

Investment Adviser

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

Distributor

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

Legal Counsel

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

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

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI, dated January 31, 2021, includes detailed information about 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

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

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

By Telephone: Call 1-800-DIAL-SEI

By Mail: Write to the Fund at:
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

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

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, as well as other information about SEI 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.

January 31, 2021

PROSPECTUS

SEI Institutional International Trust

Class I Shares**› International Equity Fund (SEEIX)**

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

Class I Shares of the International Equity Fund are not available for purchase in all states. You may purchase Fund shares only if they registered in your state.

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

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

SEI INSTITUTIONAL INTERNATIONAL TRUST

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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 I Shares
Management Fees	0.51%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.85%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.36%

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 I Shares	\$138	\$431	\$475	\$1,635

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 102% 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 depository 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. 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. 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 futures contracts, forward contracts and options for hedging 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 and options is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described above, and leverage risk and liquidity risk are described below. Many over-the-counter (OTC) derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The Fund's use of forward contracts is also subject to credit risk and valuation risk. Credit risk is described 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 are in the process of implementing 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.

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

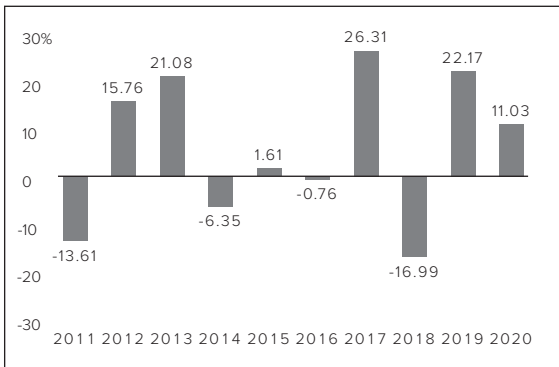
Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk — The risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. When the 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 taxes subject to ordinary income tax rates as opposed to more favorable capital gains rates, 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: 20.23% (06/30/2020)

Worst Quarter: -25.35% (03/31/2020)

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

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

International Equity Fund — Class I Shares*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (12/20/1989)
Return Before Taxes	11.03%	7.14%	4.98%	3.69%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	10.96%	6.97%	4.80%	2.92%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.78%	5.66%	4.02%	2.80%
MSCI EAFE Index Return (net) (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	7.82%	7.45%	5.51%	4.71%

* The Fund's Class I Shares commenced operations on January 4, 2002. Therefore, the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods prior to that time are based on the average annual total returns of the Class F Shares, adjusted for the higher expenses of the Class I Shares.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Manager. SEI Investments Management Corporation

Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Adviser
Jason Collins	Since 2019	Portfolio Manager

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
	Ryan D. Taliaferro	Since 2011	Senior Vice President, Director, Equity Strategies
Causeway Capital Management LLC	Sarah H. Ketterer	Since 2010	Chief Executive Officer
	Harry W. Hartford	Since 2010	President
	Jonathan P. Eng	Since 2010	Director
	Conor Muldoon, CFA	Since 2010	Director
	Alessandro Valentini, CFA	Since 2013	Director
	Ellen Lee	Since 2015	Director
	Steven Nguyen, CFA	Since 2019	Director
Delaware Investments Fund Advisers, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust	Jens Hansen	Since 2021	Managing Director, Chief Investment Officer — Global Equity Team
	Klaus Petersen, CFA	Since 2021	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager
	Claus Juul	Since 2021	Vice President, Portfolio Manager
	Asa Annerstedt	Since 2021	Vice President, Portfolio Manager
	Allan Jensen, CFA, CAIA	Since 2021	Vice President, Portfolio Manager
	Chris Gowlland, CFA	Since 2021	Senior Vice President, Head of Equity Quantitative Research
Intech Investment Management LLC	Adrian Banner, Ph.D.	Since 2009	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer
	Joseph Runnels, CFA	Since 2009	Vice President — Quantitative Trader
	Vassilios Papathanakos, Ph.D.	Since 2012	Deputy Chief Investment Officer

Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager	Experience with the Fund	Title with Sub-Adviser
J O Hambro Capital Management Limited	Christopher Lees, CFA	Since 2020	Senior Fund Manager
	Nudgem Richyal, CFA	Since 2020	Senior Fund Manager
Lazard Asset Management LLC	Mark Rooney, CFA	Since 2019	Director, Portfolio Manager/Analyst
	Erik Van Der Sande, CFA	Since 2019	Director, Portfolio Manager/Analyst
WCM Investment Management, LLC	Sanjay Ayer	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager & Business Analyst
	Paul R. Black	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager, Co-CEO
	Peter J. Hunkel	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager & Business Analyst
	Michael B. Trigg	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager & Business Analyst
	Kurt R. Winrich	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager, Co-CEO

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The minimum initial investment for Class I 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 the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (a Business Day). You may sell your Fund shares by contacting your authorized financial institution or intermediary directly. Authorized financial institutions and intermediaries may redeem Fund shares on behalf of their clients by contacting the Fund's transfer agent (the Transfer Agent) or the Fund's authorized agent, using certain SEI Investments Company (SEI) or third party systems or by calling 1-800-858-7233, as applicable.

Tax Information

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENTS

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

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

This prospectus describes the Fund's primary investment strategies. However, the 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 Fund's 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, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with the Fund's strategies. During such time, the Fund may not achieve its investment goals. The 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 the Fund will achieve its investment goal. Although not expected to be a component of the Fund's principal investment strategies, the Fund may lend its securities to certain financial institutions in an attempt to earn additional income.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISKS

Risk Information

Investing in the Fund involves risk, and there is no guarantee that the 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 the Fund, just as you could with other investments. An investment in the 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 the 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 the Fund owns and the markets in which those securities trade. The effect on the 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 the 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 Fund:

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

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

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

Derivatives — Derivatives are instruments that derive their value from an underlying security, financial asset or an index. Examples of derivative instruments include futures contracts, options, forward contracts and swaps. Changes in the market value of a security that is a reference asset for a derivative instrument may not be proportionate to changes in the market value of the derivative instrument itself. There may not be a liquid market for the Fund to sell a derivative instrument, which could result in difficulty in closing the position. Moreover, certain derivative instruments can magnify the extent of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities to which they relate. Some derivative instruments are subject to counterparty risk. A default by the counterparty on its payments to the Fund will cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decrease. The Fund's use of derivatives is also subject to credit risk, leverage risk, lack of availability risk, valuation risk, correlation risk and tax risk. Credit risk is described above and leverage risk is described below. The 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. These risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Some derivatives have the potential for

unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund's initial investment. Tax risk is the risk that the use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders.

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

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

Economic Risk of Global Health Events — The market value of a Fund's investments may decline in tandem with a drop in the overall value of the markets in which a Fund invests and/or other markets based on negative developments in the U.S. and global economies. Economic, political, and financial conditions or industry or economic trends or developments may, from time to time, and for varying periods of time, cause volatility, illiquidity or other potentially adverse effects in the financial markets, including the fixed-income market. The commencement, continuation or ending of government policies and economic stimulus programs, changes in money policy, increases or decreases in interest rates, war, acts of terrorism, recessions, or other actual or perceived factors or events that affect the financial markets, including the fixed-income markets, may contribute to the development of or increase in volatility, illiquidity, shareholder redemptions, and other adverse effects that could negatively impact a Fund's performance. Similarly, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact a Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in a Fund. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to a coronavirus (COVID-19) and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic may last for an extended period of time and could result in a substantial economic downturn or recession.

Equity Market — Because the Fund purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. In the case of foreign stocks, these fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Exchange Traded Products (ETPs) — The risks of owning interests of an ETP, such as an ETF or exchange-traded commodity pool, generally reflect the same risks as owning the underlying securities or other instruments that the ETP is designed to track. The shares of certain ETPs may trade at a premium or discount to their intrinsic value (*i.e.*, the market value may differ from the net asset value (NAV) of an ETP's shares). For example, supply and demand for shares of an ETF or market disruptions may cause the market price of the ETF to deviate from the value of the ETF's investments, which may be emphasized in less liquid markets. The value of an ETN may also differ from the valuation of its reference market or instrument due to changes in the issuer's credit rating. By investing in an ETP, the Fund indirectly bears the proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETP in addition to the fees and expenses that the Fund and its shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's operations. Because certain ETPs may have a significant portion of their assets exposed directly or indirectly to commodities or commodity-linked securities, developments affecting commodities may have a disproportionate impact on such ETPs and may subject the ETPs to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.

ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. Most ETFs are passively-managed, meaning they invest in a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. ETFs, like mutual funds, have expenses associated with their operation, including advisory fees. Such ETF expenses may make owning shares of the ETF more costly than owning the underlying securities directly. The risks of owning shares of a passively-managed ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities.

Leveraged ETFs contain all of the risks that non-leveraged ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent the Fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leverage risk, described 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 the Fund invests in leveraged inverse ETFs, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will fall as the performance of that ETF's benchmark rises. Leveraged, 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 the Fund to complete loss of its investment.

Foreign Investment/Emerging and Frontier Markets — The Fund may invest in foreign issuers, including issuers located in emerging and frontier market countries. Investing in issuers located in foreign countries poses distinct risks because political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These events will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign countries are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the 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.

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 the 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 the 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.

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 the Fund’s account. Risks associated with forwards may include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the movement in prices of forward contracts and the securities or currencies underlying them; (ii) an illiquid market for forwards; (iii) difficulty in obtaining an accurate value for the forwards; and (iv) the risk that the counterparty to the forward contract will default or otherwise fail to honor its obligation. Because forwards require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Forwards are also subject to credit risk, liquidity risk and leverage risk, each of which is further described elsewhere in this section.

Futures Contracts — Futures contracts, or “futures,” provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security or asset at a specified future time and at a specified price (with or without delivery required). The risks of futures include (i) leverage risk; (ii) correlation or tracking risk; and (iii) liquidity risk. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of futures in relation to the underlying assets upon which they are based is magnified. Thus, the 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, the 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 the Fund’s positions in security futures contracts, the Fund may be required to have or make additional funds available to its brokerage firm as 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.

Investment Style — Investment style risk is the risk that the 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 the Fund’s share price and make the Fund’s returns more volatile. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIBOR Replacement — On July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority announced that it intends to stop compelling or inducing banks to submit London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) rates after 2021. However, there has been recent discussion that the most commonly used LIBOR rates may continue to be calculated beyond the initial 2021 termination date. The elimination of the LIBOR may adversely affect the interest rates on, and value of, certain Fund investments for which the value is tied to LIBOR. Such investments may include bank loans, derivatives, floating rate securities, and other assets or

liabilities tied to LIBOR. It remains unclear if LIBOR will continue to exist in its current, or a modified, form. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing a Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates. Questions around liquidity impacted by these rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, remain a concern for the Fund. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Fund will vary depending on, among other things, (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

Liquidity — Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The market for certain investments may become illiquid due to specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer or under adverse market or economic conditions independent of the issuer. The Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Further, transactions in illiquid securities may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities.

Market — The 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.

Options — An option is a contract between two parties for the purchase and sale of a financial instrument for a specified price at any time during the option period. Unlike a futures contract, an option grants the purchaser, in exchange for a premium payment, a right (not an obligation) to buy or sell a financial instrument. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. The seller of an uncovered call (buy) option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of the call option may be unavailable for purchase except at much higher prices. Purchasing securities to satisfy the exercise of the call option can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, sometimes by a significant amount, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of paying an entire premium in the call option without ever getting the opportunity to execute the option. The seller (writer) of a covered put (sell) option (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) will suffer a loss if the increase in the market price of the underlying security is greater than the premium received from the buyer of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of paying an entire premium in the put option without ever getting the opportunity to exercise the option. An option's time value (i.e., the component of the option's value that exceeds the in-the-money amount) tends to diminish

over time. Even though an option may be in-the-money to the buyer at various times prior to its expiration date, the buyer's ability to realize the value of an option depends on when and how the option may be exercised. For example, the terms of a transaction may provide for the option to be exercised automatically if it is in-the-money on the expiration date. Conversely, the terms may require timely delivery of a notice of exercise, and exercise may be subject to other conditions (such as the occurrence or non-occurrence of certain events, such as knock-in, knock-out or other barrier events) and timing requirements, including the "style" of the option.

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

Portfolio Turnover — Due to its investment strategy, the 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 — 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 the 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.

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 Fund, SIMC constructs and maintains strategies (Strategies) for certain clients, and the Fund is designed in part to implement those Strategies. Within the Strategies, SIMC periodically adjusts the target allocations among the Fund 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 Fund and other funds. Because a large portion of the assets in the Fund 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 Fund. While reallocations are intended to benefit investors that invest in the Fund through the Strategies, they could in certain cases

have a detrimental effect on the Fund, including by increasing portfolio turnover (and related transactions costs), disrupting the portfolio management strategy, and causing the Fund to incur taxable gains. SIMC seeks to manage the impact to the Fund resulting from reallocations in the Strategies.

Securities Lending — The Fund may lend its securities to certain financial institutions in an attempt to earn additional income. The Fund 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 the 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.

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.

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 Fund will lose their entire investment in such warrant.

GLOBAL ASSET ALLOCATION

The Fund and other funds managed by SIMC are used within the Strategies that SIMC constructs and maintains for certain clients (Strategy Clients). The Fund is 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 Fund 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 Fund 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 Fund and other funds. Because a significant portion of the assets in the Fund 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 Fund. Although reallocations are intended to benefit investors that invest in the Fund through the Strategies, they could, in certain cases, have a detrimental effect on the Fund. 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 FUND'S BENCHMARK INDEX

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

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.

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 Fund. As of September 30, 2020, SIMC had approximately \$191.59 billion in assets under management.

The Fund is managed by SIMC and one or more Sub-Advisers. SIMC acts as a "manager of managers" of the Fund 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 the Fund among the Sub-Advisers (to the extent the Fund has more than one Sub-Adviser);
- monitoring and evaluating each Sub-Adviser's performance;
- overseeing the Sub-Advisers to ensure compliance with the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions; and
- monitoring each Sub-Adviser's adherence to its investment style.

SIMC acts as manager of managers for the Fund 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 Fund without submitting the sub-advisory agreements to a vote of the applicable Fund's 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 the Fund. **As a manager of managers, SIMC is ultimately responsible for the investment performance of the Fund.** 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 manager is primarily responsible for the management and oversight of the Fund, as described above.

Jason Collins serves as Portfolio Manager for the International 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.

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 the 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 the Fund. SIMC pays the Sub-Advisers out of the investment advisory fees it receives (as described below).

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, SIMC received investment advisory fees as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets, at the following annual rate:

	Investment Advisory Fees	Investment Advisory Fees After Fee Waivers
International Equity Fund	0.51%	0.51%

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board's approval of the Fund's investment advisory and/or sub-advisory agreements is available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report, which covers the period of October 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020, and the Fund's Annual Report, which covers the period of October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020.

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

Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Managers

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. Ryan D. Taliaferro, Senior Vice President, Director, Equity Strategies, serves as lead Portfolio Manager to the International Equity Fund. Mr. Taliaferro joined Acadian in 2011 and was previously a faculty member in the finance unit at Harvard Business School, where he taught corporate finance and asset pricing.

Causeway Capital Management LLC: Causeway Capital Management LLC (Causeway), located at 11111 Santa Monica Boulevard, 15th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90025, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Equity Fund. The following team of portfolio managers manages the portion of the International Equity Fund's assets allocated to Causeway. Sarah H. Ketterer is the Chief Executive Officer of Causeway and co-founded Causeway in June 2001. Ms. Ketterer is a Portfolio Manager of Causeway's international value equity, international value select, global value equity, international opportunities, global opportunities, and international small cap strategies. Ms. Ketterer has a B.A. in Economics and Political Science from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from the Amos Tuck School, Dartmouth College. Harry W. Hartford is the President of Causeway and co-founded Causeway in June 2001. Mr. Hartford is a Portfolio Manager of Causeway's international value equity, international value select, global value equity, international opportunities, global opportunities, and international

small cap strategies. Mr. Hartford has a B.A., with honors, in Economics from the University of Dublin, Trinity College, and an M.Sc. in Economics from Oklahoma State University, and is a Phi Kappa Phi member. Jonathan P. Eng is a Director of Causeway and is a Portfolio Manager of Causeway's international value equity, international value select, global value equity, international opportunities, global opportunities, and international small cap strategies. Mr. Eng joined the firm in July 2001. Mr. Eng has a B.A. in History and Economics from Brandeis University and an M.B.A. from the Anderson Graduate School of Management at UCLA. Conor Muldoon, CFA, is a Director of Causeway and is a Portfolio Manager of Causeway's international value equity, international value select, global value equity, international opportunities, global opportunities, and international small cap strategies. Mr. Muldoon joined the firm in June 2003. Mr. Muldoon has a B.Sc. and an M.A. from the University of Dublin, Trinity College and an M.B.A., with high honors, from the University of Chicago. Mr. Muldoon was inducted into the Beta Gamma Sigma honors society and is also a CFA charterholder. Alessandro Valentini is a Director of Causeway and is a Portfolio Manager of Causeway's international value equity, international value select, global value equity, international opportunities, global opportunities, and international small cap strategies. Mr. Valentini joined the firm in July 2006 as a Research Associate and was promoted to Portfolio Manager in April 2013. Mr. Valentini has an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School, with honors, an M.A. in Economics from Georgetown University and a B.S., magna cum laude, from Georgetown University. Mr. Valentini is a CFA charterholder. Ellen Lee is a Director of Causeway and is a Portfolio Manager of Causeway's international value equity, international value select, global value equity, international opportunities, global opportunities, and international small cap strategies. Ms. Lee joined the firm in August 2007 as a Research Associate and was promoted to Portfolio Manager in January 2015. Ms. Lee has an M.B.A. from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and a B.A. in Business Administration from Seoul National University. Steven Nguyen, CFA, is a Director of Causeway and is a Portfolio Manager of Causeway's international value equity, international value select, global value equity, international opportunities, global opportunities, and international small cap strategies. Mr. Nguyen joined the firm in April 2012 as a Research Associate and was promoted to Portfolio Manager in January 2019. Mr. Nguyen has M.B.A., with honors, from the UCLA Anderson School of Management and a B.A. in Business Economics from Brown University.

Delaware Investments Fund Advisers, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust: Delaware Investments Fund Advisers (DIFA), a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (MIMBT), located at 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, 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 DIFA. MIMBT is a subsidiary of Macquarie Management Holdings, Inc. (MMHI). Jens Hansen heads the firm's Global Equity team and is a Portfolio Manager for the team's strategies. He joined Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in June 2018. Mr. Hansen has been a Portfolio Manager since 2001. Mr. Hansen started his career in 1982 with Spar Nord Bank, where he worked as an analyst and trader of bonds, equities, and derivatives. In 1994, he joined Nykredit Bank, where he worked as a bond trader. Mr. Hansen attended the Aarhus School of Business where he gained a graduate diploma in business administration within finance and international trade. Klaus Petersen is a Senior Portfolio Manager for the firm's Global Equity team. He joined MIM in June 2018. Mr. Petersen has been a Portfolio Manager since 2006. Previously, he worked for ATP, Denmark's largest pension fund, beginning in 1999 as a Senior Portfolio Manager and later in the role as team leader of the technology, media, and telecommunications (TMT) team. He joined Codan Bank in 1996, first as a Senior Sales Analyst and later as a Senior Portfolio Manager. Between 1988 and 1996, Mr. Petersen worked for various brokers as an Equity Sales Analyst. He started his career in 1984 as an

administrator of pension pools at Faellesbanken in Denmark. Mr. Petersen attended the Copenhagen Business School where he gained a graduate diploma in business administration (financial and management accounting). Claus Juul is a Portfolio Manager for the firm's Global Equity team. He joined MIM in June 2018. Mr. Juul has been a portfolio manager since 2004. Prior to that, he was an Equity Analyst at Spar Nord Bank before becoming Vice President of the research department in 2001. He started his career in 1998 with Sydbank as an Equity Analyst. He attended the Aarhus School of Business where he gained a master's degree in economics and business administration. Åsa Annerstedt is a Portfolio Manager for the firm's Global Equity team. She joined MIM in June 2018. Ms. Annerstedt has been a Portfolio Manager since 2013. Previously, she was a member of the investment committee of a European Union fund dedicated to the financing of companies. Between 1999 and 2009, Ms. Annerstedt managed award-winning European Small Cap and Global Equity portfolios at SEB Asset Management in Denmark. She started her career in 1996 as a business controller and consultant in Sweden. Ms. Annerstedt attended Ecole Supérieure de Commerce in Paris and Marseille and earned a master's degree in finance and international trade from Lund University in Sweden. Allan Saustrup Jensen joined MIM in May 2020 as a Portfolio Manager for the firm's Global Equity team. He has more than 20 years of experience in the asset management industry. Prior to joining MIM, he spent five years at European Capital Partners as a fund manager. From 2010 to 2015, Mr. Jensen was a trader at European Value Partners. Prior to that, he spent four years at UBS Wealth Management as a Portfolio Manager. He began his investment career at Nordea Bank. Mr. Jensen attended Copenhagen Business School where he earned a Graduate Diploma in finance. Chris Gowlland is the Head of Equity Quantitative Research, a role he assumed in July 2019. As part of his role, he also serves as Portfolio Manager for certain portfolios managed by the Global Equity team and for several different strategies in the firm's multi-asset class offerings. Previously, Mr. Gowlland was a Senior Quantitative Analyst for the firm's equity department. Prior to joining MIM in May 2007, he spent seven years working in fundamental equity research and corporate finance for Morgan Stanley and Commerzbank Securities, followed by two years as a quantitative strategist at Morgan Stanley and at State Street Global Markets. Mr. Gowlland holds a bachelor's degree in Chinese and Spanish from the University of Leeds (U.K.), a master's degree in development studies from Brown University, and another master's degree in international management from Thunderbird. He also spent several years in a Ph.D. program in political economy at Harvard University. Mr. Gowlland is a member of the CFA Institute, the CFA Society New York, the CFA Society of Philadelphia, and the Society of Quantitative Analysts.

Intech Investment Management LLC: Intech Investment Management LLC (Intech), located at 250 S. Australian Avenue, Suite 1800, West Palm Beach, Florida 33401, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the International Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals, led by Dr. Adrian Banner, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, manages the portion of the International Equity Fund's assets allocated to Intech. Dr. Banner sets a policy for the investment strategy and implements and supervises the optimization process. Dr. Banner has been Chief Investment Officer since January 1, 2012, and in November 2012, assumed the role as Chief Executive Officer in addition to his role as Chief Investment Officer. Previously, Dr. Banner was Co-Chief Investment Officer beginning January 2009, Senior Investment Officer from September 2007 to January 2009, and joined Intech in August 2002 as Director of Research. Mr. Joseph Runnels, CFA, Vice President — Quantitative Trader, joined Intech in 1998. Dr. Vassilios Papathanakos was appointed Deputy Chief Investment Officer in November 2012. Prior to that, Dr. Papathanakos was Director of Research since July 2007, and he joined the firm in October 2006 as Associate Director of Research. No one person of the investment team is primarily

responsible for implementing the investment strategies of the portion of the International Equity Fund allocated to Intech.

J O Hambro Capital Management Limited: J O Hambro Capital Management Limited (JOHCM), located at 1, St. James's Market, London, SW1Y 4AH, United Kingdom, 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 JOHCM. Christopher Lees, CFA, Senior Fund Manager, joined JOHCM in 2008 and is Senior Fund Manager of JOHCM's Global and International Equity Strategies. Nudgem Richyal, CFA, Senior Fund Manager, joined JOHCM in 2008 and is Senior Fund Manager of JOHCM's Global and International Equity Strategies.

Lazard Asset Management LLC: Lazard Asset Management LLC (Lazard), located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10112, serves as a Sub-Adviser to the International Equity Fund. A team of investment professionals manages the portion of the International Equity Fund's assets allocated to Lazard. The team consists of Mark Rooney, CFA, and Erik van Der Sande, CFA. Mr. Rooney is a Director and Portfolio Manager/Analyst on the International Equity Value team. Mr. Rooney began working in the investment field in 1996. Prior to joining Lazard in 2018, Mr. Rooney was a Principal and co-founder of LRV Capital. Prior to that, Mr. Rooney was a Partner at Millgate Capital where he worked as an international generalist from 2002 to 2011 in both its London and New York offices. Previously, he constructed fixed-income portfolios at Ascent/Meredith Asset Management as the Senior Trader focused on emerging markets and domestic high yield debt. Mr. Rooney has an M.B.A. with a concentration in Finance from the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University and a B.A. in Economics and Government from Connecticut College. Mr. Van Der Sande is a Director and Portfolio Manager/Analyst on the International Equity Value team. Mr. Van Der Sande began working in the investment field in 2002. Prior to joining Lazard in 2018, Mr. Van Der Sande was a Principal and co-founder of LRV Capital. Prior to that, he served as Co-Portfolio Manager and Senior Analyst at Duart Capital Management and was previously a Senior Analyst on the Special Situations desk at Carlyle Blue Wave. Mr. Van Der Sande was formerly a Partner at Millgate Capital where he worked as an international generalist from 2002 to 2007 in both its London and New York offices. Prior to Millgate Capital, Mr. Van Der Sande worked at PricewaterhouseCoopers in the Middle Market Advisory Group and was a licensed CPA in the State of North Carolina. Mr. Van Der Sande has an M.B.A. with concentrations in Finance and Economics from the Leonard N. Stern School of Business at New York University and an M.S./B.S. in Accounting from Wake Forest University. Mr. Van Der Sande has also studied Japanese language in Osaka, Japan.

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 Co-CEO at WCM, and has been with the firm since 1989. Mr. Black's primary responsibilities are portfolio management and equity research. Peter J. Hunkel serves as Portfolio Manager and Business Analyst at WCM and has been with the firm since 2007. Mr. Hunkel's primary responsibilities are portfolio management and equity research. Michael B. Trigg serves as Portfolio Manager and Business Analyst at WCM and has been with the firm since 2006. Mr. Trigg's primary responsibilities are portfolio management and equity

research. Kurt R. Winrich serves as Portfolio Manager and Co-CEO at WCM, and has been with the firm since 1984. Mr. Winrich's primary responsibilities are portfolio management and equity research.

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

PURCHASING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

The following sections tell you how to purchase and sell (sometimes called "redeem") Class I Shares of the Fund. The Fund offers Class I 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, 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 or sell Class I Shares by placing orders with the Transfer Agent or the Fund's 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 Fund's wire agent by the close of business on the day after the order is placed. However, in certain circumstances, the Fund, at its discretion, may allow purchases to settle (*i.e.*, receive final payment) at a later date in accordance with the Fund's procedures and applicable law. The Fund reserves the right to refuse any purchase requests, particularly those that the Fund reasonably believes may not be in the best interests of the Fund or its shareholders and could adversely affect the Fund or its operations. This includes those from any individual or group who, in the 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 Fund's policy 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 the 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.

The 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 Fund (or an authorized agent) must receive your purchase order in proper form before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. The Fund will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions.

When you purchase or sell Fund shares through certain financial institutions, you may have to transmit your purchase and sale 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 Fund.

Certain other intermediaries, including certain broker-dealers and shareholder organizations, are authorized to accept purchase and redemption 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 Fund in accordance with the Fund's 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 Fund. 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.

When valuing portfolio securities, the Fund values securities listed on a securities exchange, market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (other than securities traded on National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ) or as otherwise noted below) at the last quoted sale price on an exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which the securities are traded or, if there is no such reported sale, at the most recent quoted bid price. The Fund values securities traded on NASDAQ at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If available, debt securities, swaps (which are not centrally cleared), bank loans or collateralized debt obligations (including collateralized loan obligations), such as those held by the Fund, are priced based upon valuations provided by independent, third-party pricing agents. Such values generally reflect the last reported sales price if the security is actively traded. The third-party pricing agents may also value debt securities at an evaluated bid price by employing methodologies that utilize actual market transactions, broker-supplied valuations or other methodologies designed to identify the market value for such securities. Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies are valued at the investment company's applicable NAV per share, with the exception of ETFs, which are priced as equity securities. These open-end investment companies' shares are offered in separate prospectuses, each of which describes the process by which the applicable investment company's NAV is determined. The prices of foreign securities are reported in local currency and converted to U.S. dollars using currency exchange rates. If a security's price cannot be obtained, as noted above, the Fund will value the securities using a bid price from at least one independent broker.

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

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

Futures and swaps cleared through a central clearing house (centrally cleared swaps) are valued at the settlement price established each day by the board of exchange on which they are traded. The daily settlement prices for financial futures and centrally cleared swaps are provided by an independent source. On days when there is excessive volume, market volatility or the future or centrally cleared swap does not end trading by the time 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 the Fund's futures or centrally cleared swaps position.

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

Prices for most securities held by the Fund are provided daily by third-party independent pricing agents. SIMC or a Sub-Adviser, as applicable, reasonably believes that prices provided by independent pricing agents are reliable. However, there can be no assurance that such pricing service's prices will be reliable. SIMC or a Sub-Adviser, as applicable, will continuously monitor the reliability of prices obtained from any pricing service and shall promptly notify the Fund's administrator if it believes that a particular pricing service is no longer a reliable source of prices. The Fund's administrator, in turn, will notify the Fair Value Pricing Committee (the Committee) if it receives such notification from SIMC or a Sub-Adviser, as applicable, or if the Fund's administrator reasonably believes that a particular pricing service is no longer a reliable source for prices.

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

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

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

The Fund uses a third-party fair valuation vendor. The vendor provides a fair value for foreign securities held by the Fund based on certain factors and methodologies (involving, generally, tracking valuation

correlations between the U.S. market and each non-U.S. security). Values from the 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 Fund shall value the non-U.S. securities in its portfolio that exceed the applicable “confidence interval” based upon the adjusted prices provided by the vendor. Additionally, if a local market in which the Fund owns securities is closed for one or more days (scheduled or unscheduled) while the Fund is open, and if such securities in the Fund’s portfolio exceed the predetermined confidence interval discussed above, then the 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 the Fund calculates its NAV. The closing prices of such securities may no longer reflect their market value at the time the Fund calculates NAV if an event that could materially affect the value of those securities (a Significant Event), including substantial fluctuations in domestic or foreign markets or occurrences not tied directly to the securities markets, such as natural disasters, armed conflicts or significant governmental actions, has occurred between the time of the security’s last close and the time that the Fund calculates NAV. The Fund may invest in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the NAV of the Fund’s shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem Fund shares.

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

“Market timing” refers to a pattern of frequent purchases and sales of the Fund’s shares, often with the intent of earning arbitrage profits. Market timing of the 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 Fund to incur unwanted taxable gains and forcing the Fund to hold excess levels of cash.

The Fund is intended to be a long-term investment vehicle and is 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 Fund 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, the 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 the Fund in the following circumstances:

- i. if the shareholder conducts four or more “round trips” in the Fund in any twelve-month period. A round trip involves the purchase of shares of the Fund and the subsequent redemption of all or most of those shares. An exchange into and back out of the Fund in this manner is also considered a round trip.
- ii. if the 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 Fund, in its sole discretion, also reserves the right to reject any purchase request for any reason without notice.

Judgments with respect to implementation of the Fund’s policies are made uniformly and in good faith in a manner that the Fund believes is consistent with the best long-term interests of shareholders. When applying the Fund’s policy, the Fund 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 Fund.

The Fund’s monitoring techniques are intended to identify and deter short-term trading in the Fund. However, despite the existence of these monitoring techniques, it is possible that short-term trading may occur in the Fund 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 Fund’s monitoring techniques. Operational or technical limitations may also limit the Fund’s ability to identify short-term trading activity.

The Fund and/or its service providers have entered into agreements with financial intermediaries that require them to provide the Fund and/or its service providers with certain shareholder transaction information to enable the Fund and/or its service providers to review the trading activity in the omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries. The Fund may also delegate trade monitoring to the financial intermediaries. If excessive trading is identified in an omnibus account, the Fund 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 Fund.

The Fund may be sold to participant-directed employee benefit plans. The Fund’s 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 Fund will take such action, which may include taking no action, as deemed appropriate in light of all the facts and circumstances.

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

Foreign Investors

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

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

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 Fund's 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 Fund receives your request or after the

Fund's authorized intermediary receives your request if transmitted to the Fund in accordance with the Fund's procedures and applicable law.

Receiving Your Money

Normally, the Fund will make payment on your redemption request on the Business Day following the day on which it receives your request regardless of the method the Fund uses 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 Fund generally pays sale (redemption) proceeds in cash during normal market conditions. To the extent that the 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 Fund also operates an interfund lending program that enables the Fund to borrow from another Fund on a temporary basis, which, on a less regular basis, may be used to help the Fund satisfy redemptions. Under stressed or unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise (and for the protection of the Fund's remaining shareholders), the Fund might pay all or part of your redemption proceeds in liquid securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption in kind). Although it is highly unlikely that your shares would ever be redeemed in kind, you would probably have to pay brokerage costs to sell the securities distributed to you, as well as taxes on any capital gains from the sale as with any redemption and you will bear the investment risk of the distributed securities until the distributed securities are sold. These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions.

Low Balance Redemptions

The 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 Fund 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 the 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, the 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 Fund may reject future purchases from that investor or investment manager. An investor or investment manager with a large position in the 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 Fund has certain safeguards and procedures to confirm the identity of callers and the authenticity of instructions. If the Fund follows these procedures, the Fund will not be responsible for any losses or costs incurred by following telephone instructions that the Fund reasonably believes 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 funds, 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 Fund’s shares.

The Fund is 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 Fund. 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 Fund 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 Fund’s 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 Fund has adopted a shareholder services plan and agreement (the Service Plan) with respect to Class I 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 I Shares. The Fund has adopted an administrative services plan and agreement (the Administrative Service Plan) with respect to Class I Shares that allows such shares to pay service providers a fee in connection with ongoing administrative services for shareholder accounts owning such shares at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of average daily net assets of the Class I Shares. The

Service Plan and Administrative Service Plan provide that shareholder service fees and administrative service fees, respectively, on Class I Shares will be paid to SIDCo., which may then be used by SIDCo. to compensate financial intermediaries for providing shareholder services and administrative services, as applicable, with respect to Class I Shares.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Portfolio holdings information for the 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 the Fund as of the end of such month shall be made available on the Portfolio Holdings Website. Beginning on the day after any portfolio holdings information is posted on the Portfolio Holdings Website, such information will be delivered directly to any person who requests it, through electronic or other means. The portfolio holdings information placed on the Portfolio Holdings Website shall remain there until the fifth calendar day of the thirteenth month after the date of which the data relates, at which time it will be permanently removed from the site.

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund distributes its investment income periodically as dividends to shareholders. It is the Fund's policy to pay dividends at least once annually. The Fund makes distributions of capital gains, if any, at least annually.

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

Taxes

Please consult your tax advisor regarding your specific questions about federal, state, local and foreign income taxes. Below the Fund has summarized some important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Fund and its 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.

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (RIC). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the 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, the Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and its net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive from the Fund may be subject to federal, state and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. If so, they are taxable whether or not you reinvest them. Income distributions, including distributions of net short-term capital gain but excluding distributions of qualified dividend income, 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 the 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%. The investment strategies of the Fund may limit its ability to make distributions eligible for the lower tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income.

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

If you buy shares when the 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" should be avoided by taxable investors.

Each sale of Fund shares may be a taxable event. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months. Capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares held for twelve months or less is generally treated as short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale of the Fund shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such Fund shares. In certain circumstances, losses realized on the redemption or exchange of Fund shares may be disallowed.

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 the Fund).

The Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the Internal Revenue Service (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, the 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, the Fund (or its administrative agent) will permit its shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including average cost. In the absence of an election, the Fund (or its administrative agent) will use a default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by Fund shareholders (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of the Fund's shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of the 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 by the Fund 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 Fund.

If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stocks and securities of foreign corporations, the 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. The 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 Fund may be subject to U.S. withholding tax and are encouraged to consult their tax advisor prior to investing in the Fund.

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

The SAI contains more information about taxes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties (including, among others, the Fund's investment adviser, custodian, administrator and transfer agent, accountants and distributor) who provide services to the Fund. 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 Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Fund. The Fund 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 Fund and any shareholder, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly (and which may not be waived) by federal or state securities laws.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table that follows presents performance information about Class I Shares of the Fund. This information is intended to help you understand the 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 the Fund, assuming you reinvested all of your dividends and distributions.

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

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

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	Net Investment Income Loss ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments ⁽¹⁾	Total from Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Gains	Total Dividends and Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Year	Total Return [†]	Net Assets End of Year (\$ Thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses to Average Net Assets*	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Paid Indirectly and Including Waivers)**	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Paid Indirectly and Waivers)**	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate [†]
International Equity Fund															
CLASS I															
2020	\$10.68	\$0.07	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.35	\$(0.16)	\$—	\$(0.16)	\$10.87	3.19%	\$1,350	1.36%	1.36%	1.36%	0.63%	102%
2019	11.37	0.17	(0.74)	(0.57)	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	10.68	(4.90)	1,932	1.35 ⁽³⁾	1.35 ⁽³⁾	1.35 ⁽³⁾	1.61	73
2018	11.27	0.12	0.09	0.21	(0.11)	—	(0.11)	11.37	1.86	2,662	1.34 ⁽³⁾	1.34 ⁽³⁾	1.34 ⁽³⁾	1.06	40
2017	9.55	0.10	1.70	1.80	(0.08)	—	(0.08)	11.27	19.00	2,954	1.40 ⁽³⁾	1.40 ⁽³⁾	1.40 ⁽³⁾	0.96	57
2016	9.15	0.10	0.38	0.48	(0.08)	—	(0.08)	9.55	5.27	4,341	1.52 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1.52 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1.52 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1.09	45

† 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. See Note 5 in Notes to Financial Statements.

** See Note 5 in Notes to Financial Statements.

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

(2) The expense ratio includes proxy expenses outside the cap.

(3) The expense ratio includes overdraft fees. Had this expense been excluded the ratios would have been 1.35%, 1.34%, 1.40% and 1.52% for 2019, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

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