Senior Portfolio Manager responsible for U.K. and European equity funds. Mr. Collins joined SEI in 2009 and coordinates resources and investment strategy for all equity portfolios. Previously, he served as Head of Equity in the London office and, most recently, as Head of Portfolio Management in London, overseeing both equity and fixed-income strategies. Prior to his employment with SEI, Mr. Collins was a founding partner of Maia Capital Partners — a specialist multi-manager investment firm providing multi-asset unit trusts to U.K. retail investors. Before founding Maia Capital, Mr. Collins was a Portfolio Manager at Fidelity International, and, prior to joining Fidelity, he spent over nine years at Skandia as head of Investment Research. Mr. Collins earned his Bachelor of Arts in financial services, with honors, from Bournemouth University and is a member of the CFA society.

Anthony Karaminas, CFA, serves as Portfolio Manager for the International Fixed Income and Emerging Markets Debt Funds. 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.

Hardeep Khangura, CFA, serves as a Portfolio Manager to the Emerging Market Debt Fund. Mr. Khangura joined SEI in 2015 and currently supports Global Fixed Income portfolios. Mr. Khangura was previously a member of SEI's Fixed Income Manager Research team with coverage of global fixed income manager exposures across emerging markets, credit, sovereign and FX. Prior to joining SEI, Mr. Khangura operated in a similar capacity as a Fixed Income Manager Researcher at Willis Towers Watson. Previously, Mr. Khangura also headed the Fees ASK (Area of Specialist Knowledge), leading a team that analyzed, modelled and advised clients on the suitability and competitiveness of their investment manager fees. Mr. Khangura earned his Bachelor of Science in Accounting & Finance, with honors, from the University of Warwick. Mr. Khangura is a CFA charterholder from the CFA Institute.

James Mashiter, CFA, serves as Portfolio Manager for the International Fixed Income Fund. Mr. Mashiter is a Fixed Income Portfolio Manager within the Investment Management Unit. Mr. Mashiter joined SEI in 2011 as a Senior Fixed Income Analyst in the London Fixed Income Team. Prior to joining SEI, Mr. Mashiter worked in fixed income fund research at Standard & Poor's for four years. Previously, Mr. Mashiter worked at Henderson Global Investors. Mr. Mashiter earned his Bachelor of Science in Economics and Politics from the University of Warwick and his Master of Arts in Finance and Investment from the University of Nottingham.

David Zhang, CFA, serves as a Portfolio Manager/Analyst for the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. Within SIMC's Investment Management Unit, Mr. Zhang is responsible for the management of SEI's emerging market equity funds. Previously, Mr. Zhang was the Assistant Portfolio Manager on SEI's Non-US Equity funds, where he assisted with manager due diligence and selection as well as portfolio strategy and management of the funds. In addition, Mr. Zhang has also covered manager due diligence and selection across both US Large Cap and US Small Cap strategies at SEI. Prior to joining SEI, he worked at Nationwide's Investment Management Group, where he was responsible for manager due diligence and portfolio monitoring across both US and Non-US equity strategies. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Engineering and a minor in Mathematics from the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Zhang is a CFA charterholder and a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Philadelphia.

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY AND EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUNDS:

Eugene Barbaneagra, CFA, directly manages a portion of the assets of the International Equity and Emerging Markets Equity Funds. Mr. Barbaneagra serves as a Portfolio Manager within the Investment Management Unit. Mr. Barbaneagra is responsible for the portfolio strategy of US and Global Managed Volatility Funds and a number of core Global Equity Funds. Prior to joining SEI in 2002, Mr. Barbaneagra worked with the Vanguard Group. He 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.

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 [^]
International Equity Fund	0.51%	0.51%
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	0.70%	0.70%
International Fixed Income Fund	0.30%	0.30%
Emerging Markets Debt Fund	0.60%	0.37%

[^] 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 to 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 Emerging Markets Debt Fund and with respect to certain products not included in this prospectus. SIMC has claimed, on behalf of the other Funds in this prospectus in accordance with Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Regulation 4.5 and other relevant rules, regulations and no-action relief, an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the CEA. SIMC, with the exception of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund, is therefore not subject to regulation as a pool operator under the CEA with regard to the operation of the Funds.

Information About Fee Waivers

Actual total annual fund operating expenses of the Class F Shares of certain of the Funds for the most recent fiscal year differ from the amounts shown in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses tables in the Fund Summary sections because, among other reasons, the Funds' adviser, the Funds' distributor and/or the Funds' administrator 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 and prime broker fees, taxes, costs associated with litigation- or tax-related services, Trustee 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 waivers of fees by the Funds' adviser, the Funds' distributor and/or the Funds' administrator were limited to the Funds' direct operating expenses and, therefore, did not apply to indirect expenses incurred by the Funds, such as acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE). The Funds' adviser, the Funds' distributor and/or the Funds' administrator may discontinue all or part of these voluntary waivers and/or reimbursements at any time. With these fee waivers and/or reimbursements, the actual total annual fund operating expenses of the Class F Shares of the Funds for the most recent fiscal year (ended September 30, 2025) were as follows:

Fund Name — Class F Shares	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (before voluntary fee waivers)	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after voluntary fee waivers)
International Equity Fund	1.12%	1.07%
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	1.42%	1.23%
International Fixed Income Fund	1.04%	0.96%
Emerging Markets Debt Fund	1.33%	1.04%

As a result of the changes in the Emerging Markets Equity and Emerging Markets Debt Funds' fees and expenses, the total annual Fund operating expenses for the current fiscal year for the Funds are expected to differ from those of the prior year. With these changes, the Funds' total annual Fund operating expenses for the current fiscal year (ending September 30, 2026) are expected to be as follows:

Fund Name — Class F Shares	Expected Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (before voluntary fee waivers)	Expected Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after voluntary fee waivers)
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	1.42%	1.21%
Emerging Markets Debt Fund	1.33%	1.03%

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND:

Acadian Asset Management LLC: Acadian Asset Management LLC (Acadian), located at 260 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the International Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the International Equity Fund's assets allocated to Acadian. Brendan O. Bradley, Ph.D., Executive Vice President, Chief Investment Officer, serves as lead Portfolio Manager to the International Equity Fund. Mr. Bradley joined Acadian in 2004 and previously served as the firm's director of portfolio management, overseeing portfolio management policy, and was also previously the director of Acadian's Managed Volatility strategies. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Acadian Board of Managers and Executive Committee. Fanesca Young, Ph.D., CFA, Senior Vice President, Director, Equity Portfolio

Management, serves as lead Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining Acadian, she was head of global systematic equities at GIC Private Ltd. Prior to that, she was managing director and director of quantitative research at Los Angeles Capital Management. Ms. Young is also a member of the editorial boards of the Financial Analyst Journal and the Journal of Systematic Investing, as well as a member of the Q Group's program committee. She earned a Ph.D. in statistics from Columbia University and an M.Phil. and an M.A. in statistics from Columbia University. She also holds a B.A. in mathematics from the University of Virginia. She is a CFA charterholder.

Pzena Investment Management, LLC: Pzena Investment Management, LLC (Pzena), located at 320 Park Avenue, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10022, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the International Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the International Equity Fund's assets allocated to Pzena. Rakesh Bordia is a Principal and a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Bordia is a co-portfolio manager for the Emerging Markets and International strategies. Mr. Bordia became a member of the firm in 2007. Prior to joining Pzena, Mr. Bordia was a principal at Booz Allen Hamilton focusing on innovation and growth strategies, and a software engineer at River Run Software Group. He earned a Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India and an M.B.A. from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India. Caroline Cai, CFA, is a Managing Principal, the Chief Executive Officer, a Portfolio Manager, and a member of the firm's Executive Committee. Ms. Cai is a co-portfolio manager for the Global, International, and Emerging Markets strategies, and the Financial Opportunities service. Ms. Cai became a member of the firm in 2004. Prior to joining Pzena, Ms. Cai was a senior analyst at AllianceBernstein LLP, and a business analyst at McKinsey & Company. She earned a B.A. summa cum laude in Math and Economics from Bryn Mawr College. Ms. Cai holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation. Allison Fisch is a Managing Principal, the President, a Portfolio Manager and a member of the firm's Executive Committee. Ms. Fisch became a member of the firm in 2001 and helped to launch the Emerging Markets strategy in 2008, on which she has been a co-portfolio manager since inception. She joined the International portfolio management team in 2016. Ms. Fisch also co-managed the International Small Cap Value and oversaw Global Best Ideas from 2017 to 2022. She was promoted to President in 2023. Prior to joining Pzena, Ms. Fisch was a business analyst at McKinsey & Company. She earned a B.A. summa cum laude in Psychology and a minor in Drama from Dartmouth College. John P. Goetz is a Managing Principal, the Co-Chief Investment Officer, a Portfolio Manager, and a member of the firm's Executive Committee. Mr. Goetz is a co-portfolio manager for the Global, International, European and Japan Focused Value strategies. He also previously served as the Director of Research and was responsible for building and training the research team. Mr. Goetz became a member of the firm in 1996. Prior to joining Pzena, Mr. Goetz held a range of key positions at Amoco Corporation, his last as the Global Business Manager for Amoco's \$1 billion polypropylene business where he had bottom-line responsibility for operations and development worldwide. Prior positions included strategic planning, joint venture investments, and project financing in various oil and chemical businesses. Before joining Amoco, Mr. Goetz had been employed by The Northern Trust Company and Bank of America. He earned a B.A. summa cum laude in Mathematics and Economics from Wheaton College and an M.B.A. from the Kellogg School at Northwestern University.

WCM Investment Management, LLC: WCM Investment Management, LLC (WCM), located at 281 Brooks Street, Laguna Beach, California 92651, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the International Equity Fund's assets allocated to WCM. Sanjay Ayer serves as Portfolio Manager and Business Analyst at WCM and has been with the firm since 2007. Mr. Ayer's primary responsibilities are portfolio management and equity research. Paul R. Black serves as Portfolio Manager and CEO at WCM, and has been with the firm since 1989. Mr. Black's primary responsibilities are portfolio management and equity research. Michael B. Trigg serves as Portfolio

Manager and President at WCM and has been with the firm since 2006. Mr. Trigg's primary responsibilities are portfolio management and equity research. Jon Tringale serves as Portfolio Manager at WCM, and has been with the firm since 2015. Mr. Tringale's primary responsibility is portfolio management.

EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND:

Aikya Investment Management Limited: Aikya Investment Management Limited (Aikya), located at Octagon Point 5 Cheapside, London, United Kingdom EC2V 6AA, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund's assets allocated to Aikya. Ashish Swarup, Lead Portfolio Manager and Investment Analyst, joined Aikya in 2020 and worked at Aikya's predecessor business, Stewart Investors, from 2014 to 2020. During his time at Stewart Investors Mr. Swarup was the Lead Manager on the Emerging Markets and Asia Pacific strategies, including the Stewart Investors Emerging Markets Leaders Fund. Rahul Desai, Co-Portfolio Manager and Investment Analyst, joined Aikya in 2019. Prior to Aikya, Mr. Desai served as a Portfolio Manager at Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. for the Fidelity Institutional (FIAM) EM All Cap Strategy from 2014 to 2019. He joined Fidelity in 2008 as an Emerging Markets analyst. Mr. Tom Allen, Co-Portfolio Manager and Investment Analyst, joined Aikya in 2020 and worked at Aikya's predecessor business, Stewart Investors, from 2012 to 2019. When he joined Stewart Investors, he worked in Singapore, before moving to Edinburgh to work on Asia Pacific strategies. Subsequently from 2015 to 2019, Mr. Allen joined Stewart Investors' London team where he co-managed Asia Pacific and Emerging Markets strategies.

JOHCM (USA) Inc.: JOHCM (USA) Inc. (JOHCM), located at One Congress Street, Suite 3101, Boston, MA 02114, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund's assets allocated to JOHCM. Emery Brewer is the lead Senior Fund Manager of the JOHCM Emerging Markets strategy — a position he has held since 2010. He also serves as Senior Fund Manager for the JOHCM Emerging Markets Small Cap strategy. Prior to JOHCM, Mr. Brewer worked at Driehaus Capital Management for 14 years. Dr. Ivo Kovachev is Senior Fund Manager of the JOHCM Emerging Markets strategy — a position he has held since 2010. He also serves as Senior Fund Manager for the JOHCM Emerging Markets Small Cap strategy. Prior to joining JOHCM, Dr. Kovachev worked at Kinsale Capital Management where he was Chief Investment Officer. Prior to this role, he spent 10 years at Driehaus Capital Management, more recently as Fund Manager for the Driehaus European Opportunity Fund.

Robeco Institutional Asset Management US Inc.: Robeco Institutional Asset Management US Inc. (Robeco), located at 230 Park Avenue, Suite 3330, New York, NY 10169, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund's assets allocated to Robeco. Jaap van der Hart is the Lead Portfolio Manager of Robeco's High Conviction Emerging Stars strategy. Previously, he was responsible for investments in South America, Eastern Europe, South Africa, Mexico, China and Taiwan. He started his career in the investment industry in 1994 in Robeco's Quantitative Research department and moved to the Emerging Markets Equity team in 2000. Mr. van der Hart holds an M.S. in Econometrics from Erasmus University Rotterdam. Karnail Sangha is a Portfolio Manager to Robeco's High Conviction Emerging Stars Strategy and the Lead Portfolio Manager for Emerging Smaller Companies. He is a global strategies Research Analyst with a focus on India and Pakistan. Prior to joining Robeco in 2000, Mr. Sangha was a Risk Manager/Controller at Aegon Asset Management, where he started his career in the industry in 1999. He holds an M.S. in Economics from Erasmus University Rotterdam and is a CFA® Charterholder.

INTERNATIONAL FIXED INCOME FUND:

Ardea Investment Management Pty Ltd.: Ardea Investment Management Pty Ltd. (Ardea), located at Level 2, 5 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the International Fixed Income Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the International Fixed Income Fund's assets allocated to Ardea but may delegate certain of its duties to its wholly owned subsidiary, Ardea Investment Management (UK) Limited, located at Level One, 1 Gresham Street, London, UK EC2V 7BX. Ben Alexander is Ardea's Co-Chief Investment Officer (Co-CIO), together with Gopi Karunakaran. In this capacity, they both share responsibility for overseeing the investment process and investment team, with ultimate accountability for ensuring the performance of all portfolios is consistent with client objectives. Mr. Alexander is also a member of Ardea's Board. He co-founded Ardea in 2008, prior to which he headed the fixed income team at Credit Suisse Asset Management in Australia (Credit Suisse), with responsibility for investment strategies in the Australian and Asian fixed income markets. He also held senior regional positions at Credit Suisse encompassing joint ventures in Asia. Mr. Alexander began his fixed income career with Credit Suisse in 1991. He graduated with Honours in Mathematics from the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand. Mr. Karunakaran joined Ardea in 2017 and was recently appointed as a member of Ardea's Board. Prior to joining Ardea, he was a global fixed income portfolio manager at hedge funds in London and Singapore. Mr. Karunakaran commenced his career with Deutsche Bank in Sydney in their graduate training program before moving to a fixed income trading role in their London office. He has over 20 years' experience across global fixed income markets, including the full spectrum of global interest rate and credit markets, as well as broader macro relative value investing across equities, FX and structured products. Mr. Karunakaran has a Master's degree in Finance from The London School of Economics and Political Science, and a Bachelor's degree in Economics from The University of New South Wales. Cameron Shaw is a senior portfolio manager on the investment team, focusing on interest rate strategies and risk management. Mr. Shaw has 18 years' experience with a focus on relative value strategies. He also has overall responsibility for the development and delivery of Ardea's risk framework. He monitors and briefs the team on evolving approaches to best practice in the field of risk measurement and management. He joined Ardea in 2013. Prior to Ardea, Mr. Shaw worked in London where he held various risk management roles, including head of risk and performance at Ashmore Investment Management. Before moving to the UK, he was Head of Investment Analytics at Challenger in Sydney. Mr. Shaw received a Quantitative Finance degree from the University of Newcastle.

Colchester Global Investors Ltd: Colchester Global Investors Ltd (Colchester), located at 5th Floor, 130 Wood Street, London, EC2V 6DL, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the International Fixed Income Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the International Fixed Income Fund's assets allocated to Colchester. Ian Sims is the Chairman and Chief Investment Officer of Colchester. Mr. Sims founded the firm in 1999 and is responsible for the strategic direction of the firm. Mr. Sims oversees the management of the firm's assets globally as Chief Investment Officer and has final say on any investment matter. Prior to Colchester, Mr. Sims was founder and Chief Investment Officer for Global Fixed Income at Delaware International Advisors, Ltd., subsequently renamed Mondrian, where he worked for nearly 10 years. Mr. Sims' previous work experience includes fixed income portfolio management at Royal Bank of Canada and Hill Samuel Investment Advisers. Mr. Sims has authored a widely read publication on the use of real yields in global bond management. Mr. Sims holds a B.Sc. in Economics from Leicester University and an M.Sc. in Statistics from Newcastle University. Keith Lloyd, CFA, is the Group Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of Colchester and has been with the firm since its inception. Mr. Lloyd manages the Investment and Operations teams and oversees investment research, portfolio construction and implementation on a day to day basis. Mr. Lloyd regularly contributes his insights to Investment Outlook papers. Prior to Colchester, Mr. Lloyd spent eight years in the World Bank's Investment Department managing

global real and leveraged money as a lead fixed income portfolio manager, senior investment strategist and proprietary trader. Mr. Lloyd's previous work experience includes seven years with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand as an economist where he served on its policy-making committee. Mr. Lloyd began his career in 1984 as an international macro-monetary economist and Investment Manager. Mr. Lloyd has authored several exchange and interest rate papers. Mr. Lloyd is a CFA charter holder and has a B.A. in Economics from Massey University and an M.Sc. in Economics from the London School of Economics.

RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited: RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited ("RBC GAM UK"), located at 100 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AA, United Kingdom, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the International Fixed Income Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the International Fixed Income Fund's assets allocated to RBC GAM UK. RBC GAM UK has appointed RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. ("RBC GAM US"), with its principal office at 250 Nicollet Mall, Suite 1550, Minneapolis, MN 55401, United States of America, to act as its sub-adviser in managing the investment and reinvestment of the International Fixed Income Fund. Mark Dowding is Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager and Chief Investment Officer for RBC GAM UK and RBC GAM US' fixed income businesses (RBC BlueBay). He has over 30 years' investment experience as a macro fixed income investor and has been a senior portfolio manager since he joined the firm in August 2010. As a macro risk taker, Mr. Dowding actively pursues an open dialogue with policy makers and opinion formers, believing that proprietary research is key to gaining insights to generate strong investment returns. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Dowding was Head of Fixed Income in Europe for Deutsche Asset Management, a role he previously occupied at Invesco. He started his career as a fixed income portfolio manager at Morgan Grenfell in 1993 and holds a BSc (Hons) in Economics from the University of Warwick. Kaspar Hense joined BlueBay Asset Management (which is now part of RBC Global Asset Management) in August 2014 and is an RBC BlueBay Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager within the Investment Grade team. Prior to joining RBC BlueBay, Mr. Hense worked for three years at Toronto Dominion Securities, in their global fixed income, capital markets group covering German clients. Previously, Mr. Hense spent six years with Deutsche Asset and Wealth Management where he was responsible for the global aggregate bond strategy. Mr. Hense began his career at Merrill Lynch in 2005 as an analyst. He holds a Master's Degree in Financial Management from a joint programme of the Christian Albrechts University of Kiel and the University of San Diego and a Master's Degree in Economics from the Christian Albrechts University of Kiel. Mr. Hense is a CFA charterholder.

EMERGING MARKETS DEBT FUND:

Artisan Partners Limited Partnership: Artisan Partners Limited Partnership (Artisan Partners), located at 875 East Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 800, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. A team of investment professionals manages a portion of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund's assets allocated to Artisan Partners. Michael A. Cirami, CFA is a Managing Director of Artisan Partners. Mr. Cirami joined Artisan Partners in September 2021 and has been a Portfolio Manager of Artisan Global Unconstrained Fund, Artisan Emerging Markets Debt Opportunities Fund and Artisan Emerging Markets Local Opportunities Fund since their inception in March 2022, April 2022 and July 2022, respectively. Prior to joining Artisan Partners, he was a portfolio manager for Eaton Vance Management from August 2010 until September 2021. Mr. Cirami holds a B.S. degree in Economics from University of Mary Washington and M.B.A. from University of Rochester, William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration. Sarah C. Orvin, CFA is a Managing Director of Artisan Partners. Ms. Orvin joined Artisan Partners in September 2021 and has been a Portfolio Manager of Artisan Global Unconstrained Fund, Artisan Emerging Markets Debt Opportunities Fund and Artisan Emerging Markets Local Opportunities Fund since their inception in March 2022, April 2022 and July 2022, respectively. Prior to joining Artisan Partners, she

was a portfolio manager at Eaton Vance Management from December 2016 until September 2021. Ms. Orvin holds a B.A. degree in Political Science and History from Boston College.

Colchester Global Investors Ltd.: Colchester Global Investors Ltd (Colchester), located at 5th Floor, 130 Wood Street, London, EC2V 6DL, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund's assets allocated to Colchester. Ian Sims is the Chairman and Chief Investment Officer of Colchester. Mr. Sims founded the firm in 1999 and is responsible for the strategic direction of the firm. Mr. Sims oversees the management of the firm's assets globally as Chief Investment Officer and has final say on any investment matter. Prior to Colchester, Mr. Sims was founder and Chief Investment Officer for Global Fixed Income at Delaware International Advisors, Ltd., subsequently renamed Mondrian, where he worked for nearly 10 years. Mr. Sims' previous work experience includes fixed income portfolio management at Royal Bank of Canada and Hill Samuel Investment Advisers. Mr. Sims has authored a widely read publication on the use of real yields in global bond management. Mr. Sims holds a B.Sc. in Economics from Leicester University and an M.Sc. in Statistics from Newcastle University. Keith Lloyd, CFA, is the Group Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of Colchester and has been with the firm since its inception. Mr. Lloyd manages the Investment and Operations teams and oversees investment research, portfolio construction and implementation on a day to day basis. Mr. Lloyd regularly contributes his insights to Investment Outlook papers. Prior to Colchester, Mr. Lloyd spent eight years in the World Bank's Investment Department managing global real and leveraged money as a lead fixed income Portfolio Manager, Senior Investment Strategist and Proprietary Trader. Mr. Lloyd's previous work experience includes seven years with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand as an economist where he served on its policy-making committee. Mr. Lloyd began his career in 1984 as an international macro-monetary economist and Investment Manager. Mr. Lloyd has authored several exchange and interest rate papers. Mr. Lloyd is a CFA charter holder and has a B.A. in Economics from Massey University and an M.Sc. in Economics from the London School of Economics.

Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC: Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC (GMO), located at 53 State Street, 33rd Floor Boston, MA 02109, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund's assets allocated to GMO. Tina Vandersteel is the head of GMO's Emerging Country Debt team, the lead portfolio manager for its strategies, and a partner of the firm. In her role as portfolio manager, she focuses on security selection and portfolio construction. Prior to joining GMO in 2004, she worked at J.P. Morgan in fixed income research developing quantitative arbitrage strategies for emerging debt and high yield bonds. Ms. Vandersteel began her career at Morgan Guaranty Trust, attending Morgan Finance Program #18, before establishing her career in emerging debt. She earned her Bachelor's degree in Economics from Washington & Lee University. Ms. Vandersteel is a CFA charterholder.

Invesco Advisers, Inc.: Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco), located at 1331 Spring Street NW, Suite 2500, Atlanta, Georgia 30309, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund's assets allocated to Invesco. Hemant Baijal serves as a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Baijal has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2019. Mr. Baijal joined Invesco when the firm combined with OppenheimerFunds in 2019, having joined OppenheimerFunds in 2011. Wim Vandenhoeck serves as a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Vandenhoeck has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2019. Mr. Vandenhoeck joined Invesco when the firm combined with OppenheimerFunds in 2019, having joined OppenheimerFunds in 2015. Prior to joining OppenheimerFunds in 2015, he was a partner at APQ Partners LLP, an emerging markets investment advisor based out of London.

Marathon Asset Management, L.P.: Marathon Asset Management, L.P. (Marathon), located at One Bryant Park, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10036, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund's assets allocated to Marathon. Lou Hanover, CIO & Co-Managing Partner, Co-Founder of Marathon, has been with Marathon since its founding in 1998. Mr. Hanover oversees Marathon's portfolio managers and their investment activities. His responsibilities also include managing risk on a firm-wide basis, as well as serving as Senior Portfolio Manager for the firm's multi-strategy credit investment funds and separate accounts. Andrew Szmulewicz is a Co-Head of Marathon's Emerging Markets Group. Mr. Szmulewicz joined Marathon in August of 2014 and is responsible for the development of new Emerging Market strategies from a technical perspective. Mr. Szmulewicz spent 9 years at J.P. Morgan Chase prior to joining Marathon. Fernando Phillips is a Co-Head of Marathon's Emerging Markets Group. Mr. Phillips joined Marathon in April and 2006. Mr. Phillips previously worked at General Electric Capital Corporation, ING Barings, and BBVA Mexico.

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

The following sections tell you how to purchase, exchange and sell (sometimes called "redeem") Class F Shares of the Funds. The Funds offer Class F Shares only to financial institutions and intermediaries for their own or their customers' accounts. 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 F 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 class of shares is 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 Funds' 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 a Fund 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 the Funds to incur unwanted taxable gains and forcing the Funds to hold excess levels of cash.

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

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

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

The Funds, in their sole discretion, also reserve the right to reject any purchase request (including exchange requests) 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' policy, 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 a Fund 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 F Shares of any Fund for Class F Shares of any other fund of SEI Institutional International 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 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 in 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 if it is deemed possibly disruptive to the management of the Fund. When a purchase or exchange order is rejected, the Fund will send notice to the prospective investor or the prospective investor's financial intermediary.

HOW TO SELL YOUR FUND SHARES

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

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 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. A financial institution, intermediary or shareholder, as applicable, will receive prior notice of a pending redemption using such account's preferred method of communication as reflected on the records of the Trust.

Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares

The Funds may suspend your right to sell your shares if the NYSE restricts trading, the SEC declares an emergency or for other reasons, as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the

rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. More information about such suspension can be found in the SAI.

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 Funds' shares.

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 pay compensation to 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.

SERVICE OF FUND SHARES

The Funds have adopted a shareholder services plan and agreement (the Service Plan) with respect to Class F Shares that allows such shares to pay service providers a fee in connection with the ongoing servicing of shareholder accounts owning such shares at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of average daily net assets of the Class F Shares. The Service Plan provides that shareholder service fees on Class F Shares will be paid to SIDCo., which may then be used by SIDCo. to compensate financial intermediaries for providing shareholder services with respect to Class F Shares.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

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

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Funds distribute their investment income periodically as dividends to shareholders. It is the policy of the International Equity, Emerging Markets Equity and International Fixed Income Funds to pay dividends at least once annually. It is the policy of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund to pay dividends quarterly. The Funds make distributions of capital gains, if any, at least annually.

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

Taxes

Please consult your tax advisor regarding your specific questions about federal, state, local and foreign 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. If you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or other retirement account, you generally will not be subject to federal taxation on Fund distributions until you begin receiving distributions from your tax-deferred arrangement.

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a RIC) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). 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.

At least annually, 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 may be subject to federal, state and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Distributions you receive are taxable whether or not you reinvest them. Income distributions, other than distributions of qualified dividend income, and distributions of net short-term capital gains are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Dividends that are qualified dividend income are currently eligible for the reduced maximum tax 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 requirements are satisfied by you and by the Fund. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividends from domestic corporations and from certain eligible foreign corporations that include those incorporated in possessions of the United States, those incorporated in certain countries with comprehensive tax treaties with the United States and those whose stock is tradable on an established securities market in the United States. 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 tax rate of 20%. It is expected that distributions from the International Fixed Income and Emerging Markets Debt Funds will primarily consist of ordinary income and that distributions from these Funds will not be eligible for the lower tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income. The investment strategies of the International Equity Fund and Emerging Markets Equity Fund may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the lower tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income.

Because the Funds' income is derived primarily from investments in foreign rather than domestic U.S. securities their distributions are generally not expected to be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

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 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.

If you buy shares when a Fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains, you will be "buying a dividend" by paying the full price for the shares and gains and receiving back a portion of the price in the form of a taxable distribution, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. "Buying a dividend" 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 the 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 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 their “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 agents) must report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders the cost basis information for Fund shares. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, each Fund (or its administrative agent) is 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 its shares, each Fund (or its administrative agent) will permit shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including average cost. In the absence of an election, each Fund (or its administrative agent) will use the average cost basis method as the default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by shareholders (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of a Fund’s shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of a Fund’s shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about cost basis reporting. Shareholders also should carefully review any cost basis information provided to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes is recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from the securities comprising the portfolios of the Funds. If more than 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stocks and securities of foreign corporations, a Fund may elect to pass through to you your pro rata share of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. A Fund (or its administrative agent) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

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 in 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 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 tables that follow present performance information about the Class F Shares of each Fund. 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.

This information below has been derived from the Funds' 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.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,
FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT EACH YEAR

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	Total from Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Year	Total Return†	Net Assets End of Year (\$ Thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses to Average Net Assets*	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers)**	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate†
International Equity Fund														
CLASS F														
2025	\$13.33	\$0.26	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.38	\$(0.37)	\$(0.97)	\$(1.34)	\$14.37	20.69%	\$3,269,789	1.09% ⁽³⁾	1.14%	2.06%	89%
2024	10.87	0.24	2.46	2.70	(0.24)	—	(0.24)	13.33	25.13	3,680,808	1.10	1.10	2.04	72
2023	8.66	0.21	2.18	2.39	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	10.87	27.81	3,415,372	1.10	1.11	1.99	87
2022	13.57	0.21	(3.38)	(3.17)	(0.23)	(1.51)	(1.74)	8.66	(26.82)	3,114,144	1.09	1.09	1.91	108
2021	10.86	0.16	2.67	2.83	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	13.57	26.18	4,242,911	1.08	1.08	1.19	105
Emerging Markets Equity Fund														
CLASS F														
2025	\$12.17	\$0.21	\$ 1.96	\$ 2.17	\$(0.35)	\$ —	\$(0.35)	\$13.99	18.60%	\$1,443,376	1.25% ⁽³⁾	1.44%	1.78%	75%
2024	10.10	0.19	2.05	2.24	(0.17)	—	(0.17)	12.17	22.43	1,459,994	1.44	1.57	1.72	70
2023	9.18	0.19	0.94	1.13	(0.21)	—	(0.21)	10.10	12.32	1,267,365	1.68	1.78	1.82	95
2022	14.23	0.14	(3.96)	(3.82)	(0.15)	(1.08)	(1.23)	9.18	(29.26)	1,229,709	1.71	1.81	1.21	93
2021	12.06	0.11	2.14	2.25	(0.08)	—	(0.08)	14.23	18.63	1,786,493	1.70	1.80	0.73	100

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	Total from Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Year	Total Return†	Net Assets End of Year (\$ Thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses to Average Net Assets*	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers)**	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate†
International Fixed Income Fund														
CLASS F														
2025	\$ 8.97	\$0.22	\$(0.02)	\$ 0.20	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9.17	2.23%	\$334,968	0.98% ⁽⁴⁾	1.06%	2.48%	87%
2024	8.23	0.19	0.55	0.74	—	—	—	8.97	8.99	385,079	1.01	1.04	2.17	167
2023	9.13	0.11	0.05	0.16	(1.05)	(0.01)	(1.06)	8.23	1.88	384,986	1.02	1.06	1.35	44
2022	10.37	0.05	(1.08)	(1.03)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.21)	9.13	(10.15)	410,864	1.02	1.07	0.53	47
2021	10.46	0.03	(0.12)	(0.09)	—	— [^]	—	10.37	(0.83)	485,178	1.02	1.07	0.32	65
Emerging Markets Debt Fund														
CLASS F														
2025	\$ 9.14	\$0.61	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.83	\$(0.59)	\$—	\$(0.59)	\$ 9.38	9.75%	\$ 852,575	1.06% ⁽⁵⁾	1.35%	6.89%	149%
2024	8.19	0.53	0.88	1.41	(0.46)	—	(0.46)	9.14	17.75	994,439	1.11	1.38	6.16	103
2023	7.52	0.48	0.51	0.99	(0.32)	—	(0.32)	8.19	13.13	1,102,419	1.30	1.56	5.79	95
2022	10.06	0.40	(2.78)	(2.38)	(0.16)	—	(0.16)	7.52	(24.04)	1,108,531	1.36	1.62	4.52	88
2021	9.80	0.40	0.06	0.46	(0.20)	—	(0.20)	10.06	4.71	1,433,739	1.36	1.61	3.87	91

[^] Amount represents less than \$0.005.

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

* Includes Fees Paid Indirectly, if applicable. There was no impact to the expense ratios. See Note 5 in Notes to Financial Statements.

** See Note 5 in Notes to Financial Statements.

(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 1.07%.

(3) The expense ratio includes a proxy fee expense. Had this expense been excluded the ratio would have been 1.23%.

(4) The expense ratio includes a proxy fee expense. Had this expense been excluded the ratio would have been 0.96%.

(5) The expense ratio includes a proxy fee expense. Had this expense been excluded the ratio would have been 1.04%.

Amounts designated as “—” are either \$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

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

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI, dated January 31, 2026, includes detailed information about the SEI Institutional International 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 International 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 International Trust's Investment Company Act registration number is 811-05601.