

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SEI ASSET ALLOCATION TRUST

Defensive Strategy Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SNSAX, Class D—SDSDX, Class I—SEDIX

Defensive Strategy Allocation Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—STDAX

Conservative Strategy Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SVSAX, Class D—SSTDX, Class I—SICIX

Conservative Strategy Allocation Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SMGAX

Moderate Strategy Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SMOAX, Class D—SMSDX, Class I—SMSIX

Moderate Strategy Allocation Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SXMAX

Aggressive Strategy Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SSGAX, Class D—SASDX, Class I—SEAIX

Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SISAX

Core Market Strategy Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SOKAX, Class D—SRSDX, Class I—SCMSX

Core Market Strategy Allocation Fund

Ticket Symbols: Class F—SKTAX

Market Growth Strategy Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SRWAX, Class D—SMKDX, Class I—SMGSX

Market Growth Strategy Allocation Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SGOAX

Investment Adviser:

SEI Investments Management Corporation

Administrator:

SEI Investments Global Funds Services

Distributor:

SEI Investments Distribution Co.

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It is intended to provide additional information regarding the activities and operations of the SEI Asset Allocation Trust (the “Trust”) and should be read in conjunction with the Trust’s Class F Shares prospectus for the Defensive Strategy, Defensive Strategy Allocation, Conservative Strategy, Conservative Strategy Allocation, Moderate Strategy, Moderate Strategy Allocation, Aggressive Strategy, Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy, Core Market Strategy, Core Market Strategy Allocation, Market Growth Strategy and Market Growth Strategy Allocation Funds and the Class D and Class I Shares prospectuses for the Defensive Strategy, Conservative Strategy, Moderate Strategy, Aggressive Strategy, Core Market Strategy and Market Growth Strategy Funds (each, a “Prospectus” and, collectively, the “Prospectuses”), each dated July 31, 2021. A Prospectus may be obtained upon request and without charge by writing the Trust’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co., at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456, or by calling 1-800-342-5734.

The Trust’s financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, including notes thereto and the report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon, are incorporated herein by reference to the Trust’s 2021 Annual Report. Shareholder reports are available online or by calling 1-800-DIAL-SEI. Unless you have elected to receive paper copies of the shareholder reports, you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted on the Funds’ website and provided with a link to access the report online.

July 31, 2021

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following terms are used throughout this SAI, and have the meanings set forth below. Because the following is a combined glossary of terms used for all the SEI Funds, certain terms below may not apply to your fund. Any terms used but not defined herein have the meaning ascribed to them in the applicable Fund's prospectus or as otherwise defined in this SAI.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1933 Act	Securities Act of 1933, as amended
1940 Act	Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended
ADRs	American Depositary Receipts
ARMS	Adjustable Rate Mortgage Securities
BHCA	Bank-Holding Company Act
Bank Loan Rate	The rate of interest that would be charged by a bank for short-term borrowings
Board	The Trust's Board of Trustees
CATS	Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities
CDOs	Collateralized Debt Obligations
CDRs	Continental Depositary Receipts
CFTC	Commodities Futures Trading Commission
CLCs	Construction Loan Certificates
CLOs	Collateralized Loan Obligations
CMBS	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities
CMOs	Collateralized Mortgage Obligations
Code	Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended
Confidential Information	Material, non-public information
Dodd-Frank Act	Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protections Act
EDRs	European Depositary Receipts
ETFs	Exchange-Traded Funds
ETNs	Exchange-Traded Notes
ETPs	Exchange-Traded Products
EU	European Union
Fannie Mae	Federal National Mortgage Association
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
Freddie Mac	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
GDRs	Global Depositary Receipts
GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association
IFA	Insurance Funding Agreement
IO	Interest-Only Security
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
Liquidity Fund	SEI Liquidity Fund, LP
LYONs	Liquid Yield Option Notes
MiFID II	Directive 2014/61/EU on markets in financial instruments and Regulation 600/2014/EU on markets in financial instruments

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MLPs	Master Limited Partnerships
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
NAV	Net Asset Value
NDFs	Non-Deliverable Forwards
NRSRO	Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization
OTC	Over-the-Counter
PAC Bonds	Planned Amortization Class CMOs
PIPEs	Private Investments in Public Equity
PLC	Permanent Loan Certificate
P-Notes	Participation Notes
PO	Principal-Only Security
Program	SEI Funds' interfund lending program
QFII	Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor
QPTPs	Qualified Publicly Traded Partnerships
REITs	Real Estate Investment Trusts
REMIC Certificates	REMIC pass-through certificates
REMICs	Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits
REOCs	Real Estate Operating Companies
Repo Rate	rate of interest for an investment in overnight repurchase agreements
RIC	Regulated Investment Company
S&P	Standard & Poor's Rating Group
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SEI Funds	The existing or future investment companies registered under the 1940 Act that are advised by SIMC
STRIPS	Separately Traded Registered Interest and Principal Securities
Subsidiary	A wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands
TIGRs	Treasury Investment Growth Receipts
TRs	Treasury Receipts
UK	United Kingdom
World Bank	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
Yankees	Yankee Obligations

THE TRUST

SEI Asset Allocation Trust is an open-end management investment company that currently consists of the following twelve separate investment portfolios (each, a “Fund” and, together, the “Funds”): the Defensive Strategy Fund; Defensive Strategy Allocation Fund; Conservative Strategy Fund; Conservative Strategy Allocation Fund; Moderate Strategy Fund; Moderate Strategy Allocation Fund; Aggressive Strategy Fund; Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund; Core Market Strategy Fund; Core Market Strategy Allocation Fund; Market Growth Strategy Fund; and Market Growth Strategy Allocation Fund. The Funds invest in shares of certain portfolios (the “Underlying SEI Funds”) of: SEI Daily Income Trust (“SDIT”), SEI Institutional International Trust (“SIT”) and SEI Institutional Managed Trust (“SITM”) (together, SDIT, SIT and SITM are the “Underlying Trusts”), which are managed by SEI Investments Management Corporation (“SIMC” or the “Adviser”), which is also the Trust’s investment adviser. The Funds currently invest in the following Underlying SEI Funds: SDIT Government Fund; SDIT Short-Duration Government Fund; SDIT Ultra Short Duration Bond Fund; SITM Conservative Income Fund; SITM Core Fixed Income Fund; SITM Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund; SITM Enhanced Income Fund; SITM Global Managed Volatility Fund; SITM High Yield Bond Fund; SITM Large Cap Fund; SITM Large Cap Growth Fund; SITM Large Cap Value Fund; SITM Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund; SITM Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund; SITM Multi-Asset Income Fund; SITM Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund; SITM Real Estate Fund; SITM Real Return Fund; SITM Small Cap Fund; SITM Small Cap Growth Fund; SITM Small Cap Value Fund; SITM Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund; SITM Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund; SITM Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund; SITM Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund; SITM U.S. Fixed Income Fund; SITM U.S. Managed Volatility Fund; SIT Emerging Markets Debt Fund; SIT Emerging Markets Equity Fund; SIT International Equity Fund; and SIT International Fixed Income Fund.

The Trust was established as a Massachusetts business trust pursuant to a Declaration of Trust dated October 20, 1995 (the “Declaration of Trust”). The Declaration of Trust permits the Trust to offer separate series (“portfolios”) of units of beneficial interest (“shares”) and separate classes of portfolios. Shareholders may purchase shares in each Fund through separate classes of shares. Class F, Class D and Class I shares may be offered, which may provide for variations in distribution, shareholder and administrative servicing fees, transfer agent fees, certain voting rights and dividends. Except for differences among the classes pertaining to distribution, shareholder and administrative servicing fees, certain voting rights, dividends and transfer agent expenses, each share of each Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in that Fund with each other share of that Fund.

The management and affairs of the Trust are supervised by a Board of Trustees (each member, a “Trustee” and, collectively, the “Trustees” or the Board) under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Trustees have approved contracts under which, as described in this SAI, certain companies provide essential management services to the Trust. All consideration received by the Trust for shares of any portfolio and all assets of such portfolio belong to that portfolio and would be subject to the liabilities related thereto. The Trust pays its expenses, including, among others, the fees of its service providers, audit and legal expenses, expenses of preparing prospectuses, proxy solicitation materials and reports to shareholders, costs of custodial services and registering the shares under federal and state securities laws, pricing, insurance expenses, litigation and other extraordinary expenses, brokerage costs, interest charges, taxes and organizational expenses.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF THE FUNDS

DEFENSIVE STRATEGY FUND—The investment objective of the Defensive Strategy Fund is to manage risk of loss while providing current income and opportunity for limited capital appreciation. Managing the risk of loss does not mean preventing losses, but rather managing the Fund in a manner intended to limit the level of losses that the Fund could incur over any particular period. The Fund predominantly invests in certain other Underlying SEI Funds, each of which has its own investment goal. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more sub-advisers (each, a “Sub-Adviser” and collectively, the “Sub-Advisers”) under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

The Fund’s assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI bond and money market funds, equity funds, real estate funds and multi-asset funds. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies. The multi-asset funds consist of funds that seek to achieve their investment goals by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes. A multi-asset fund may also adjust its allocation among asset classes over short periods of time, and therefore it may provide the Fund with a dynamic investment component. Although a multi-asset fund could consist of equity securities, bonds or real estate securities, it may also provide exposure to additional asset classes, such as commodities.

The Fund may also directly invest in interests of ETPs (including ETFs structured as investment companies and exchange-traded commodity pools) and shares of other investment companies. The Fund may invest in such instruments to implement an investment technique or achieve a specific asset class exposure that could not be efficiently implemented from an allocation to the Underlying SEI Funds alone. For instance, the Fund may invest in such securities to offset or pursue a sector overweight or underweight, to hedge or increase exposure to a specific currency, to gain exposure to additional asset classes, to adjust characteristics of the Fund, such as interest rate duration or yield curve exposure, or to otherwise enhance or offset exposures incurred by the Fund through its investments in the Underlying SEI Funds.

DEFENSIVE STRATEGY ALLOCATION FUND—The investment objective of the Defensive Strategy Allocation Fund is to generate investment income while providing opportunity for capital appreciation.

Under normal circumstances, the Defensive Strategy Allocation Fund will seek to generate investment income while providing opportunity for capital appreciation. The Fund invests in Underlying SEI Funds (each of which has its own investment goal) that form the non-Underlying Muni Bond Fund component of the GoalLink Strategy. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund’s assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI bond and money market funds, equity funds and real estate funds. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies.

CONSERVATIVE STRATEGY FUND—The investment objective of the Conservative Strategy Fund is to manage risk of loss while providing the opportunity for modest capital appreciation. Managing the risk of loss does not mean preventing losses, but rather managing the Fund in a manner intended to limit the level of losses that the Fund could incur over any particular period. The Fund predominantly invests in Underlying SEI Funds, each of which has its own investment goal. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in

turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI bond and money market funds, equity funds, real estate funds and multi-asset funds. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies. The multi-asset funds consist of funds that seek to achieve their investment goals by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes. A multi-asset fund may also adjust its allocation among asset classes over short periods of time, and therefore it may provide the Fund with a dynamic investment component. Although a multi-asset fund could consist of equity securities, bonds or real estate securities, it may also provide exposure to additional asset classes, such as commodities.

The Fund may also directly invest in interests of ETPs (including ETFs and exchange-traded commodity pools) and shares of other investment companies. The Fund may invest in such instruments to implement an investment technique or achieve a specific asset class exposure that could not be efficiently implemented from an allocation to the Underlying SEI Funds alone. For instance, the Fund may invest in such securities to offset or pursue a sector overweight or underweight, to hedge or increase exposure to a specific currency, to gain exposure to additional asset classes, to adjust characteristics of the Fund, such as interest rate duration or yield curve exposure, or to otherwise enhance or offset exposures incurred by the Fund through its investments in the Underlying SEI Funds.

CONSERVATIVE STRATEGY ALLOCATION FUND—The investment objective of the Conservative Strategy Allocation Fund is to generate investment income while providing opportunity for capital appreciation.

The Fund invests in Underlying SEI Funds (each of which has its own investment goal) that form the non-Underlying Muni Bond Fund component of the GoalLink Strategy. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI equity funds, bond and money market funds, and real estate funds. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies.

MODERATE STRATEGY FUND—The investment objective of the Moderate Strategy Fund is capital appreciation, while managing the risk of loss. Managing the risk of loss does not mean preventing losses, but rather managing the Fund in a manner intended to limit the level of losses that the Fund could incur over any particular period. The Fund predominantly invests in Underlying SEI Funds, each of which has its own investment goal. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI bond and money market funds, equity funds, real estate funds and multi-asset funds. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies. The

multi-asset funds consist of funds that seek to achieve their investment goals by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes. A multi-asset fund may also adjust its allocation among asset classes over short periods of time, and therefore it may provide the Fund with a dynamic investment component. Although a multi-asset fund could consist of equity securities, bonds or real estate securities, it may also provide exposure to additional asset classes, such as commodities.

The Fund may also directly invest in interests of ETPs (including ETFs and exchange-traded commodity pools) and shares of other investment companies. The Fund may invest in such instruments to implement an investment technique or achieve a specific asset class exposure that could not be efficiently implemented from an allocation to the Underlying SEI Funds alone. For instance, the Fund may invest in such securities to offset or pursue a sector overweight or underweight, to hedge or increase exposure to a specific currency, to gain exposure to additional asset classes, to adjust characteristics of the Fund, such as interest rate duration or yield curve exposure, or to otherwise enhance or offset exposures incurred by the Fund through its investments in the Underlying SEI Funds.

MODERATE STRATEGY ALLOCATION FUND—The investment objective of the Moderate Strategy Allocation Fund is to provide the opportunity for capital appreciation with some opportunity to generate income.

The Fund invests in Underlying SEI Funds (each of which has its own investment goal) that form the non-Underlying Muni Bond Fund component of the GoalLink Strategy. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI equity funds, bond and money market funds, and real estate funds. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies.

AGGRESSIVE STRATEGY FUND—The investment objective of the Aggressive Strategy Fund is long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund predominantly invests in Underlying SEI Funds, each of which has its own investment goal. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI equity funds, bond and money market funds, real estate funds and multi-asset funds. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies. The multi-asset funds consist of funds that seek to achieve their investment goals by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes. A multi-asset fund may also adjust its allocation among asset classes over short periods of time, and therefore it may provide the Fund with a dynamic investment component. Although a multi-asset fund could consist of equity securities, bonds or real estate securities, it may also provide exposure to additional asset classes, such as commodities.

TAX-MANAGED AGGRESSIVE STRATEGY FUND—The investment objective of the Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund is long-term capital appreciation.

Under normal circumstances, the Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund will seek to generate long-term capital appreciation. The Fund invests in Underlying SEI Funds, each of which has its own investment

goal. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI equity funds, bond and money market funds, and real estate funds. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies.

A portion of the U.S. equity component of the Fund's portfolio will be invested in "tax-managed" Underlying SEI Funds. Given this tax-managed strategy, the Fund is intended for investors subject to federal income taxation. Tax-exempt investors may wish to select Funds that do not have a tax-managed strategy.

CORE MARKET STRATEGY FUND—The investment objective of the Core Market Strategy Fund is capital appreciation while maintaining broad equity and fixed income market participation.

Under normal circumstances, the Core Market Strategy Fund will seek to generate capital appreciation while maintaining broad equity and fixed income market participation. The Fund predominantly invests in Underlying SEI Funds, each of which has its own investment goal. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI bond and money market funds, equity funds, real estate funds and multi-asset funds. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies. The multi-asset funds consist of funds that seek to achieve their investment goals by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes. A multi-asset fund may also adjust its allocation among asset classes over short periods of time, and therefore it may provide the Fund with a dynamic investment component. Although a multi-asset fund could consist of equity securities, bonds, or real estate securities, it may also provide exposure to additional asset classes, such as commodities.

CORE MARKET STRATEGY ALLOCATION FUND—The investment objective of the Core Market Strategy Allocation Fund is to provide the opportunity for capital appreciation with some opportunity to generate income.

The Fund invests in Underlying SEI Funds (each of which has its own investment goal) that form the non-Underlying Muni Bond Fund component of the GoalLink Strategy. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI equity funds, bond and money market funds, and real estate funds. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies.

MARKET GROWTH STRATEGY FUND—The investment objective of the Market Growth Strategy Fund is capital appreciation while maintaining broad equity and fixed income market participation.

The Fund predominantly invests in Underlying SEI Funds, each of which has its own investment goal. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI equity funds, bond and money market funds, real estate funds and multi-asset funds. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges. The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies. The multi-asset funds consist of funds that seek to achieve their investment goals by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes. A multi-asset fund may also adjust its allocation among asset classes over short periods of time, and therefore it may provide the Fund with a dynamic investment component. Although a multi-asset fund could consist of equity securities, bonds or real estate securities, it may also provide exposure to additional asset classes, such as commodities.

MARKET GROWTH STRATEGY ALLOCATION FUND—The investment objective of the Market Growth Strategy Allocation Fund is to provide the opportunity for capital appreciation with some opportunity to generate income.

The Fund invests in Underlying SEI Funds (each of which has its own investment goal) that form the non-Underlying Muni Bond Fund component of the GoalLink Strategy. The Underlying SEI Funds invest, in turn, in securities and other instruments of various asset classes. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds is managed by one or more Sub-Advisers under the supervision of SIMC, or, in certain circumstances, is managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund's assets may be diversified across Underlying SEI equity funds, bond and money market funds and real estate funds. The equity funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide investment exposure to U.S. and/or foreign equity securities of companies of various capitalization ranges.

The bond funds may consist of a wide range of investment styles that provide exposure to U.S. and/or foreign fixed income securities of varying credit quality (including junk bonds), maturity and duration. The real estate funds provide exposure to the equity securities of real estate companies.

General Investment Policies of the Funds

The Funds seek to achieve their investment objectives by purchasing shares of the Underlying SEI Funds within the strategies set forth above for each asset class. The Underlying SEI Funds are part of the same group of investment companies as the Funds.

The Defensive Strategy, Defensive Strategy Allocation, Conservative Strategy, Conservative Strategy Allocation, Moderate Strategy, Moderate Strategy Allocation, Aggressive Strategy, Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy, Core Market Strategy, Core Market Strategy Allocation, Market Growth Strategy and Market Growth Strategy Allocation Funds, in accordance with Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act, and Rule 12d1-2 thereunder, may acquire up to 100% of the shares of any of the Underlying SEI Funds as well as invest in government securities, short-term paper and other securities, including shares of unaffiliated mutual funds within the limits of Section 12(d)(1)(A) or 12(d)(1)(F). In addition, the Trust has obtained exemptive relief from the SEC from Rule 12d1-2(a), which permits the Funds to invest in certain financial instruments beyond those specified in the Rule.

In addition to its own expenses, each Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of the operating expenses, including advisory fees, of the Underlying SEI Funds in which it invests.

In order to meet liquidity needs or for temporary defensive purposes, the Funds may purchase money market securities or other short-term debt instruments rated in one of the top two categories by a NRSRO at the time of purchase or, if not rated, determined to be of comparable quality by SIMC. To the extent that

a Fund is engaged in temporary defensive investing, it will not be pursuing its investment objective. See “Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds” below.

Risk Factors of the Funds

Prospective investors in the Funds should consider the following risk factors:

- Any investment in a mutual fund involves risk, and, although the Funds invest in a number of Underlying SEI Funds, this practice does not eliminate investment risk;
- Under certain circumstances, an Underlying SEI Fund may determine to make payment of a redemption request by a Fund wholly or partly by a distribution in kind of securities from its portfolio instead of in cash in accordance with the rules of the SEC. In such cases, a Fund may hold securities distributed by an Underlying SEI Fund until SIMC determines that it is appropriate to dispose of such securities, and the Fund will incur transaction costs when it does so;
- Certain Funds may also directly invest in interests of ETPs (including ETFs, ETNs and exchange-traded commodity pools), shares of other investment companies, and derivative instruments, such as futures contracts, options, forward contracts and swaps. Further discussion of the risk factors related to direct investments in ETPs, investment companies and derivative instruments is included in the “Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds” in this SAI;
- Certain Underlying SEI Funds may: (i) invest a portion of their assets in foreign securities, including securities issued by emerging market issuers; (ii) enter into forward currency transactions; (iii) lend their portfolio securities; (iv) enter into stock and bond index, interest rate and currency futures contracts and options on such contracts; (v) engage in other types of options transactions; (vi) make short sales; (vii) purchase zero coupon and payment-in-kind bonds; (viii) invest a substantial portion of their assets in interests of an offshore wholly-owned subsidiary, which may, in turn, invest in commodities and commodity-linked instruments; and (ix) engage in various other investment practices and each such practice involves certain risks, which are further discussed in the section of this SAI titled “Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds”;
- Certain Funds can invest a portion of their assets in the SIMT High Yield Bond Fund. As a result, these Funds will be subject to the risks associated with high yield (“junk bond”) investing;
- Certain Funds can invest a portion of their assets in the SIT Emerging Markets Debt Fund, which invests primarily in fixed income securities issued by emerging market issuers. Certain other Funds can invest a portion of their assets in Underlying SEI Funds that invest primarily in foreign equity or fixed income securities, including securities issued by emerging market issuers. These investments will subject the Funds to risks associated with investing in foreign securities, including securities issued by emerging market issuers; and
- The officers and Trustees of the Trust also serve as officers and Trustees of the Underlying SEI Funds. In addition, SIMC, the adviser to each Fund, serves as investment adviser to the Underlying SEI Funds. Conflicts may arise as these persons seek to fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds.

Further information about these investment policies and practices and their risks can be found under “Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds” in this SAI.

DESCRIPTION OF PERMITTED INVESTMENTS AND RISK FACTORS OF THE FUNDS AND THE UNDERLYING SEI FUNDS

The following are descriptions of the permitted investments and investment practices of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds, including those discussed in the applicable Prospectus and the Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' "Investment Objectives and Policies" section of this SAI and the associated risk factors. Although the Funds will typically seek to achieve their investment objectives through investments in the Underlying SEI Funds, in certain circumstances the Funds may invest directly in securities and other financial instruments other than the shares of the Underlying SEI Funds. To the extent applicable, the following investment and risk factor descriptions also relate to such direct investments by the Funds. Each of the Underlying SEI Funds may purchase any of these instruments and/or engage in any of these investment practices if, in the opinion of SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Advisers, as applicable, such investments or investment practices will be advantageous to the Underlying SEI Fund. The Underlying SEI Funds are free to reduce or eliminate their activity in any of these areas. SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Advisers, as applicable, may invest in any of the following instruments or engage in any of the following investment practices unless such investment or activity is inconsistent with or is not permitted by the Underlying SEI Fund's stated investment policies. There is no assurance that any of these strategies or any other strategies and methods of investment available to an Underlying SEI Fund will result in the achievement of the Underlying SEI Fund's investment objective.

AMERICAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS—ADRs, as well as other "hybrid" forms of ADRs, including EDRs, CDRs and GDRs, are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. Depositary receipts may be sponsored or unsponsored. These certificates are issued by depositary banks and generally trade on an established market in the United States or elsewhere. The underlying shares are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer's home country. The depositary bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. ADRs are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Investments in the securities of foreign issuers may subject an Underlying SEI Fund to investment risks that differ in some respects from those related to investments in securities of U.S. issuers. Such risks include future adverse political and economic developments, possible imposition of withholding taxes on income, possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of foreign deposits, possible establishment of exchange controls or taxation at the source or greater fluctuation in value due to changes in exchange rates. Foreign issuers of securities often engage in business practices different from those of domestic issuers of similar securities, and there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers. In addition, foreign issuers are, generally, subject to less government supervision and regulation and different accounting treatment than are those in the United States.

Although the two types of depositary receipt facilities (unsponsored and sponsored) are similar, there are differences regarding a holder's rights and obligations and the practices of market participants. A depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or acquiescence of) the underlying issuer. Typically, however, the depositary requests a letter of non-objection from the underlying issuer prior to establishing the facility. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all the costs of the facility. The depositary usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the underlying securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars or other currency, the disposition of non-cash distributions and the performance of other services. The depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the underlying issuer or to pass through voting rights to depositary receipt holders with respect to the underlying securities.

Sponsored depositary receipt facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that sponsored depositary receipts are established jointly by a depositary and the underlying issuer through a deposit agreement. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the underlying issuer, the depositary and the depositary receipt holders. With sponsored

facilities, the underlying issuer typically bears some of the costs of the depositary receipts (such as dividend payment fees of the depositary), although most sponsored depositary receipt holders may bear costs such as deposit and withdrawal fees. Depositaries of most sponsored depositary receipts agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings, voting instructions and other shareholder communications and information to the depositary receipt holders at the underlying issuer's request.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES—Asset-backed securities are securities that are backed primarily by the cash flows of a discrete pool of fixed or revolving receivables or other financial assets that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period. Asset-backed securities include mortgage-backed securities, but the term is more commonly used to refer to securities supported by non-mortgage assets such as auto loans, motor vehicle leases, student loans, credit card receivables, floorplan receivables, equipment leases and peer-to-peer loans. The assets are removed from any potential bankruptcy estate of an operating company through the true sale of the assets to an issuer that is a special purpose entity, and the issuer obtains a perfected security interest in the assets. Payments of principal of and interest on asset-backed securities rely entirely on the performance of the underlying assets. Asset-backed securities are generally not insured or guaranteed by the related sponsor or any other entity and therefore, if the assets or sources of funds available to the issuer are insufficient to pay those securities, the Underlying SEI Funds will incur losses. In addition, asset-backed securities entail prepayment risk that may vary depending on the type of asset, but is generally less than the prepayment risk associated with mortgage-backed securities. Additional risks related to collateralized risk obligations, CLOs and mortgage-backed securities are described below.

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

Recent changes in legislation, together with uncertainty about the nature and timing of regulations that will be promulgated to implement such legislation, has created uncertainty in the credit and other financial markets and other unknown risks. The Dodd-Frank Act, for example, imposes a new regulatory framework on the U.S. financial services industry and the consumer credit markets in general. As a result of the Dodd-Frank Act and similar measures to re-regulate the credit markets and, in particular, the structured finance markets, the manner in which asset-backed securities are issued and structured has been altered and the reporting obligations of the issuers of such securities may be significantly increased or may become costlier. The value or liquidity of any asset-backed securities held or acquired by the Underlying SEI Funds may be adversely affected as a result of these changes.

In particular, the implementation of Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act (and related regulations) prohibiting certain banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading (the so-called Volcker Rule) and of Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act (and related regulations) requiring the “sponsor” of a securitization to retain no less than 5% of the credit risk of the assets collateralizing the asset-backed securities, could have a negative effect on the marketability and liquidity of asset-backed securities (including mortgage-backed securities and CDOs and CLOs), whether in the primary issuance or in secondary trading. It is possible that the risk retention rules may reduce the number of new issuances of private-label mortgage backed securities or the number of collateral managers active in the CDO and CLO markets, which also may result in fewer new issue securities. A contraction or reduced liquidity in the asset-backed, CDO or CLO markets could reduce opportunities for the Underlying SEI Funds to sell their securities and might adversely affect the management flexibility of the Underlying SEI Funds in relation to the respective portfolios.

In addition to the changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC adopted rules in August 2014 that substantially revise “Regulation AB” (the SEC’s principal source of rules for asset-backed securities) and other rules governing the offering process, disclosure and reporting for asset-backed securities issued

in registered transactions. Among other things, those rules require enhanced disclosure of asset-level information at the time of the securitization and on an ongoing basis. Certain elements of proposed Regulation AB remain outstanding, including the proposal that issuers of structured finance products offered privately provide the same initial and ongoing information as would be required if the offering were public. It is not clear when or whether any of the proposed revisions to Regulation AB that remain outstanding will be adopted, how those standards will be implemented, or what effect those standards will have on securitization transactions. The rules may, for example, have the effect of impeding new issuances and reducing the availability of investments for the Underlying SEI Funds, or adversely affecting the market value of legacy securities that do not conform with the new rules.

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

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

Recent legislation, such as the Dodd-Frank Act, together with uncertainty about the nature and timing of regulations that will be promulgated to implement such legislation, may continue to create uncertainty in the credit and other financial markets. Given that all applicable final implementing rules and regulations have not yet been published or are not yet in effect, the potential impact of these actions on CDOs and CLOs owned by the Underlying SEI Funds is unknown. If existing transactions are not exempted from the new rules or regulations, compliance with those rules and regulations could impose significant costs on the issuers of CDOs and CLOs and ultimately adversely impact the holders (including the Underlying SEI Funds) of those types of securities.

BRADY BONDS—Certain debt obligations, customarily referred to as “Brady Bonds,” are created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to foreign entities for new obligations in connection with a debt restructuring. Brady Bonds have only been issued since 1989 and, accordingly, do not have a long payment history. In addition, they are issued by governments that may have previously defaulted on the loans being restructured by the Brady Bonds and are thus subject to the risk of default by the issuer. Brady Bonds may be fully or partially collateralized or uncollateralized and issued in various currencies (although most are U.S. dollar-denominated), and they are actively traded in the OTC secondary market.

U.S. dollar-denominated, collateralized Brady Bonds, which may be fixed rate par bonds or floating rate discount bonds, are generally collateralized in-full as to principal due at maturity by U.S. Treasury zero coupon obligations, which have the same maturity as the Brady Bonds. Certain interest payments on these Brady Bonds may be collateralized by cash or securities in an amount that, in the case of fixed rate bonds, is typically equal to between 12 and 18 months of rolling interest payments or, in the case of floating rate bonds, initially is typically equal to between 12 and 18 months rolling interest payments based on the applicable interest rate at that time and is adjusted at regular intervals thereafter with the balance of interest accruals in each case being uncollateralized. Payment of interest and (except in the case of principal collateralized Brady Bonds) principal on Brady Bonds with no or limited collateral depends on the willingness and ability of the foreign government to make payment. In the event of a default on collateralized Brady Bonds for which obligations are accelerated, the collateral for the payment of principal will not be distributed to investors, nor will such obligations be sold and the proceeds distributed. The collateral will be held by the collateral agent to the scheduled maturity of the defaulted Brady Bonds, which will continue to be outstanding, at which time the face amount of the collateral will equal the principal payments that would have then been due on the Brady Bonds in the normal course.

Based upon current market conditions, an Underlying SEI Fund would not intend to purchase Brady Bonds that, at the time of investment, are in default as to payment. However, in light of the residual risk of Brady Bonds and, among other factors, the history of default with respect to commercial bank loans by public and private entities of countries issuing Brady Bonds, investments in Brady Bonds are to be viewed as speculative. A substantial portion of the Brady Bonds and other sovereign debt securities in which an Underlying SEI Fund invests may be acquired at a discount, which involves certain additional considerations.

Sovereign obligors in developing and emerging market countries are among the world's largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. These obligors have in the past experienced substantial difficulties in servicing their external debt obligations, which led to defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Restructuring arrangements have included, among other things, reducing and rescheduling interest and principal payments by negotiating new or amended credit agreements or converting outstanding principal and unpaid interest to Brady Bonds and obtaining new credit to finance interest payments. Holders of certain foreign sovereign debt securities may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such obligations and to extend further loans to their issuers. There can be no assurance that the Brady Bonds and other foreign sovereign debt securities in which an Underlying SEI Fund may invest will not be subject to similar restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit, which may adversely affect the Underlying SEI Fund's holdings. Furthermore, certain participants in the secondary market for such debt may be directly involved in negotiating the terms of these arrangements and may therefore have access to information not available to other market participants.

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

COMMODITY INVESTMENTS—Certain Underlying SEI Funds may seek to provide exposure to the investment returns of real assets that trade in the commodity markets through investments in commodity-linked derivative instruments, which are designed to provide this exposure without direct investment in physical commodities or commodities futures contracts. Real assets are assets such as oil, gas, industrial and precious metals, livestock, agricultural or meat products or other items that have tangible properties, as compared to stocks or bonds, which are financial instruments. The Sub-Advisers and, to the extent it directly manages the assets of an Underlying SEI Fund, SIMC, seek to provide exposure to various commodities and commodity sectors. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, overall market movements and other factors affecting the value of particular industries or commodities, such as weather, disease, embargoes, acts of war or terrorism or political and regulatory developments. The prices of commodity-linked derivative instruments may move in different directions than investments in traditional equity and debt securities when the value of those traditional securities is declining due to adverse economic conditions. For example, during periods of rising inflation, debt securities have historically tended to decline in value due to the general increase in prevailing interest rates. Conversely, during those same periods of rising inflation, the prices of certain commodities, such as oil and metals, have historically tended to increase in value. Of course, there cannot be any guarantee that these investments will perform in the same manner in the future, and at certain times the price movements of commodity-linked instruments have been parallel to those of debt and equity securities. In general, commodities have historically tended to increase and decrease in value during different parts of the business cycle than financial assets. Nevertheless, at various times, commodity prices may move in tandem with the prices of financial assets and thus may not provide overall portfolio diversification benefits.

Certain commodity-linked derivative instruments in which an Underlying SEI Fund invests may not produce "qualifying income" for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test (as defined below in the section

titled “Taxes”), which must be met in order for an Underlying SEI Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Code. To the extent an Underlying SEI Fund invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments directly, each such Underlying SEI Fund will seek to restrict the resulting income from such instruments so that, when combined with its other non-qualifying income, each such Underlying SEI Fund’s non-qualifying income is less than 10% of its gross income. However, an Underlying SEI Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the Qualifying Income Test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments. Accordingly, the extent to which an Underlying SEI Fund invests in commodities or commodity-linked derivative instruments directly may be limited by the Qualifying Income Test, which such Underlying SEI Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC. Failure to comply with the Qualifying Income Test would have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders. Under certain circumstances, the Underlying SEI Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the Qualifying Income Test, but in order to do so the Underlying SEI Fund may incur significant taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Underlying SEI Fund’s returns. Failure of an Underlying SEI Fund to qualify as a RIC could also in turn affect the applicable Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC.

CONSTRUCTION LOANS—In general, construction loans are mortgages on multifamily homes that are insured by the FHA under various federal programs of the National Housing Act of 1934 and its amendments. Several FHA programs have evolved to insure the construction financing and permanent mortgage financing on multifamily residences, nursing homes, elderly residential facilities and health care units. Project loans typically trade in two forms: either as FHA-insured or GNMA insured pass-through securities. In this case, a qualified issuer issues the pass-through securities while holding the underlying mortgage loans as collateral. Regardless of form, all projects are government-guaranteed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development through the FHA insurance fund. The credit backing of all FHA and GNMA projects derives from the FHA insurance fund, so projects issued in either form enjoy the full faith and credit backing of the U.S. Government.

Most project pools consist of one large mortgage loan rather than numerous smaller mortgages, as is typically the case with agency single family mortgage securities. As such, prepayments on projects are driven by the incentives most mortgagors have to refinance and are very project-specific in nature. However, to qualify for certain government programs, many project securities contain specific prepayment restrictions and penalties.

Under multifamily insurance programs, the government insures the construction financing of projects as well as the permanent mortgage financing on the completed structures. This is unlike the single-family mortgage market, in which the government only insures mortgages on completed homes. Investors purchase new projects by committing to fund construction costs on a monthly basis until the project is built. Upon project completion, an investor’s construction loan commitments are converted into a proportionate share of the final permanent project mortgage loan. The construction financing portion of a project trades in the secondary market as an insured CLC. When the project is completed, the investor exchanges all the monthly CLCs for an insured PLC. The PLC is an insured pass-through security backed by the final mortgage on the completed property. As such, PLCs typically have a thirty-five to forty year maturity, depending on the type of final project. There are vastly more PLCs than CLCs in the market, owing to the long economic lives of the project structures. While neither CLCs nor PLCs are as liquid as agency single family mortgage securities, both are traded on the secondary market and would generally not be considered illiquid. The benefit to owning these securities is a relatively high yield combined with significant prepayment protection, which generally makes these types of securities more attractive when prepayments are expected to be high in the mortgage market. CLCs typically offer a higher yield due to the fact that they are somewhat more administratively burdensome to account for.

CREDIT-LINKED NOTES—Credit-linked notes and similarly structured products typically are issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle that, in turn, enters into a credit protection agreement or invests in a derivative instrument or basket of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps or interest rate

swaps, to obtain exposure to certain fixed-income markets or to remain fully invested when more traditional income producing securities are not available. Additional information about derivatives and the risks associated with them is provided under “Swaps, Caps, Floors, Collars and Swaptions.” Like an investment in a bond, an investment in credit-linked notes represents the right to receive periodic income payments (in the form of distributions) and payment of principal at the end of the term of the security. However, these payments are conditioned on the issuer’s receipt of payments from, and the issuer’s potential obligations to, the counterparties to certain credit protection agreements or derivative instruments entered into by the issuer of the credit-linked note. For example, the issuer may sell one or more credit default swaps entitling the issuer to receive a stream of payments over the term of the swap agreements provided that no event of default has occurred with respect to the referenced debt obligation upon which the swap is based. If a default occurs, the stream of payments may stop and the issuer would be obligated to pay the counterparty the par (or other agreed upon value) of the referenced debt obligation. An investor holding a credit-linked note generally receives a fixed or floating coupon and the note’s par value upon maturity, unless the referenced creditor defaults or declares bankruptcy, in which case the investor receives the amount recovered. In effect, investors holding credit-linked notes receive a higher yield in exchange for assuming the risk of a specified credit event.

DEMAND INSTRUMENTS—Certain instruments may entail a demand feature that permits the holder to demand payment of the principal amount of the instrument. Demand instruments may include variable amount master demand notes. Demand instruments with demand notice periods exceeding seven days are considered to be illiquid securities. Additional information about illiquid securities is provided under “Illiquid Securities” below.

ECONOMIC RISKS OF GLOBAL HEALTH EVENTS—An outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus was first detected in China in December 2019 and has spread internationally. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in international, national and local border closings and other significant travel restrictions and disruptions, significant disruptions to business operations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, enhanced health screenings, significant challenges in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event cancellations and restrictions, service cancellations, reductions and other changes, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economic environment. These impacts also have caused significant volatility and declines in global financial markets, which have caused losses for investors. The ongoing effects of COVID-19 are unpredictable and may result in significant and prolonged effects on the Fund’s performance.

The United States has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic distress with fiscal and monetary stimulus packages. In March 2020, the U.S. Government passed the CARES Act into law, providing for over \$2.2 trillion in resources to small businesses, state and local governments, and individuals that have been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the U.S. Government passed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (“American Rescue Plan”) into law in March 2021, which provides for approximately \$1.9 trillion in direct economic relief provisions to address the continuing impact of COVID-19 on the economy, public health, individuals and businesses. The American Rescue Plan builds upon many of the measures from the CARES Act and subsequent COVID-19 related legislation. There can be no guarantee that the CARES Act, American Rescue Plan or other economic stimulus bills (within the United States or other affected countries throughout the world) will be sufficient or will have their intended effects to mitigate the negative effect of COVID-19 on the economy. In addition, an unexpected or quick reversal of such policies could increase volatility in securities markets, which could adversely affect a Fund’s investments. Fiscal stimulus packages such as the CARES Act serve to further increase the federal budget deficit, which could lead to the downgrading of the long-term sovereign credit rating for the United States. The Federal Reserve also enacted various programs since the start of the pandemic to support liquidity operations and funding in the financial markets, including massively expanding its reverse repurchase agreement operations, adding \$1.5 trillion of liquidity to the banking system; establishing swap lines with other major central banks to provide dollar funding; establishing a program to support money market funds; easing various bank capital buffers; providing funding backstops for businesses to provide bridging loans for up to four years; and providing funding to help credit flow in

asset-backed securities markets. Social and political tensions in the United States and around the world, may continue to contribute to increased market volatility, may have long-term effects on the U.S. and global financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. It is not known how long the financial markets will continue to be affected by these events nor can the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy, the securities markets and issuers held in the Funds' investments be predicted.

EQUITY-LINKED WARRANTS—Equity-linked warrants provide a way for investors to access markets where entry is difficult and time consuming due to regulation. Typically, a broker issues warrants to an investor and then purchases shares in the local market and issues a call warrant hedged on the underlying holding. If the investor exercises his call and closes his position, the shares are sold and the warrant is redeemed with the proceeds.

Each warrant represents one share of the underlying stock. Therefore, the price, performance and liquidity of the warrant are all directly linked to the underlying stock. The warrant can be redeemed for 100% of the value of the underlying stock (less transaction costs). As American-style warrants, they can be exercised at any time. The warrants are U.S. dollar-denominated and priced daily on several international stock exchanges.

There are risks associated with equity-linked warrants. The investor will bear the full counterparty risk to the issuing broker; however, an adviser may select to mitigate this risk by only purchasing from issuers with high credit ratings. Equity-linked warrants also have a longer settlement period because they go through the same registration process as the underlying shares (about three weeks), and during this time the shares cannot be sold. There is currently no active trading market for equity-linked warrants. Certain issuers of such warrants may be deemed to be "investment companies" as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, an Underlying SEI Fund's investment in such warrants may be limited by certain investment restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

EQUITY SECURITIES—Equity securities represent ownership interests in a company and include common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants to acquire common stock and securities convertible into common stock. In general, investments in equity securities are subject to market risks, which may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which an Underlying SEI Fund invests will cause the NAV of the Underlying SEI Fund to fluctuate. The Underlying SEI Funds purchase and sell equity securities in various ways, including through recognized foreign exchanges, registered exchanges in the United States and the OTC market. Equity securities are described in more detail below:

Common Stock. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock. An Underlying SEI Fund may purchase preferred stock of all ratings, as well as unrated stock.

Warrants. Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. 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. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted or exchanged by the holder or by the issuer into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at a stated exchange ratio. A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue. If a convertible security held by an Underlying SEI Fund is called for redemption or conversion, the Underlying SEI Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

Convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than common stocks. Convertible securities generally provide yields that are higher than the underlying common stocks, but generally lower than comparable non-convertible securities. Because of this higher yield, convertible securities generally sell at a price above their “conversion value,” which is the current market value of the stock to be received upon conversion. The difference between this conversion value and the price of convertible securities will vary over time depending on changes in the value of the underlying common stocks and interest rates. When the underlying common stocks decline in value, convertible securities will tend not to decline to the same extent because of the interest or dividend payments and the repayment of principal at maturity for certain types of convertible securities. However, securities that are convertible other than at the option of the holder generally do not limit the potential for loss to the same extent as securities convertible at the option of the holder. When the underlying common stocks rise in value, the value of convertible securities may also be expected to increase. At the same time, however, the difference between the market value of convertible securities and their conversion value will narrow, which means that the value of convertible securities will generally not increase to the same extent as the value of the underlying common stocks. Because convertible securities may also be interest rate sensitive, their value may increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Convertible securities are also subject to credit risk and are often lower-quality securities. The Underlying SEI Funds that invest in convertible securities may purchase convertible securities of all ratings, as well as unrated securities.

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, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and the frequent lack of depth of management associated with small and medium capitalization companies. The securities of small and medium capitalization companies typically have lower trading volumes than large capitalization companies and consequently are often less liquid. Such securities may also have less 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.

Initial Public Offerings. Certain Underlying SEI Funds may purchase securities of companies that are offered pursuant to an IPO. An IPO is a company’s first offering of stock to the public in the primary market, typically to raise additional capital. Like all equity securities, IPO securities are subject to market risk and liquidity risk, but those risks may be heightened for IPO securities. The market value of IPO securities may fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market for the security, unseasoned trading of the security, the small number of shares available for trading, limited information about the issuer, and aberrational trading activity and market interest surrounding the IPO. There is also the possibility of losses resulting from the difference between the issue price and potential diminished value of the security once it is traded in the secondary market. In addition, the purchase of IPO securities may involve high transaction costs. Investments in foreign IPOs 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 environment. The Underlying SEI Funds’ investment in IPO securities may have a significant positive or negative impact on the Underlying SEI Funds’ performance and may result in significant capital gains.

EUROBONDS—A Eurobond is a fixed income security denominated in U.S. dollars or another currency and sold to investors outside of the country whose currency is used. Eurobonds may be issued by government or corporate issuers and are typically underwritten by banks and brokerage firms from numerous countries. Although Eurobonds typically pay principal and interest in Eurodollars or U.S. dollars held in banks outside of the United States, they may pay principal and interest in other currencies.

EXCHANGE-TRADED PRODUCTS—Certain Funds as well as certain Underlying SEI Funds may directly purchase shares of or interests in ETPs (including ETFs, ETNs and exchange-traded commodity pools). A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will only invest in ETPs to the extent consistent with its investment objectives, policies, strategies and limitations.

The risks of owning interests of ETPs generally reflect the risks of 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 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, a Fund or an Underlying SEI 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 the Underlying SEI Fund and their shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's or the Underlying SEI Fund's operations. Because certain ETPs may have a significant portion of their assets exposed directly or indirectly to commodities or commodity-linked instruments, 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. ETFs are investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act as open-end funds or unit investment trusts. ETFs are actively traded on national securities exchanges and are generally based on specific domestic and foreign market indexes. An "index-based ETF" seeks to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index. Because ETFs are based on an underlying basket of stocks or an index, they are subject to the same market fluctuations as these types of securities in volatile market swings.

ETNs. ETNs are generally senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities issued by a sponsor. ETNs are designed to provide investors with a different way to gain exposure to the returns of market benchmarks, particularly those in the natural resource and commodity markets. An ETN's returns are based on the performance of a market index minus fees and expenses. ETNs are not equity investments or investment companies, but they do share some characteristics with those investment vehicles. As with equities, ETNs can be shorted, and as with ETFs and index funds, ETNs are designed to track the total return performance of a benchmark index. Like ETFs, ETNs are traded on an exchange and can be bought and sold on the listed exchange. However, unlike an ETF, an ETN can be held until the ETN's maturity, at which time the issuer will pay a return linked to the performance of the market index to which the ETN is linked minus certain fees. Unlike regular bonds, ETNs do not make periodic interest payments, and principal is not protected. The market value of an ETN is determined by supply and demand, the current performance of the market index to which the ETN is linked and the credit rating of the ETN issuer.

The market value of ETN shares may differ from their NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETN shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the securities/commodities/instruments underlying the index that the ETN seeks to track. The value of an ETN may also change due to a change in the issuer's credit rating. As a result, there may be times when an ETN share trades at a premium or discount to its NAV.

Certain ETNs may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test (as defined below in the section titled "Taxes"), which must be met in order for a Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Code. The Funds intend to monitor such investments to ensure that any non-qualifying

income does not exceed permissible limits, but the Funds may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments (see more information in the “Taxes” section of this SAI).

Exchange-Traded Commodity Pools. Exchange-traded commodity pools are similar to ETFs in some ways, but are not structured as registered investment companies. Shares of exchange-traded commodity pools trade on an exchange and are registered under the 1933 Act. Unlike mutual funds, exchange-traded commodity pools generally will not distribute dividends to shareholders. There is a risk that the changes in the price of an exchange-traded commodity pool’s shares on the exchange will not closely track the changes in the price of the underlying commodity or index that the pool is designed to track. This could happen if the price of shares does not correlate closely with the pool’s NAV, the changes in the pool’s NAV do not correlate closely with the changes in the price of the pool’s benchmark, or the changes in the benchmark do not correlate closely with the changes in the cash or spot price of the commodity that the benchmark is designed to track. Exchange-traded commodity pools are often used as a means of investing indirectly in a particular commodity or group of commodities, and there are risks involved in such investments. Commodity prices are inherently volatile, and the market value of a commodity may be influenced by many unpredictable factors, which interrelate in complex ways, such that the effect of one factor may offset or enhance the effect of another. Supply and demand for certain commodities tends to be particularly concentrated. Commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including periodic illiquidity in the markets for certain positions, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and intervention. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in some futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These and other risks and hazards that are inherent in a commodity or group of commodities may cause the price of that commodity or group of commodities to fluctuate widely, which will, in turn, affect the price of the exchange-traded commodity pool that invests in that commodity or group of commodities. The regulation of commodity interest transactions in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to ongoing modification by governmental and judicial action. Considerable regulatory attention has been focused on non-traditional investment pools that are publicly distributed in the United States. There is a possibility of future regulatory changes within the United States altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in exchange-traded commodity pools or the ability of an exchange-traded commodity pool to continue to implement its investment strategy. In addition, various national governments outside of the United States have expressed concern regarding the disruptive effects of speculative trading in the commodities markets and the need to regulate the derivatives markets in general. The effect of any future regulatory change on exchange-traded commodity pools is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse.

Exchange-traded commodity pools generally do not produce qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test (as defined below in the section titled “Taxes”), which must be met in order for a Fund and/or an Underlying SEI Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Code. The Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds intend to monitor such investments to ensure that any non-qualifying income does not exceed permissible limits, but the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments (see more information in the “Taxes” section of this SAI).

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES—Fixed income securities consist primarily of debt obligations issued by governments, corporations, municipalities and other borrowers, but may also include structured securities that provide for participation interests in debt obligations. The market value of the fixed income securities in which an Underlying SEI Fund invests will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of falling interest rates, the value of outstanding fixed income securities generally rises. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of such securities generally declines. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. Changes by recognized agencies in the rating of any fixed income security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal also affect the value of these investments. Changes in

the value of these securities will not necessarily affect cash income derived from these securities, but will affect an Underlying SEI Fund's NAV.

Securities held by an Underlying SEI Fund that are guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities guarantee only the payment of principal and interest and do not guarantee the yield or value of the securities or the yield or value of an Underlying SEI Fund's shares.

There is a risk that the current interest rate on floating and variable rate instruments may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates.

Additional information regarding fixed income securities is described below:

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

Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities. Fixed income securities are considered investment grade if they are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by an NRSRO or, if not rated, are determined to be of comparable quality by SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable. See "Appendix A-Description of Ratings" for a description of the bond rating categories of several NRSROs. Ratings of each NRSRO represent its opinion of the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market risk, of bonds and other fixed income securities it undertakes to rate at the time of issuance. Ratings are not absolute standards of quality and may not reflect changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. Securities rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's or BBB- or higher by S&P are considered by those rating agencies to be "investment grade" securities, although securities rated Baa3 or BBB- lack outstanding investment characteristics and have speculative characteristics. Although issuers of bonds rated BBB by S&P are considered to have adequate capacity to meet their financial commitments, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and principal for debt in this category than debt in higher-rated categories. In the event a security owned by an Underlying SEI Fund is downgraded below investment grade, SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the security, including the actions discussed below.

Lower Rated Securities. Lower-rated bonds or non-investment grade bonds are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" or high-yield/high-risk securities. Lower-rated securities are defined as securities rated below the fourth highest rating category by an NRSRO. Such obligations are speculative and may be in default.

Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's ability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation (known as "credit risk") and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (known as "market risk"). Lower rated or unrated (*i.e.*, high yield) securities are more likely to react to developments affecting market and credit risk than are more highly rated securities, which primarily react to movements in the general level of interest rates. Yields and market values of high yield securities will fluctuate over time, reflecting not only changing interest rates but also the market's perception of credit quality and the outlook for economic growth. When economic conditions appear to be deteriorating, medium- to lower-rated securities may decline in value due to heightened concern over credit quality, regardless of prevailing interest rates.

Investors should carefully consider the relative risks of investing in high yield securities and understand that such securities are not generally meant for short-term investing.

Adverse economic developments can disrupt the market for high yield securities and severely affect the ability of issuers, especially highly leveraged issuers, to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity, which may lead to a higher incidence of default on such securities. In addition, the secondary market for high yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities. As a result, it may be more difficult for a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund to sell these securities, or a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may only be able to sell the securities at prices lower than if such securities were highly liquid. Furthermore, an Underlying SEI Fund may experience difficulty in valuing certain high yield securities at certain times. Under these circumstances, prices realized upon the sale of such lower-rated or unrated securities may be less than the prices used in calculating such Underlying SEI Fund's NAV. Prices for high yield securities may also be affected by legislative and regulatory developments.

Lower-rated or unrated fixed income obligations also present risks based on payment expectations. If an issuer calls the obligations for redemption, an Underlying SEI Fund may have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. If an Underlying SEI Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions, it may be forced to sell its higher rated securities, resulting in a decline in the overall credit quality of the Underlying SEI Fund's investment portfolio and increasing the exposure of the Underlying SEI Fund to the risks of high yield securities.

An Underlying SEI Fund may invest in securities rated as low as "C" by Moody's or "D" by S&P and may invest in unrated securities that are of comparable quality as "junk bonds."

Sensitivity to Interest Rate and Economic Changes. Lower-rated bonds are very sensitive to adverse economic changes and corporate developments. During an economic downturn, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress that would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest payment obligations, to meet projected business goals and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a bond defaulted on its obligations to pay interest or principal or entered into bankruptcy proceedings, an Underlying SEI Fund may incur losses or expenses in seeking recovery of amounts owed to it. In addition, periods of economic uncertainty and change can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices of high-yield, high-risk bonds and an Underlying SEI Fund's NAV.

Payment Expectations. High-yield, high-risk bonds may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercised these provisions in a declining interest rate market, an Underlying SEI Fund would have to replace the security with a lower-yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. Conversely, a high-yield, high-risk bond's value may decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the value of an Underlying SEI Fund's assets. If an Underlying SEI Fund experiences significant unexpected net redemptions, it may be forced to sell high-yield, high-risk bonds without regard to their investment merits, thereby decreasing the asset base upon which expenses can be spread and possibly reducing the Underlying SEI Fund's rate of return.

Liquidity and Valuation. There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular bonds, which may adversely affect an Underlying SEI Fund's ability to value accurately or dispose of such bonds. Adverse publicity and investor perception, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and liquidity of high-yield, high-risk bonds, especially in a thin market.

Taxes. An Underlying SEI Fund may purchase debt securities (such as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities) that contain original issue discount. Original issue discount that accretes in a taxable year is treated as earned by an Underlying SEI Fund and is therefore subject to the distribution requirements applicable to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. Because the original issue discount earned by an Underlying SEI Fund in a taxable year may not be represented by cash income, the Underlying SEI Fund may have to dispose of other securities and use the proceeds to make distributions to shareholders.

FOREIGN SECURITIES AND EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKETS—Foreign securities are securities issued by non-U.S. issuers. Investments in foreign securities may subject an Underlying SEI Fund to investment risks that differ in some respects from those related to investments in securities of

U.S. issuers. Such risks include future adverse political and economic developments, possible imposition of withholding taxes on income, possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of foreign deposits, possible establishment of exchange controls or taxation at the source, or greater fluctuations in value due to changes in exchange rates. Foreign issuers of securities often engage in business practices that differ from those of domestic issuers of similar securities, and there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers. In addition, foreign issuers are, generally, subject to less government supervision and regulation and different accounting treatment than those in the United States. Foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements than those applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks.

The value of an Underlying SEI Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies will depend on the relative strengths of those currencies and the U.S. dollar, and an Underlying SEI Fund may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in the exchange rates or exchange or currency control regulations between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may also affect the value of dividends and interest earned, gains and losses realized on the sale of securities and net investment income and gains, if any, to be distributed to shareholders by an Underlying SEI Fund. Such investments may also entail higher custodial fees and sales commissions than domestic investments.

An Underlying SEI Fund's investment in emerging and frontier markets can be considered speculative and therefore may offer higher potential for gains and losses than investments in developed markets. With respect to an emerging market country, there may be a greater potential for nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political changes, government regulation, social instability or diplomatic developments (including war), which could adversely affect the economies of such countries or investments in such countries. "Frontier market countries" are a subset of emerging market countries with even smaller national economies, so these risks may be magnified further. The economies of emerging and frontier countries are generally heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange or currency controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade.

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.

In addition to the risks of investing in debt securities of emerging and frontier markets, an Underlying SEI Fund's investments in government or government-related securities of emerging and frontier market countries and restructured debt instruments in emerging and frontier markets are subject to special risks, including the inability or unwillingness to repay principal and interest, requests to reschedule or restructure outstanding debt and requests to extend additional loan amounts. An Underlying SEI Fund may have limited recourse in the event of default on such debt instruments.

Investments in the United Kingdom. In June 2016, the UK voted in a referendum to leave the EU. Although the Underlying SEI Funds are established in the United States, the withdrawal of the UK from the EU, or "Brexit," may cause the Underlying SEI Funds to face a number of associated risks that could adversely affect returns to investors, including, but not limited to, risks associated with an uncertain regulatory landscape, currency fluctuation risks, and risks associated with general market disruption.

The UK formally notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the EU by invoking article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty in March 2017. On January 31, 2020, the UK officially withdrew from the EU and entered into a transition phase that expired on December 31, 2020. On January 1, 2021, the free movement of people and goods and services between the UK and EU ended and Trade and Customs Agreement became provisionally effective. As such, there will be changes to: European travel rules, duty-free shopping, rules for UK citizens moving to the EU and EU citizens living in the UK, the UK immigration system and trading between the UK and EU. Northern Ireland will become an exception to many of these changes. Brexit may also cause additional member states to contemplate departing from the EU, which would likely perpetuate political and economic instability in the region and cause additional market disruption in global financial markets. These changes could cause market disruptions, could change consumer demand for certain goods and services or alter the way in which goods and services are consumed, could cause some operating companies to sell components of their business or change their operating footprint, or could affect the operations and revenue of certain operating companies in which the Underlying SEI Funds invest, all of which could impact the performance of the Underlying SEI Funds.

In particular, the UK leaving the EU has led to a decline in the value of sterling against other currencies, including the euro and the U.S. dollar, which decline could continue for an indeterminate length of time. Accordingly, the sterling cost of potential investments denominated in euros, the U.S. dollar and other non-sterling currencies has increased and may continue to increase, making such investments more expensive. In addition, underlying investment funds in which an Underlying SEI Fund holds an interest could be similarly and adversely impacted.

Investments in China. China is an emerging market, and as a result, investments in securities of companies organized and listed in China may be subject to liquidity constraints and significantly higher volatility, from time to time, than investments in securities of more developed markets. China may be subject to considerable government intervention and varying degrees of economic, political and social instability. These factors may result in, among other things, a greater risk of stock market, interest rate, and currency fluctuations, as well as inflation. Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in China are different from U.S. standards and, therefore, disclosure of certain material information may not be made, may be less available, or may be less reliable. It may also be difficult or impossible for the Underlying SEI Fund to obtain or enforce a judgment in a Chinese court. In addition, periodically there may be restrictions on investments in Chinese companies. For example, Executive Orders have been issued prohibiting U.S. persons from purchasing or investing in publicly-traded securities of certain companies identified by the U.S. Government because of their ties to the Chinese military or China's surveillance technology sector. These restrictions have also applied to instruments that are derivative of, or are designed to provide investment exposure to, those companies. The universe of affected investments can change from time to time. As a result of an increase in the number of investors looking to sell such investments, or because of an inability to participate in an investment that the Adviser or a Sub-Adviser otherwise believes is attractive, an Underlying SEI Fund may incur losses. Certain investments that are or become designated as prohibited may have less liquidity as a result of such designation and the market price of such prohibited investments may decline, potentially causing losses to the Underlying SEI Fund. In addition, the market for securities and other investments of other Chinese-based issuers may also be negatively impacted, resulting in reduced liquidity and price declines.

Investments in the China A-Shares. An Underlying SEI Fund may invest in PRC A-Shares through the Stock Connect subject to any applicable regulatory limits. The Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked program developed by HKEx, the HKSCC, SSE, SZSE and ChinaClear with the aim of achieving mutual stock market access between PRC and Hong Kong. This program allows foreign investors to trade certain SSE-listed or SZSE-listed PRC A-Shares through their Hong Kong based brokers. All Hong Kong and overseas investors in the Stock Connect will trade and settle SSE or SZSE securities in the CNH) only. An Underlying SEI Fund will be exposed to any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and CNH in respect of such investments.

By seeking to invest in the domestic securities markets of the PRC via the Stock Connect an Underlying SEI Fund is subject to the following additional risks:

General Risks. The relevant regulations are relatively untested and subject to change. There is no certainty as to how they will be applied, which could adversely affect an Underlying SEI Fund. The program requires the use of new information technology systems which may be subject to operational risk due to the program's cross-border nature. If the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in both Hong Kong and PRC markets through the program could be disrupted.

Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Stock Connect is not trading. As a result, an Underlying SEI Fund may be subject to the risk of price fluctuations in PRC A-Shares when the Underlying SEI Fund cannot carry out any PRC A-Shares trading.

Clearing and Settlement Risk. HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links and each will become a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants and on the other hand undertake to fulfill the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

Legal/Beneficial Ownership. Where securities are held in custody on a cross-border basis there are specific legal and beneficial ownership risks linked to the compulsory requirements of the local central securities depositories, HKSCC and ChinaClear.

As in other emerging markets, the legislative framework is only beginning to develop the concept of legal/formal ownership and of beneficial ownership or interest in securities. In addition, HKSCC, as nominee holder, does not guarantee the title to Stock Connect securities held through it and is under no obligation to enforce title or other rights associated with ownership on behalf of beneficial owners. Consequently, the courts may consider that any nominee or custodian as registered holder of Stock Connect securities would have full ownership thereof, and that those Stock Connect securities would form part of the pool of assets of such entity available for distribution to creditors of such entities and/or that a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof. Consequently, neither an Underlying SEI Fund nor its custodian can ensure that the Underlying SEI Fund's ownership of these securities or title thereto is assured.

To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that an Underlying SEI Fund and its custodian will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Underlying SEI Fund suffers losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC. In the event that an Underlying SEI Fund suffers losses due to the negligence, or willful default, or insolvency of HKSCC, an Underlying SEI Fund may not be able to institute legal proceedings, file any proof of claim in any insolvency proceeding or take any similar action. In the event of the insolvency of HKSCC, an Underlying SEI Fund may not have any proprietary interest in the PRC A-Shares traded through the Stock Connect program and may be an unsecured general creditor in respect of any claim an Underlying SEI Fund may have in respect of them. Consequently, the value of an Underlying SEI Fund's investment in PRC A-Shares and the amount of its income and gains could be adversely affected.

In the event ChinaClear defaults, HKSCC's liabilities under its market contracts with clearing participants may be limited to assisting clearing participants with claims. It is anticipated that HKSCC will act in good faith to seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or the liquidation of ChinaClear. Regardless, the process of recovery could be delayed and an Underlying SEI Fund may not fully recover its losses or its Stock Connect securities.

Operational Risk. The HKSCC provides clearing, settlement, nominee functions and other related services in respect of trades executed by Hong Kong market participants. PRC regulations which include

certain restrictions on selling and buying will apply to all market participants. In the case of a sale, pre-delivery of shares to the broker is required, increasing counterparty risk. As a result, an Underlying SEI Fund may not be able to purchase and/or dispose of holdings of PRC A-Shares in a timely manner.

Quota Limitations. The Stock Connect program is subject to daily quota limitations which may restrict an Underlying SEI Fund's ability to invest in PRC A-Shares through the program on a timely basis.

Investor Compensation. An Underlying SEI Fund will not benefit from the China Securities Investor Protection Fund in mainland China. The China Securities Investor Protection Fund is established to pay compensation to investors in the event that a securities company in mainland China is subject to compulsory regulatory measures (such as dissolution, closure, bankruptcy, and administrative takeover by the China Securities Regulatory Commission). Because an Underlying SEI Fund is carrying out trading of PRC A-Shares through securities brokers in Hong Kong, but not mainland China brokers, it is not protected by the China Securities Investor Protection Fund.

That said, if the Underlying SEI Fund suffers losses due to default matters of its securities brokers in Hong Kong in relation to the investment of PRC A-Shares through the Stock Connect program, it would be compensated by Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund.

Tax within the PRC. Uncertainties in the PRC tax rules governing taxation of income and gains from investments in PRC securities could result in unexpected tax liabilities for an Underlying SEI Fund. An Underlying SEI Fund's investments in securities, including A-Shares, issued by PRC companies may cause the Underlying SEI Fund to become subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by the PRC.

If an Underlying SEI Fund were considered to be a tax resident enterprise of the PRC, it would be subject to PRC corporate income tax at the rate of 25% on its worldwide taxable income. If an Underlying SEI Fund were considered to be a non-tax resident enterprise with a "permanent establishment" in the PRC, it would be subject to PRC corporate income tax on the profits attributable to the permanent establishment. SIMC and the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers intend to operate the Underlying SEI Funds in a manner that will prevent them from being treated as tax resident enterprises of the PRC and from having a permanent establishment in the PRC. It is possible, however, that the PRC could disagree with that conclusion, or that changes in PRC tax law could affect the PRC corporate income tax status of an Underlying SEI Fund.

Unless reduced or exempted by the applicable tax treaties, the PRC generally imposes withholding income tax at the rate of 10% on dividends, premiums, interest and capital gains originating in the PRC and paid to a company that is not a resident of the PRC for tax purposes and that has no permanent establishment in China. The State Administration of Taxation has confirmed the application to a QFII of the withholding income tax on dividends, premiums and interest. Effective as of November 17, 2014, Chinese authorities issued two circulars (Caishui [2014] 79 and Caishui [2014] 81) clarifying the corporate income tax policy of China with respect to QFIIs and Renminbi QFIIs and investments through the Stock Connect. Pursuant to the circulars, each Underlying SEI Fund is expected to be temporarily exempt from withholding tax on capital gains out of trading in A-Shares, but the dividends derived from China A-shares by foreign investors is subject to a 10% withholding income tax. Because there is no indication how long the temporary exemption will remain in effect, the Underlying SEI Funds may be subject to such withholding tax in future. If in the future China begins applying tax rules regarding the taxation of income from A-Shares investment to QFIIs and Renminbi QFIIs or investments through the Stock Connect, and/or begins collecting capital gains taxes on such investments, an Underlying SEI Fund could be subject to withholding tax liability if the Underlying SEI Fund determines that such liability cannot be reduced or eliminated by applicable tax treaties. The negative impact of any such tax liability on an Underlying SEI Fund's return could be substantial.

SIMC and the Sub-Advisers or an Underlying SEI Fund may also potentially be subject to PRC value added tax at the rate of 6% on capital gains derived from trading of A-Shares and interest income (if any). Existing guidance provides a value added tax exemption for overseas investors in respect of their gains derived from trading of PRC securities through Stock Connect. Because there is no indication how long

the temporary exemption will remain in effect, the Funds or the Underlying SEI Funds may be subject to such value added tax in the future. In addition, urban maintenance and construction tax (currently at rates ranging from 1% to 7%), educational surcharge (currently at the rate of 3%) and local educational surcharge (currently at the rate of 2%) (collectively, the “surtaxes”) are imposed based on value added tax liabilities, so if SIMC and the Sub-Advisers or an Underlying SEI Fund were liable for value added tax it would also be required to pay the applicable surtaxes.

The PRC rules for taxation of Renminbi QFIs and QFIs are evolving, and the tax regulations to be issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation and/or PRC Ministry of Finance to clarify the subject matter may apply retrospectively, even if such rules are adverse to an Underlying SEI Fund and its shareholders.

FORWARD FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRACTS—A forward foreign currency contract involves a negotiated obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date or range of future dates (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. These contracts are generally traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large, commercial banks) and their customers. A forward foreign currency contract generally has no deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades.

Forward contracts generally may not be liquidated prior to the stated maturity date, although the parties to a contract may agree to enter into a second offsetting transaction with the same maturity, thereby fixing each party’s profit or loss on the two transactions. Nevertheless, each position must still be maintained to maturity unless the parties separately agree on an earlier settlement date. As a result, a party to a forward contract must be prepared to perform its obligations under each such contract in full. Parties to a forward contract may also separately agree to extend the contract by “rolling” it over prior to the originally scheduled settlement date. A Fund may use forward contracts for cash equitization purposes, which allows an Underlying SEI Fund to invest consistent with its investment strategy while managing daily cash flows, including significant client inflows and outflows.

The Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds may use currency instruments as part of a hedging strategy, as described below:

Transaction Hedging. Transaction hedging is when a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund enters into a currency transaction with respect to specific assets or liabilities of the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, which generally arises in connection with the purchase or sale of its portfolio securities or the receipt of income therefrom. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may enter into Transaction hedging out of a desire to preserve the U.S. dollar price of a security when it enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may be able to protect itself against possible losses resulting from changes in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies during the period between the date the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received by entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars, of the amount of the foreign currency involved in the underlying security transactions.

Position Hedging. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may sell a non-U.S. currency and purchase U.S. currency to reduce exposure to the non-U.S. currency (called “position hedging”). A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may use position hedging when SIMC or a Sub-Adviser reasonably believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may enter into a forward foreign currency contract to sell, for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of its portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. The forward foreign currency contract amount and the value of the portfolio securities involved may not have a perfect correlation because the future value of the securities hedged will change as a consequence of the market between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures.

Cross Hedges. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may also cross-hedge currencies by entering into transactions to purchase or sell one or more currencies that are expected to decline in value relative to other currencies to which the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund has, or in which the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund expects to have, portfolio exposure.

Proxy Hedges. Proxy hedging is often used when the currency to which a Fund's or an Underlying SEI Fund's portfolio is exposed is difficult to hedge or to hedge against the U.S. dollar. Proxy hedging entails entering into a forward contract to sell a currency whose changes in value are generally considered to be linked to a currency or currencies in which some or all of a Fund's or an Underlying SEI Fund's portfolio securities are or are expected to be denominated and to buy U.S. dollars. The amount of the contract would not exceed the value of the Fund's or the Underlying SEI Fund's securities denominated in linked currencies.

In addition to the hedging transactions described above, certain of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds may also engage in currency transactions in an attempt to take advantage of certain inefficiencies in the currency exchange market, to increase their exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another.

Unless consistent with and permitted by its stated investment policies, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will not enter into a transaction to hedge currency exposure to an extent greater, after netting all transactions intended wholly or partially to offset other transactions, than the aggregate market value (at the time of entering into the transaction) of the securities held in its portfolio that are denominated or generally quoted in or currently convertible into such currency, other than with respect to proxy hedging as described above. If consistent with and permitted by its stated investment policies, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may take long and short positions in foreign currencies in excess of the value of the Fund's assets denominated in a particular currency or when the Fund does not own assets denominated in that currency. Certain of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds may engage in currency transactions for hedging purposes as well as to enhance the Fund's or the Underlying SEI Fund's returns.

A non-deliverable forward transaction is a transaction that represents an agreement between a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund and a counterparty (usually a commercial bank) to buy or sell a specified (notional) amount of a particular currency at an agreed-upon foreign exchange rate on an agreed-upon future date. The non-deliverable forward transaction position is closed using a fixing rate, as defined by the central bank in the country of the currency being traded, that is generally publicly stated within one or two days prior to the settlement date. Unlike other currency transactions, there is no physical delivery of the currency on the settlement of a non-deliverable forward transaction. Rather, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund and the counterparty agree to net the settlement by making a payment in U.S. dollars or another fully convertible currency that represents any differential between the foreign exchange rate agreed upon at the inception of the non-deliverable forward agreement and the actual exchange rate on the agreed-upon future date. Thus, the actual gain or loss of a given non-deliverable forward transaction is calculated by multiplying the transaction's notional amount by the difference between the agreed-upon forward exchange rate and the actual exchange rate when the transaction is completed. Although forward foreign currency transactions are exempt from the definition of "swap" under the Commodity Exchange Act, non-deliverable forward transactions are not, and, thus, are subject to the jurisdiction of the CFTC.

Trading options on currency futures contracts is relatively new, and the ability to establish and close out positions on such options is subject to the maintenance of a liquid market, which may not always be available. An option on a currency provides the purchaser, or "holder," with the right, but not the obligation, to purchase, in the case of a "call" option, or sell, in the case of a "put" option, a stated quantity of the underlying currency at a fixed exchange rate up to a stated expiration date (or, in the case of certain options, on such date). The holder generally pays a nonrefundable fee for the option, referred to as the "premium," but cannot lose more than this amount, plus related transaction costs. Thus, where a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund is a holder of option contracts, such losses will be limited in absolute amount. In contrast to a forward contract, an option imposes a binding obligation only on the seller, or "writer." If the holder exercises the option, the writer is obligated to complete the transaction in the underlying currency.

An option generally becomes worthless to the holder when it expires. In addition, in the context of an exchange-traded option, the writer is often required to deposit initial margin and may be required to increase the margin on deposit if the market moves against the writer's position. Options on currencies may be purchased in the OTC market between commercial entities dealing directly with each other as principals. In purchasing an OTC currency option, the holder is subject to the risk of default by the writer and, for this reason, purchasers of options on currencies may require writers to post collateral or other forms of performance assurance.

Buyers and sellers of currency futures contracts are subject to the same risks that apply to the use of futures contracts generally, which are described elsewhere in this SAI. Further, settlement of a currency futures contract for the purchase of most currencies must occur at a bank based in the issuing nation, which may subject a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund to additional risk.

Risks. Currency hedging involves some of the same risks and considerations as other transactions with similar instruments. Currency transactions can result in losses to a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund if the currency being hedged fluctuates in value to a degree in a direction that is not anticipated. Furthermore, there is risk that the perceived linkage between various currencies may not be present or may not be present during the particular time that a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund is engaging in proxy hedging. Suitable hedging transactions may not be available in all circumstances. Hedging transactions may also eliminate any chance for a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund to benefit from favorable fluctuations in relevant foreign currencies. If a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund enters into a currency hedging transaction, the Fund will "cover" its position as required by the 1940 Act.

Certain Funds and Underlying SEI Funds take active positions in currencies, which involve different techniques and risk analyses than the Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' purchase of securities. Active investment in currencies may subject a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund to additional risks and the value of the Fund's or the Underlying SEI Fund's investments may fluctuate in response to broader macroeconomic risks than if the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund invested only in fixed income securities.

Currency transactions are subject to risks different from those of other portfolio transactions. Because currency control is of great importance to the issuing governments and influences economic planning and policy, purchase and sales of currency and related instruments can be negatively affected by government exchange controls, blockages, and manipulations or exchange restrictions imposed by governments. These can result in losses to a Fund or an Underlying SEI 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. Buyers and sellers of currency futures are subject to the same risks that apply to the use of futures generally. Further, settlement of a currency futures contract for the purchase of most currencies must occur at a bank based in the issuing nation. Trading options on currency futures is relatively new, and the ability to establish and close out positions on such options is subject to the maintenance of a liquid market, which may not always be available. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate based on factors extrinsic to that country's economy. Although forward foreign currency contracts and currency futures tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time they tend to limit any potential gain which might result should the value of such currency increase.

Risks associated with entering into forward foreign currency contracts include the possibility that the market for forward foreign currency contracts may be limited with respect to certain currencies and, upon a contract's maturity, the inability of the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund to negotiate with the dealer to enter into an offsetting transaction. As mentioned above, forward foreign currency contracts may be closed out only by the parties entering into an offsetting contract. This creates settlement risk in forward foreign currency contracts, which is the risk of loss when one party to the forward foreign currency contract delivers the currency it sold but does not receive the corresponding amount of the currency it bought. Settlement risk arises in deliverable forward foreign currency contracts where the parties have not arranged to use a mechanism for payment-versus-payment settlement, such as an escrow arrangement. In addition, the correlation between movements in the prices of those contracts and movements in the price of the

currency hedged or used for cover will not be perfect. There is no assurance an active forward foreign currency contract market will always exist. These factors will restrict a Fund's or an Underlying SEI Fund's ability to hedge against the risk of devaluation of currencies in which the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund holds a substantial quantity of securities and are unrelated to the qualitative rating that may be assigned to any particular security. In addition, if a currency devaluation is generally anticipated, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may not be able to contract to sell currency at a price above the devaluation level it anticipates. The successful use of forward foreign currency contracts as a hedging technique draws upon special skills and experience with respect to these instruments and usually depends on the ability of an adviser to forecast interest rate and currency exchange rate movements correctly. Should interest or exchange rates move in an unexpected manner, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of forward foreign currency contracts or may realize losses and thus be in a worse position than if those strategies had not been used. Many forward foreign currency contracts are subject to no daily price fluctuation limits so adverse market movements could continue with respect to those contracts to an unlimited extent over a period of time.

FUTURES CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS ON FUTURES CONTRACTS—Futures contracts (also called “futures”) provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security at a specified future time and at a specified price. 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. An index futures contract is a bilateral agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount times the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck. No physical delivery of the securities comprising the index is made, and generally contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contract.

Certain of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds may also invest in Treasury futures, interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, and interest rate swap futures. A Treasury futures contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell Treasury securities at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. The sale of a Treasury futures contract creates an obligation by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund to deliver the amount of certain types of Treasury securities called for in the contract at a specified future time for a specified price. A purchase of a Treasury futures contract creates an obligation by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund to take delivery of an amount of securities at a specified future time at a specific price. Interest rate futures can be sold as an offset against the effect of expected interest rate increases and purchased as an offset against the effect of expected interest rate declines. Interest rate swaps are an agreement between two parties where one stream of future interest rate payments is exchanged for another based on a specified principal amount. Interest rate swaps often exchange a fixed payment for a floating payment that is linked to a particular interest rate. Interest rate swap futures are instruments that provide a way to gain swap exposure and the structure features of a futures contract in a single instrument. Swap futures are futures contracts on interest rate swaps that enable purchasers to cash settle at a future date at the price determined by the benchmark rate at the end of a fixed period.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will reduce the risk that it will be unable to close out a futures contract by only entering into futures contracts that are traded on national futures exchanges regulated by the CFTC. Subject to their permitted investment strategies, certain of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds may use futures contracts and related options for either hedging purposes or risk management purposes, or to gain exposure to currencies, as well as to enhance the Underlying SEI Fund's returns. Instances in which a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may use futures contracts and related options for risk management purposes include: (i) attempting to offset changes in the value of securities held or expected to be acquired or be disposed of; (ii) attempting to minimize fluctuations in foreign currencies; (iii) attempting to gain exposure to a particular market, index or instrument; or (iv) other risk management purposes. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may use futures contracts for cash equitization purposes, which allows a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund to invest consistent with its investment strategy while managing daily cash flows, including significant client inflows and outflows.

When a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund purchases or sells a futures contract, or sells an option thereon, the Underlying SEI Fund is required to “cover” its position as required by the 1940 Act. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may also “cover” its long position in a futures contract by purchasing a put option on the same futures contract with a strike price (*i.e.*, an exercise price) as high as or higher than the price of the futures contract. In the alternative, if the strike price of the put is less than the price of the futures contract, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund will earmark on the books of the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund or place in a segregated account cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the put and the price of the futures contract. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may also “cover” its long position in a futures contract by taking a short position in the instruments underlying the futures contract or by taking positions in instruments with prices that are expected to move relatively consistently with the futures contract. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may “cover” its short position in a futures contract by taking a long position in the instruments underlying the futures contract or by taking positions in instruments with prices that are expected to move relatively consistently with the futures contract. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may enter into agreements with broker-dealers which require the broker-dealers to accept physical settlement for certain futures contracts. If this occurs, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund would treat the futures contract as being cash settled for purposes of determining the Fund’s or the Underlying SEI Fund’s coverage requirements.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may also “cover” its sale of a call option on a futures contract by taking a long position in the underlying futures contract at a price less than or equal to the strike price of the call option. In the alternative, if the long position in the underlying futures contract is established at a price greater than the strike price of the written (sold) call, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund will earmark on the books of the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund or place in a segregated account cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the call and the price of the futures contract. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may also “cover” its sale of a call option by taking positions in instruments with prices that are expected to move relatively consistently with the call option. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may “cover” its sale of a put option on a futures contract by taking a short position in the underlying futures contract at a price greater than or equal to the strike price of the put option, or, if the short position in the underlying futures contract is established at a price less than the strike price of the written put, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund will earmark or maintain in a segregated account cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the put and the price of the futures contract. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may also “cover” its sale of a put option by taking positions in instruments with prices that are expected to move relatively consistently with the put option.

There are significant risks associated with a Fund’s or an Underlying SEI Fund’s use of futures contracts and options on futures contracts, including: (i) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on SIMC’s or the Underlying SEI Fund’s Sub-Adviser’s, as applicable, ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates; (ii) there may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund and the prices of futures and options on futures; (iii) there may not be a liquid secondary market for a futures contract or option; (iv) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange; and (v) government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts and options on futures contracts. In addition, some strategies reduce a Fund’s or an Underlying SEI Fund’s exposure to price fluctuations, while others tend to increase its market exposure.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION SECURITIES—Certain Underlying SEI Funds may invest in securities issued by GNMA, a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation that guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest. However, any premiums paid to purchase these instruments are not subject to GNMA guarantees.

GNMA securities represent ownership in a pool of federally insured mortgage loans. GNMA certificates consist of underlying mortgages with a maximum maturity of 30 years. However, due to scheduled and unscheduled principal payments, GNMA certificates have a shorter average maturity and, therefore, less

principal volatility than a comparable 30-year mortgage-backed bond. Because prepayment rates vary widely, it is not possible to accurately predict the average maturity of a particular GNMA pool. The scheduled monthly interest and principal payments relating to mortgages in the pool will be “passed through” to investors. GNMA securities differ from conventional bonds in that principal is paid back to the certificate holders over the life of the loan rather than at maturity. As a result, an Underlying SEI Fund will receive monthly scheduled payments of principal and interest. In addition, an Underlying SEI Fund may receive unscheduled principal payments representing prepayments on the underlying mortgages. Any prepayments will be reinvested at the then-prevailing interest rate.

Although GNMA certificates may offer yields higher than those available from other types of U.S. Government securities, GNMA certificates may be less effective than other types of securities as a means of “locking in” attractive long-term rates because of the prepayment feature. The market value and interest yield of these instruments can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying mortgages. Due to this prepayment feature, GNMA certificates tend not to increase in value as much as most other debt securities when interest rates decline.

HIGH YIELD FOREIGN SOVEREIGN DEBT SECURITIES—Investing in fixed and floating rate high yield foreign sovereign debt securities will expose an Underlying SEI Fund to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic changes in the countries that issue the securities. The ability of a foreign sovereign obligor to make timely payments on its external debt obligations will also be strongly influenced by the obligor’s balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. Countries such as those in which an Underlying SEI Fund may invest have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates, exchange rate or trade difficulties and extreme poverty and unemployment. Many of these countries are also characterized by political uncertainty or instability. Additional factors that may influence the ability or willingness to service debt include, but are not limited to, a country’s cash flow situation, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of its debt service burden to the economy as a whole and its government’s policy towards the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other international agencies. A country whose exports are concentrated in a few commodities or whose economy depends on certain strategic imports could be vulnerable to fluctuations in international prices of these commodities or imports. To the extent that a country receives payment for its exports in currencies other than U.S. dollars, its ability to make debt payments denominated in U.S. dollars could be adversely affected. If a foreign sovereign obligor cannot generate sufficient earnings from foreign trade to service its external debt, it may need to depend on continuing loans and aid from foreign governments, commercial banks and multilateral organizations, and inflows of foreign investment. The commitment on the part of these foreign governments, multilateral organizations and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on the government’s implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of its obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties’ commitments to lend funds, which may further impair the obligor’s ability or willingness to timely service its debts.

ILLIQUID SECURITIES—Illiquid securities are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business (within seven calendar days) or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. If, subsequent to purchase, a security held by an Underlying SEI Fund becomes illiquid, the Underlying SEI Fund may continue to hold the security. Because of their illiquid nature, illiquid securities must be priced at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures approved by the Underlying SEI Funds’ Board of Trustees. Despite such good faith efforts to determine fair value prices, an Underlying SEI Fund’s illiquid securities are subject to the risk that the security’s fair value price may differ from the actual price that the Underlying SEI Fund may ultimately realize upon its sale or disposition. Difficulty in selling illiquid securities may result in a loss or may be costly to the Underlying SEI Fund. Under the supervision of the Underlying SEI Funds’ Board of Trustees, SIMC or the Underlying SEI Funds’ Sub-Advisers, as applicable, determine the liquidity of the Underlying

SEI Funds' investments. In determining the liquidity of an Underlying SEI Fund's investments, SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, may consider various factors, including: (i) the frequency and volume of trades and quotations; (ii) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace; (iii) dealer undertakings to make a market; and (iv) the nature of the security and the market in which it trades (including any demand, put or tender features, the mechanics and other requirements for transfer, any letters of credit or other credit enhancement features, any ratings, the number of holders, the method of soliciting offers, the time required to dispose of the security, and the ability to assign or offset the rights and obligations of the security).

INSURANCE FUNDING AGREEMENTS—An IFA is normally a general obligation of the issuing insurance company and not a separate account. The purchase price paid for an IFA becomes part of the general assets of the insurance company, and the obligation is repaid from the company's general assets. Generally, IFAs are not assignable or transferable without the permission of the issuing insurance company, and an active secondary market in IFAs may not exist. Therefore, IFAs will be subject to the Underlying SEI Fund's limitation on investment in illiquid securities when the Underlying SEI Fund may not demand payment of the principal amount within seven days and a reliable trading market is absent. Additional information about illiquid securities is provided under "Illiquid Securities."

INTERFUND LENDING AND BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS—The SEC has granted an exemption that permits the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds to participate in the Program. The Program allows the SEI Funds to lend money to and borrow money from each other for temporary or emergency purposes. Participation in the Program is voluntary for both borrowing and lending funds. Interfund loans may be made only when the rate of interest to be charged is more favorable to the lending fund than the Repo Rate and more favorable to the borrowing fund than the Bank Loan Rate. The Bank Loan Rate will be determined using a formula approved by the SEI Funds' Board of Trustees. The interest rate imposed on interfund loans is the average of the Repo Rate and the Bank Loan Rate.

All interfund loans and borrowings must comply with the conditions set forth in the exemption, which are designed to ensure fair and equitable treatment of all participating funds. Each Fund's and Underlying SEI Fund's participation in the Program must be consistent with its investment policies and limitations and is subject to certain percentage limitations. SIMC administers the Program according to procedures approved by the SEI Funds' Board of Trustees. In addition, the Program is subject to oversight and periodic review by the SEI Funds' Board of Trustees.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES—Securities of other investment companies, including shares of closed-end investment companies, unit investment trusts, open-end investment companies and REITs, represent interests in professionally managed portfolios that may invest in various types of instruments. Investing in other investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instruments, but may involve additional expenses at the investment company-level, such as portfolio management fees and operating expenses. Certain types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies, issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their NAV. Other investment companies are continuously offered at NAV, but may also be traded in the secondary market at a premium or a discount to their NAV.

Section 12(d)(1)(A) prohibits a registered open-end investment company (e.g., a "fund") from acquiring more than 3% of another registered open-end investment company's outstanding shares, investing more than 5% of its own assets in any single registered open-end investment company, or investing more than 10% of its own assets in acquired registered open-end investment companies in the aggregate.

Recently adopted Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act will permit a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund to invest in other investment companies beyond the statutory limits of Section 12(d)(1)(A), subject to certain conditions that are similar to those currently imposed on the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds through exemptive orders. In connection with its adoption of Rule 12d1-4, the SEC announced it will rescind Rule 12d1-2 and certain other rules and exemptive orders on January 19, 2022, which currently permit the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds to invest in excess of statutory limits. Accordingly, the Funds will have to transition to the new rule on or before January 19, 2022.

Section 12(d)(1)(G) is a statutory exemption from those limitations that permits a fund to acquire an unlimited amount of shares of other funds that are part of the same group of investment companies (e.g., “affiliated funds”). However, beyond its investment in affiliated fund shares, a fund relying on Section 12(d)(1)(G) originally could only invest in government securities and short-term paper. Subsequent to the enactment of Section 12(d)(1)(G), however, the SEC adopted Rule 12d1-2 under the 1940 Act, which permits funds relying on Section 12(d)(1)(G) to also invest in: (i) shares of unaffiliated funds subject to the limits of Sections 12(d)(1)(A) and 12(d)(1)(F), (ii) any security (as defined in Section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act) consistent with the fund’s investment policy, and (iii) affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds (i.e., sweep cash arrangements).

The Funds rely on Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act and Rule 12d1-2 thereunder and are therefore able to acquire up to 100% of the shares of any of the Underlying SEI Funds as well as invest in government securities, short-term paper and other securities, including shares of unaffiliated mutual funds within the limits of Section 12(d)(1)(A) or 12(d)(1)(F). In addition, in 2011, the Trust obtained exemptive relief from the SEC from Rule 12d1-2(a), which permits each Fund to also invest, to the extent consistent with its investment objectives, policies, strategies and limitations, in financial instruments that may not be securities within the meaning of Section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act.

The same federal securities laws also limit the extent to which an Underlying SEI Fund can invest in securities of other investment companies, subject to certain statutory, regulatory and other exceptions. Generally, under Section 12(d)(1)(A), an Underlying SEI Fund is prohibited from acquiring the securities of another investment company if, as a result of such acquisition: (i) the Underlying SEI Fund would own more than 3% of the total voting stock of the other company; (ii) securities issued by any one investment company represent more than 5% of the Underlying SEI Fund’s total assets; or (iii) securities (other than treasury stock) issued by all investment companies represent more than 10% of the total assets of the Underlying SEI Fund, subject to certain statutory, regulatory and other exceptions. Pursuant to Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act, the Underlying SEI Funds may invest in one or more affiliated or unaffiliated investment companies, which comply with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, in excess of the limits of Section 12 of the 1940 Act, so long as the conditions of that Rule are met. An Underlying SEI Fund may invest in investment companies managed by SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund’s Sub-Adviser to the extent permitted by any rule or regulation of the SEC or any order or interpretation thereunder.

The Underlying SEI Funds are prohibited from acquiring any securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(G) or Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act.

Because of restrictions on direct investment by U.S. entities in certain countries, investment in other investment companies may be the most practical or the only manner in which an international and global fund can invest in the securities markets of those countries. An Underlying SEI Fund also may be subject to adverse tax consequences to the extent it invests in the stock of a foreign issuer that constitutes a “passive foreign investment company.”

For information about ETFs that are structured as investment companies, see the “Exchange-Traded Products” section above.

INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY—Three of the Underlying SEI Funds, the SIMT Dynamic Asset Allocation, SIMT Multi-Asset Accumulation and SIMT Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds (each, a “Commodity Fund,” and, collectively, the “Commodity Funds”), may seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets, in whole or in part, through investments in a Subsidiary. Each Subsidiary, unlike the applicable Commodity Fund, may invest to a significant extent in commodity-linked securities and derivative instruments. A Commodity Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the applicable Subsidiary. The derivative instruments in which a Subsidiary primarily intends to invest are instruments linked to certain commodity indexes and instruments linked to the value of a particular commodity or commodity futures contract or a subset of commodities or commodity futures contracts.

With respect to its investments, a Subsidiary will generally be subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the applicable Commodity Fund; however, each Subsidiary (unlike the applicable Commodity Fund) may invest significantly in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments provided, however, that the Subsidiary will comply with the asset segregation and coverage requirements of Release 10666 and Section 18 of the 1940 Act. Each of the Commodity Funds and their respective Subsidiaries may test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis, except that, with respect to their investments in certain securities that may involve leverage, a Subsidiary will comply with asset segregation or “earmarking” requirements to the same extent as the applicable Commodity Fund.

Each Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, each Commodity Fund, as an investor in its respective Subsidiary, will not have all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Commodity Funds and the Subsidiaries, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Commodity Funds and/or the Subsidiaries to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Commodity Funds and their shareholders.

In order for each of the Commodity Funds to qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Commodity Funds must, amongst other requirements, derive at least 90% of their gross income for each taxable year from sources generating “qualifying income” for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test, which is described in more detail in the “Taxes” section below. The Commodity Funds’ investments in their respective Subsidiary is expected to provide the Commodity Funds with exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The “Subpart F” income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income, including from commodity-linked derivatives) of the Commodity Funds attributable to their investment in a Subsidiary is “qualifying income” to the Commodity Funds to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Commodity Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. Each Commodity Fund expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in its Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Commodity Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and to be treated as “qualifying income”. The Adviser will carefully monitor the Commodity Funds’ investments in their respective Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the Commodity Fund’s assets are invested in its Subsidiary.

LIBOR REPLACEMENT—LIBOR is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings from each other in the London interbank market. The regulatory authority that oversees financial services firms and financial markets in the U.K. has announced that, after the end of 2021, it would no longer persuade or compel contributing banks to make rate submissions for purposes of determining the LIBOR rate. On March 5, 2021, the ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) clarified that the publication of LIBOR on a representative basis will cease for the one-week and two-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings immediately after December 31, 2021, and the remaining U.S. dollar LIBOR settings immediately after June 30, 2023. 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. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability. This, in turn, may affect the value or liquidity or return on certain Underlying SEI Fund investments, result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades and reduce the effectiveness of related fund transactions such as hedges. These risks may also apply with respect to potential changes in connection with other interbank offering rates (e.g., Euribor) and other indexes, rates and values that may be used as “benchmarks” and are the subject of recent regulatory reform. Questions around liquidity impacted by these rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, remain a concern for the Underlying SEI Funds. The effect of any

changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Underlying SEI Funds 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. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets in general and may also present heightened risk to market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, other investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Underlying SEI Funds until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS—Loan participations are interests in loans to corporations or governments that are administered by the lending bank or agent for a syndicate of lending banks and sold by the lending bank, financial institution or syndicate member (so-called “intermediary bank”). In a loan participation, the borrower will be deemed to be the issuer of the participation interest, except to the extent that an Underlying SEI Fund derives its rights from the intermediary bank. Because the intermediary bank does not guarantee a loan participation in any way, a loan participation is subject to the credit risks generally associated with the underlying borrower. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the borrower, a loan participation may be subject to certain defenses that can be asserted by such borrower as a result of improper conduct by the intermediary bank. In addition, in the event the underlying borrower fails to pay principal and interest when due, an Underlying SEI Fund may be subject to delays, expenses and risks that are greater than those that would have been involved if the Underlying SEI Fund had purchased a direct obligation of such borrower. Under the terms of a loan participation, an Underlying SEI Fund may be regarded as a creditor of the intermediary bank (rather than of the underlying borrower), so that the Underlying SEI Fund may also be subject to the risk that the intermediary bank may become insolvent.

Loan assignments are investments in assignments of all or a portion of certain loans from third parties. When an Underlying SEI Fund purchases assignments from lenders, it will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the loan. Because assignments are arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and assignors, however, the rights and obligations acquired by the Underlying SEI Fund may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning lender. Loan participations and assignments may be considered liquid, as determined by SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund’s Sub-Advisers based on criteria approved by the Board.

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

MiFID II—MiFID II took effect in Member States of the EU on January 3, 2018. MiFID II forms the legal framework governing the requirements applicable to EU investment firms and trading venues and third-country firms providing investment services or activities in the EU. The extent to which MiFID II will have an indirect impact on markets and market participants outside the EU is unclear and yet to fully play out in practice. It will likely impact pricing, liquidity and transparency in most asset classes and certainly impact the research market.

MiFID II prohibits an EU authorized investment firm from receiving investment research unless it is paid for directly by the firm out of its own resources or from a separate research payment account regulated under MiFID II and funded either by a specific periodic research charge to the client or by a research charge that is not collected from the client separately but instead alongside a transaction commission. Specifically, MiFID II will have practical ramifications outside the EU in certain areas such as payment for equity research and fixed income, currency and commodities research. For example, US asset managers acting under the delegated authority of an EU-based asset manager and US asset managers that are part of a global asset management group with one or more EU affiliates may, in practice, have to restructure the way they procure, value and pay for research under US laws and regulations to more closely align with the requirements under MiFID II. Absent appropriate relief or guidance from US regulators, certain aspects of the research payment regime under MiFID II may be incompatible with US law and regulation. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of MiFID II on the Underlying SEI Funds and the advisers, but it could include an increase in the overall costs of entering into investments. Shareholders should be aware that the regulatory changes arising from MiFID II may affect each Underlying SEI Fund's ability to adhere to its investment approach and achieve its investment objective.

EU research providers that are MiFID II firms will be obliged to price their research services separately from their execution services. It is uncertain whether these changes will lead to an overall increase in the price of research and/or lead to reduced access to research for the advisers. While the exact impact of MiFID II and the related Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation on certain Underlying SEI Funds and the advisers remain unclear and will take time to quantify, the impact on them and on the EU financial markets may be material.

MONEY MARKET SECURITIES—Money market securities include: (i) short-term U.S. Government securities; (ii) custodial receipts evidencing separately traded interest and principal components of securities issued by the U.S. Treasury; (iii) commercial paper determined by an adviser to be of the highest short-term credit quality at the time of purchase; (iv) short-term bank obligations (certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. commercial banks with assets of at least \$1 billion as of the end of their most recent fiscal year; and (v) repurchase agreements involving such securities. For a description of ratings, see Appendix A to this SAI.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES—Mortgage-backed securities are a class of asset-backed securities representing an interest in a pool or pools of whole mortgage loans (which may be residential mortgage loans or commercial mortgage loans). Mortgage-backed securities held or acquired by the Underlying SEI Funds could include (i) obligations guaranteed by federal agencies of the U.S. Government, such as GNMA, which are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States, (ii) securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which are not backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States but are guaranteed by the U.S. Government as to timely payment of principal and interest, (iii) securities (commonly referred to as "private-label RMBS") issued by private issuers that represent an interest in or are collateralized by whole residential mortgage loans without a government guarantee and (iv) CMBS, which are multi-class or pass-through securities backed by a mortgage loan or a pool of mortgage loans secured by commercial property such as industrial and warehouse properties, office buildings, retail space and shopping malls, multifamily properties and cooperative apartments. Because private-label RMBS and CMBS are not issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, those securities generally are structured with one or more types of credit enhancement. There can be no assurance, however, that credit enhancements will support full payment to the Underlying SEI Funds of the principal and interest on such

obligations. In addition, changes in the credit quality of the entity that provides credit enhancement could cause losses to the Underlying SEI Funds and affect their share prices.

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

The performance of mortgage loans and, in turn, the mortgage-backed securities acquired by an Underlying SEI Fund, is influenced by a wide variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including general economic conditions, the level of prevailing interest rates, the unemployment rate, the availability of alternative financing and homeowner behavior. Beginning in late 2006, delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures on residential and commercial mortgage loans increased significantly, and they may again increase in the future. In addition, beginning in late 2006, numerous originators and servicers of residential mortgage loans experienced serious financial difficulties and, in many cases, went out of business or were liquidated in bankruptcy proceedings. Those difficulties resulted, in part, from declining markets for their mortgage loans as well as from claims for repurchases of mortgage loans previously sold under provisions that require repurchase in the event of early payment defaults or for breaches of representations and warranties regarding loan characteristics.

Since mid-2007, the residential mortgage market has been subject to extensive litigation and legislative and regulatory scrutiny. The result has been extensive reform legislation and regulations including with respect to loan underwriting, mortgage loan servicing, foreclosure practices and timing, loan modifications, enhanced disclosure and reporting obligations and risk retention. Numerous laws, regulations and rules related to residential mortgage loans generally, and foreclosure actions particularly, have been proposed or enacted by federal, state and local governmental authorities, which may result in delays in the foreclosure process, reduced payments by borrowers, modification of the original terms of mortgage loans, permanent forgiveness of debt, increased prepayments due to the availability of government-sponsored refinancing initiatives and/or increased reimbursable servicing expenses. Any of these factors could result in delays and reductions in distributions to residential mortgage-backed securities and may reduce the amount of investment proceeds to which an Underlying SEI Fund would be entitled.

The conservatorship of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the current uncertainty regarding the future status of these organizations may also adversely affect the mortgage market and the value of mortgage-related assets. It remains unclear to what extent the ability of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to act as the primary sources of liquidity in the residential mortgage markets, both by purchasing mortgage loans for their own portfolios and by guaranteeing mortgage-backed securities, may be curtailed. Legislators have repeatedly unveiled various plans to reduce and reform the role of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the mortgage market and, possibly, wind down both institutions. Although it is unclear whether, and if so how, those plans may be implemented or how long any such wind-down or reform of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, if implemented, would take, a reduction in the ability of mortgage loan originators to access Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to sell their mortgage loans may adversely affect the financial condition of mortgage loan originators. In addition, any decline in the value of agency securities may affect the value of residential mortgage-backed securities as a whole.

Since March 13, 2020, there have been a number of government initiatives applicable to federally backed mortgage loans in response to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak. For instance, on March 18, 2020, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) directed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to suspend foreclosures and evictions for at least 60 days due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This suspension has since been extended until July 31, 2021 and may be extended further. This foreclosure and eviction suspension applies to homeowners with a Fannie Mae- or Freddie Mac-backed single family mortgage. In

addition, the FHFA instructed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to provide payment forbearance to single family borrowers, which allowed mortgage payments to be suspended for up to 12 months (without incurring late fees) and has since been extended to 18 months, due to hardship caused by COVID-19.

Following the FHFA directives, on March 27, 2020, the CARES Act was enacted into law. The CARES Act provides, among other things, that a borrower with a federally backed one- to four-family residential mortgage loan (e.g., a loan purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac) experiencing financial hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic may request forbearance regardless of delinquency status. Upon receipt of a borrower's request for forbearance, the forbearance must be granted for up to 180 days, and must be extended for a further 180 days at the request of the borrower. Multifamily loan borrowers are also entitled to forbearance provided they were current on their payments as of February 1, 2020. Upon receipt of a request for forbearance, the servicer must provide forbearance for up to 30 days and upon request of the borrower, extend the forbearance period for up to two additional 30-day periods. Further, under the CARES Act, servicers of covered one- to four-family residential loans are also prohibited from initiating foreclosure for the 60-day period beginning March 18, 2020, and no owner of a covered property may initiate eviction proceedings against a residential tenant for nonpayment of rent during the 120-day period after enactment of the statute.

It is difficult to predict how the CARES Act or other government initiatives relating to COVID-19 may affect the federally backed mortgage market, the U.S. mortgage market as a whole and the price of securities relating to the mortgage markets. However, high forbearance rates create a real possibility of billions of dollars of loan servicers' obligations to advance payment to investors in securities backed by mortgages in the absence of borrower payments on the underlying loans. In response to this possibility, the FHFA announced on April 21, 2020 that loan servicers' obligation to advance scheduled monthly payments for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac backed single-family mortgage loans in forbearance will be limited to four months. After the four-month period, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will stand ready to take over advancing payments to investors in MBS pool. This FHFA action clarifies that mortgage loans with COVID-19 payment forbearances shall be treated similar to a natural disaster event and will remain in the MBS pool. This change is intended to reduce the potential liquidity demands on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac resulting from loans in COVID-19 forbearance and delinquent loans, but there is no assurance that such change will reduce the liquidity demands on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or prevent financial hardship on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac generally as a result of the mandated COVID-19 payment forbearances and resulting obligation to advance payments to investors. Accordingly, the Underlying SEI Funds cannot predict with certainty the extent to which these or similar initiatives in the future may adversely impact the value of the Underlying SEI Funds' investments in securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac and in investments in securities in the U.S. mortgage industry as a whole.

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

Uniform Mortgage-Backed Securities (“UMBS”). Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have entered into a joint initiative to develop a common securitization platform for the issuance of UMBS (the “Single Security Initiative”) that aligns the characteristics of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac certificates. The Single Security Initiative seeks to support the overall liquidity of the to-be-announced (“TBA”) market. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac began issuing UMBS in June 2019. While Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have taken steps for a smooth transition to the issuance of UMBS, the effects of the issuance of UMBS on the mortgage-backed securities and TBA markets are uncertain and there may be factors that affect the timing of the transition to UMBS or the ability of market participants, including an Underlying SEI Fund, to adapt to the issuance of UMBS. The Underlying SEI Funds may need to consider the tax and accounting issues raised by investments in UMBS and/or the exchange of legacy Freddie Mac securities for UMBS. Additionally, there could be divergence in prepayment rates of UMBS issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which could lead to differences in the prices of Fannie Mae- and Freddie Mac-issued UMBS if Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac fail to align programs, policies and practices that affect prepayments. The initial effects of the issuance of UMBS on the market for mortgage-related securities have been relatively minimal, however the long-term effects are still uncertain.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. CMOs are securities collateralized by mortgages, mortgage pass-throughs, mortgage pay-through bonds (bonds representing an interest in a pool of mortgages where the cash flow generated from the mortgage collateral pool is dedicated to bond repayment) and mortgage-backed bonds (general obligations of the issuers payable out of the issuers’ general funds and additionally secured by a first lien on a pool of single family detached properties). To the extent a Fund invests in CMOs, the Fund typically will seek to invest in CMOs rated in one of the two highest categories by S&P or Moody’s. Many CMOs are issued with a number of classes or series that have different expected maturities. Investors purchasing such CMOs are credited with their portion of the scheduled payments of interest and principal on the underlying mortgages plus all unscheduled prepayments of principal based on a predetermined priority schedule. Accordingly, the CMOs in the longer maturity series are less likely than other mortgage pass-through securities to be prepaid prior to their stated maturity. Although some of the mortgages underlying CMOs may be supported by various types of insurance and some CMOs may be backed by GNMA certificates or other mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities, the CMOs themselves are not generally guaranteed.

Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits. REMICs are private entities formed for the purpose of holding a fixed pool of mortgages secured by interests in real property. Guaranteed REMIC Certificates issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac represent beneficial ownership interests in a REMIC trust consisting principally of mortgage loans or Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or GNMA-guaranteed mortgage pass-through certificates. For Freddie Mac REMIC Certificates, Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest. GNMA REMIC Certificates are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Parallel Pay Securities; Planned Amortization Class CMOs. Parallel pay CMOs and REMICs are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date, but may be retired earlier. PAC Bonds generally require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PAC Bonds are always parallel pay CMOs, with the required principal payment on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage Securities. ARMS are a form of pass-through security representing interests in pools of mortgage loans whose interest rates are adjusted from time to time. The adjustments are usually determined in accordance with a predetermined interest rate index and may be subject to certain limits. Although the value of ARMS, like other debt securities, generally varies inversely with changes in market interest rates (increasing in value during periods of declining interest rates and decreasing in value during periods of increasing interest rates), the value of ARMS should generally be more resistant to price swings than other debt securities because the interest rates of ARMS move with market interest rates. The adjustable rate feature of ARMS will not, however, eliminate fluctuations in the prices of ARMS,

particularly during periods of extreme fluctuations in interest rates. Also, because many adjustable rate mortgages only reset on an annual basis, it can be expected that the prices of ARMS will fluctuate to the extent that changes in prevailing interest rates are not immediately reflected in the interest rates payable on the underlying adjustable rate mortgages.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. Stripped mortgage-backed securities are securities that are created when a U.S. Government agency or a financial institution separates the interest and principal components of a mortgage-backed security and sells them as individual securities. The holder of the PO receives the principal payments made by the underlying mortgage-backed security, while the holder of the IO receives interest payments from the same underlying security. The prices of stripped mortgage-backed securities may be particularly affected by changes in interest rates. As interest rates fall, prepayment rates tend to increase, which tends to reduce prices of IOs and increase prices of POs. Rising interest rates can have the opposite effect.

Estimated Average Life. Due to the possibility of prepayments of the underlying mortgage instruments, mortgage-backed securities generally do not have a known maturity. In the absence of a known maturity, market participants generally refer to an “average life estimate.” An average life estimate is a function of an assumption regarding anticipated prepayment patterns and is based upon current interest rates, current conditions in the relevant housing markets and other factors. The assumption is necessarily subjective, and thus different market participants can produce different average life estimates with regard to the same security. There can be no assurance that the estimated average life will be a security’s actual average life.

MORTGAGE DOLLAR ROLLS—Mortgage “dollar rolls,” or “covered rolls,” are transactions in which an Underlying SEI Fund sells securities (usually mortgage-backed securities) and simultaneously contracts to repurchase, typically in 30 or 60 days, substantially similar, but not identical, securities on a specified future date. During the roll period, an Underlying SEI Fund forgoes principal and interest paid on such securities. An Underlying SEI Fund is compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the forward price for the future purchase (often referred to as the “drop”), as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale. At the end of the roll commitment period, an Underlying SEI Fund may or may not take delivery of the securities it has contracted to purchase. Mortgage dollar rolls may be renewed prior to cash settlement and initially may involve only a firm commitment agreement by the Underlying SEI Fund to buy a security. A “covered roll” is a specific type of mortgage dollar roll for which there is an offsetting cash position or cash equivalent securities position that matures on or before the forward settlement date of the mortgage dollar roll transaction. As used herein, the term “mortgage dollar roll” refers to mortgage dollar rolls that are not “covered rolls.” If the broker-dealer to whom an Underlying SEI Fund sells the security becomes insolvent, the Underlying SEI Fund’s right to repurchase the security may be restricted. Other risks involved in entering into mortgage dollar rolls include the risk that the value of the security may change adversely over the term of the mortgage dollar roll and that the security an Underlying SEI Fund is required to repurchase may be worth less than the security that the Underlying SEI Fund originally held. To avoid senior security concerns, an Underlying SEI Fund will “cover” any mortgage dollar roll as required by the 1940 Act.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES—Municipal securities consist of: (i) debt obligations issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to be used for various public facilities, refunding outstanding obligations, general operating expenses and lending such funds to other public institutions and facilities; and (ii) certain private activity and industrial development bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide for the construction, equipment, repair or improvement of privately operated facilities. Additional information regarding municipal securities is described below:

Municipal Bonds. Municipal bonds are debt obligations issued to obtain funds for various public purposes. Municipal bonds include general obligation bonds, revenue or special obligation bonds, private activity and industrial development bonds, moral obligation bonds and participation interests in municipal bonds. General obligation bonds are backed by the taxing power of the issuing municipality. Revenue bonds are backed by the revenues of a project or facility, such as tolls from a toll bridge. Certificates of

participation represent an interest in an underlying obligation or commitment, such as an obligation issued in connection with a leasing arrangement. The payment of principal and interest on private activity and industrial development bonds is generally dependent solely on the ability of the facility's user to meet its financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property so financed as security for such payment. An Underlying SEI Fund may purchase private activity or industrial development bonds if, in the opinion of counsel for the issuers, the interest paid is exempt from federal income tax. Municipal bonds are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to raise money to finance various privately-owned or operated facilities for business and manufacturing, housing, sports and pollution control. These bonds are also used to finance public facilities such as airports, mass transit systems, ports, parking, sewage or solid waste disposal facilities and certain other facilities. The payment of the principal and interest on such bonds is dependent solely on the ability of the facility's user to meet its financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property so financed as security for such payment. Moral obligation bonds are normally issued by special purpose authorities. Moral obligation bonds are not backed by the full faith and credit of the state, but are generally backed by the agreement of the issuing authority to request appropriations from the state legislative body.

Municipal Leases. Municipal leases are instruments, or participations in instruments, issued in connection with lease obligations or installment purchase contract obligations of municipalities (so-called "municipal lease obligations"). Although municipal lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of the issuing municipality, a lease obligation may be backed by the municipality's covenant to budget for, appropriate funds for, and make the payments due under the lease obligation. However, certain lease obligations contain "non-appropriation" clauses, which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose in the relevant years. Municipal lease obligations are a form of financing, and the market for such obligations is still developing. Municipal leases will be treated as liquid only if they satisfy criteria set forth in guidelines established by the Underlying SEI Funds' Board of Trustees, and there can be no assurance that a market will exist or continue to exist for any municipal lease obligation. Information regarding illiquid securities is provided under the section "Illiquid Securities" above.

Municipal Notes. Municipal notes consist of general obligation notes, tax anticipation notes (notes sold to finance working capital needs of the issuer in anticipation of receiving taxes on a future date), revenue anticipation notes (notes sold to provide needed cash prior to receipt of expected non-tax revenues from a specific source), bond anticipation notes, tax and revenue anticipation notes, certificates of indebtedness, demand notes and construction loan notes. The maturities of the instruments at the time of issue will generally range from three months to one year.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION—Certain of the Underlying SEI Funds are non-diversified investment companies, as defined in the 1940 Act, which means that a relatively high percentage of each Fund's assets may be invested in the obligations of a limited number of issuers. The value of shares of each such Underlying SEI Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than the shares of a diversified investment company would be. Each of these Underlying SEI Funds, as well as the Funds and other Underlying SEI Funds, intends to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a RIC under the Code, as described more fully in the "Taxes" section of this SAI.

OBLIGATIONS OF DOMESTIC BANKS, FOREIGN BANKS AND FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS—Certain of the Underlying SEI Funds may invest in obligations issued by banks and other savings institutions. Investments in bank obligations include obligations of domestic branches of foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks. Such investments in domestic branches of foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks may involve risks that are different from investments in securities of domestic branches of U.S. banks. These risks may include future unfavorable political and economic developments, possible withholding taxes on interest income, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, currency controls, interest limitations, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the payment of principal or interest on the securities held by an Underlying SEI Fund. Additionally, these institutions may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements and to different accounting, auditing, reporting and

recordkeeping requirements than those applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks. Bank obligations include the following:

Bankers' Acceptances. Bankers' acceptances are bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank. Corporations use bankers' acceptances to finance the shipment and storage of goods and to furnish dollar exchange. Maturities are generally six months or less.

Bank Notes. Bank notes are notes used to represent debt obligations issued by banks in large denominations.

Certificates of Deposit. Certificates of deposit are interest-bearing instruments with a specific maturity. They are issued by banks and savings and loan institutions in exchange for the deposit of funds and can normally be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. Certificates of deposit with penalties for early withdrawal will be considered illiquid. Additional information about illiquid securities is provided under the section "Illiquid Securities" above.

Time Deposits. Time deposits are non-negotiable receipts issued by a bank in exchange for the deposit of funds. Like a certificate of deposit, a time deposit earns a specified rate of interest over a definite period of time; however, it cannot be traded in the secondary market. Time deposits with a withdrawal penalty or that mature in more than seven days are considered to be illiquid. Additional information about illiquid securities is provided under the section "Illiquid Securities" above.

OBLIGATIONS OF SUPRANATIONAL ENTITIES—Supranational entities are entities established through the joint participation of several governments, including the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Economic Community, the European Investment Bank and the Nordic Investment Bank. The governmental members, or "stockholders," usually make initial capital contributions to the supranational entity and, in many cases, are committed to make additional capital contributions if the supranational entity is unable to repay its borrowings. There is no guarantee that one or more stockholders of a supranational entity will continue to make any necessary additional capital contributions. If such contributions are not made, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities, and an Underlying SEI Fund may lose money on such investments.

OPTIONS—A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may purchase and write put and call options on indexes and enter into related closing transactions. A put option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and the writer of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying security at any time during the option period, or, for certain types of options, at the conclusion of the option period or only at certain times during the option period. A call option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying security at any time during the option period or, for certain types of options, at the conclusion of the option period or only at certain times during the option period. The premium paid to the writer is the consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may purchase and write put and call options on foreign currencies (traded on U.S. and foreign exchanges or OTC markets) to manage its exposure to exchange rates. Call options on foreign currency written by an Underlying SEI Fund will be "covered" as required by the 1940 Act.

Put and call options on indexes are similar to options on securities except that options on an index give the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the underlying index is greater than (or less than, in the case of puts) the exercise price of the option. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option, expressed in dollars multiplied by a specified number. Thus, unlike options on individual securities, all settlements are in cash, and gain or loss depends on price movements in the particular market represented by the index generally, rather than the price movements in individual securities. All options written on indexes or securities must be "covered" as required by the 1940 Act. Options on indexes

may, depending on circumstances, involve greater risk than options on securities. Because stock index options are settled in cash, when a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund writes a call on an index it may not be able to provide in advance for its potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities.

The Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds may trade put and call options on securities, securities indexes and currencies, as SIMC or the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers, as applicable, determine is appropriate in seeking to achieve a Fund's or an Underlying SEI Fund's investment objective, unless otherwise restricted by each Fund's or Underlying SEI Fund's investment limitations.

The initial purchase (sale) of an option contract is an "opening transaction." In order to close out an option position, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may enter into a "closing transaction," which is simply the sale (purchase) of an option contract on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option contract originally opened. If a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction with respect to an option it has written, it will not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, as applicable, delivers the security upon exercise.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may purchase put and call options on securities for any lawful purpose, including to protect against a decline in the market value of the securities in its portfolio or to anticipate an increase in the market value of securities that the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund may seek to purchase in the future. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund purchasing put and call options pays a premium for such options. If price movements in the underlying securities are such that exercise of the options would not be profitable for the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, loss of the premium paid may be offset by an increase in the value of the Fund's or the Underlying SEI Fund's securities or by a decrease in the cost of the acquisition of securities by the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund.

A Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund may write (*i.e.*, sell) "covered" call options on securities for any lawful purpose, including as a means of increasing the yield on its assets and as a means of providing limited protection against decreases in its market value. Certain Funds and Underlying SEI Funds may engage in a covered call option writing (selling) program in an attempt to generate additional income or provide a partial hedge to another position of the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, respectively. A call option is "covered" if the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund either owns the underlying instrument or has an absolute and immediate right (such as a call with the same or a later expiration date) to acquire that instrument. The underlying instruments of such covered call options may consist of individual equity securities, pools of equity securities, ETFs or indexes.

The writing of covered call options is a more conservative investment technique than writing of naked or uncovered options, but capable of enhancing the Fund's or the Underlying SEI Fund's total return. When a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund writes a covered call option, it profits from the premium paid by the buyer but gives up the opportunity to profit from an increase in the value of the underlying security above the exercise price. At the same time, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund retains the risk of loss from a decline in the value of the underlying security during the option period. Although the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund may terminate its obligation by executing a closing purchase transaction, the cost of effecting such a transaction may be greater than the premium received upon its sale, resulting in a loss to the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund. If such an option expires unexercised, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund realizes a gain equal to the premium received. Such a gain may be offset or exceeded by a decline in the market value of the underlying security during the option period. If an option is exercised, the exercise price, the premium received and the market value of the underlying security determine the gain or loss realized by the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund.

When a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund writes an option, if the underlying securities do not increase or decrease, as applicable, to a price level that would make the exercise of the option profitable to the holder thereof, the option will generally expire without being exercised, and the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund will realize as profit the premium received for such option. When a call option of which a Fund or

an Underlying SEI Fund is the writer is exercised, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund will be required to sell the underlying securities to the option holder at the strike price and will not participate in any increase in the price of such securities above the strike price. When a put option of which a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund is the writer is exercised, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund will be required to purchase the underlying securities at a price in excess of the market value of such securities.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may purchase and write options on an exchange or OTC. OTC options differ from exchange-traded options in several respects. They are transacted directly with dealers and not with a clearing corporation or futures commission merchant, and therefore entail the risk of non-performance by the dealer. OTC options are available for a greater variety of securities and for a wider range of expiration dates and exercise prices than are available for exchange-traded options. Because OTC options are not traded on an exchange, pricing is normally done by reference to information from a market maker. It is the SEC's position that OTC options are generally illiquid. The market value of an option generally reflects the market price of an underlying security. Other principal factors affecting market value include supply and demand, interest rates, the pricing volatility of the underlying security and the time remaining until the expiration date.

Risks. Risks associated with options transactions include : (i) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates; (ii) there may be an imperfect correlation between the movement in prices of options and the securities underlying them; (iii) there may not be a liquid secondary market for options; and (iv) though a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will receive a premium when it writes covered call options, it may not participate fully in a rise in the market value of the underlying security.

PAY-IN-KIND BONDS—Pay-in-kind bonds are securities that, at the issuer's option, pay interest in either cash or additional securities for a specified period. Pay-in-kind bonds, like zero coupon bonds, are designed to give an issuer flexibility in managing cash flow. Pay-in-kind bonds are expected to reflect the market value of the underlying debt plus an amount representing accrued interest since the last payment. Pay-in-kind bonds are usually less volatile than zero coupon bonds, but more volatile than cash pay securities.

PRIVATIZATIONS—Privatizations are foreign government programs for selling all or part of the interests in government owned or controlled enterprises. The ability of a U.S. entity to participate in privatizations in certain foreign countries may be limited by local law, or the terms on which an Underlying SEI Fund may be permitted to participate may be less advantageous than those applicable for local investors. There can be no assurance that foreign governments will continue to sell their interests in companies currently owned or controlled by them or that privatization programs will be successful.

PUT TRANSACTIONS—Certain of the Funds or the Underlying SEI Funds may purchase securities at a price that would result in a yield to maturity lower than generally offered by the seller at the time of purchase when the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund can simultaneously acquire the right to sell the securities back to the seller, the issuer or a third party (the "writer") at an agreed-upon price at any time during a stated period or on a certain date. Such a right is generally denoted as a "standby commitment" or a "put."

The purpose of engaging in transactions involving puts is to maintain flexibility and liquidity to permit a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund to meet redemptions and remain as fully invested as possible in municipal securities. The right to put the securities depends on the writer's ability to pay for the securities at the time the put is exercised. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund would limit its put transactions to institutions that SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, believes present minimum credit risks, and SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser would use its best efforts to initially determine and continue to monitor the financial strength of the sellers of the options by evaluating their financial statements and such other information as is available in the marketplace. It may, however, be difficult to monitor the financial strength of the writers because adequate current financial information may not be available. In the event that any writer is unable to honor a put for financial reasons, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund

would be a general creditor (*i.e.*, on a parity with all other unsecured creditors) of the writer. Furthermore, particular provisions of the contract between a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund and the writer may excuse the writer from repurchasing the securities; for example, a change in the published rating of the underlying municipal securities or any similar event that has an adverse effect on the issuer's credit or a provision in the contract that the put will not be exercised except in certain special cases, such as to maintain Fund liquidity. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund could, however, at any time sell the underlying portfolio security in the open market or wait until the portfolio security matures, at which time it should realize the full par value of the security.

The securities purchased subject to a put may be sold to third persons at any time, even though the put is outstanding, but the put itself, unless it is an integral part of the security as originally issued, may not be marketable or otherwise assignable. Therefore, the put would have value only to that particular Fund or Underlying SEI Fund. Sale of the securities to third parties or lapse of time with the put unexercised may terminate the right to put the securities. Prior to the expiration of any put option, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund could seek to negotiate terms for the extension of such an option. If such a renewal cannot be negotiated on terms satisfactory to a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, as applicable, could, of course, sell the portfolio security. The maturity of the underlying security will generally be different from that of the put. For the purpose of determining the "maturity" of securities purchased subject to an option to put, and for the purpose of determining the dollar-weighted average maturity of a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund including such securities, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund will consider "maturity" to be the first date on which it has the right to demand payment from the writer of the put (although the final maturity of the security is later than such date).

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.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS—REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. A REIT is not taxed on income distributed to its shareholders or unitholders if it complies with certain requirements under the Code relating to its organization, ownership, assets and income, as well as with a requirement that it distribute to its shareholders or unitholders at least 90% of its taxable income for each taxable year. Generally, REITs can be classified as Equity REITs, Mortgage REITs and Hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive their income primarily from rents and capital gains from appreciation realized through property sales. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both Equity and Mortgage REITs. By investing in REITs indirectly through an Underlying SEI Fund, shareholders will bear not only the proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying SEI Fund, but also, indirectly, similar expenses of underlying REITs.

An Underlying SEI Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct investments of REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the credit extended. Furthermore, REITs are dependent on specialized management skills. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs generally depend on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Code or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

REAL ESTATE OPERATING COMPANIES—REOCs are real estate companies that engage in the development, management or financing of real estate. Typically, REOCs provide services such as property management, property development, facilities management and real estate financing. REOCs are publicly traded corporations that have not elected to be taxed as REITs. The three primary reasons for such an election are: (i) availability of tax-loss carryforwards; (ii) operation in non-REIT-qualifying lines of business; and (iii) the ability to retain earnings.

RECEIPTS—Receipts are interests in separately traded interest and principal component parts of U.S. Government obligations that are issued by banks or brokerage firms and are created by depositing U.S. Government obligations into a special account at a custodian bank. The custodian holds the interest and principal payments for the benefit of the registered owners of the certificates or receipts. The custodian arranges for the issuance of the certificates or receipts evidencing ownership and maintains the register. Receipts include TRs, TIGRs, LYONs and CATS. LYONs, TIGRs and CATS are interests in private proprietary accounts, while TRs and STRIPS (see “U.S. Treasury Obligations” below) are interests in accounts sponsored by the U.S. Treasury. Receipts are sold as zero coupon securities, which means that they are sold at a substantial discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal. This discount is accreted over the life of the security, and such accretion will constitute the income earned on the security for both accounting and tax purposes. For tax purposes, original issue discount that accretes in a taxable year is treated as earned by an Underlying SEI Fund and therefore is subject to the distribution requirements applicable to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. Because of these features, such securities may be subject to greater interest rate volatility than interest paying fixed income securities.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS—A repurchase agreement is an agreement in which one party sells securities to another party in return for cash, with an agreement to repurchase equivalent securities at an agreed-upon price and on an agreed-upon future date. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions. Each Fund and Underlying SEI Fund follows certain procedures designed to minimize the risks inherent in such agreements. These procedures include effecting repurchase transactions only with large, well-capitalized and well-established financial institutions deemed creditworthy by SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund’s Sub-Adviser, as applicable. The repurchase agreements entered into by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will provide that the underlying collateral at all times shall have a value at least equal to 102% of the resale price stated in the agreement at all times. SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund’s Sub-Adviser, as applicable, monitors compliance with this requirement, as well as the ongoing financial condition and creditworthiness of the counterparty. Under all repurchase agreements entered into by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund, the Fund’s or the Underlying SEI Fund’s custodian or its agent must take possession of the underlying collateral. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercising of a Fund’s or an Underlying SEI Fund’s right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase are less than the repurchase price, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, as applicable, could suffer a loss. A Fund may enter into “tri-party” repurchase agreements. In “tri-party” repurchase agreements, an unaffiliated third party custodian maintains accounts to hold collateral for the Fund and its counterparties and, therefore, the Fund may be subject to the credit risk of those custodians. At times, the investments of a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund in repurchase agreements may be substantial when, in the view of SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund’s Sub-Adviser, as applicable, liquidity or other considerations so warrant.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES—Restricted securities are securities that may not be sold freely to the public without registration under the 1933 Act or an exemption from registration. Restricted securities, including securities eligible for re-sale under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act, that are determined to be liquid are not subject to an Underlying SEI Fund’s limitation on investing in illiquid securities. The determination of whether a restricted security is illiquid is to be made by SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund’s Sub-Adviser, as applicable, pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Underlying SEI Fund’s Board of Trustees. Under these guidelines, the particular adviser will consider the frequency of trades and quotes for the security,

the number of dealers in, and potential purchasers for, the security, dealer undertakings to make a market in the security, and the nature of the security and of the marketplace trades. In purchasing such restricted securities, SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, intend to purchase securities that are exempt from registration under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act and Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper issued in reliance on an exemption from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act, including, but not limited to, Rules 506(b) or 506(c) under Regulation D.

Private Investments in Public Equity—An Underlying SEI Fund may purchase PIPEs, which are equity securities in a private placement that are issued by issuers that have outstanding publicly-traded equity securities of the same class. Shares in PIPEs generally are not publicly registered until after a certain time period from the date the private sale is completed, which can last many months. Until the public registration process is completed, PIPEs are restricted as to resale and cannot be freely traded. Generally, such restrictions cause PIPEs to be illiquid during this restricted period. PIPEs may contain provisions that the issuer will pay specified financial penalties to the holder if the issuer does not publicly register the restricted equity securities within a specified period of time, but there is no assurance that the restricted equity securities will be publicly registered or that the registration will remain in effect.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SALE-BUYBACKS—Reverse repurchase agreements are transactions in which an Underlying SEI Fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions, such as banks and broker-dealers, and agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed-upon date and price that is higher than the original sale price. Reverse repurchase agreements are similar to a fully collateralized borrowing by an Underlying SEI Fund. At the time the Underlying SEI Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will earmark on the books of the Underlying SEI Fund or place in a segregated account cash or liquid securities having a value equal to the repurchase price (including accrued interest) and will subsequently monitor the account to ensure that such equivalent value is maintained.

Reverse repurchase agreements involve risks. Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of leverage, and the use of reverse repurchase agreements by an Underlying SEI Fund may increase the Underlying SEI Fund's volatility. Reverse repurchase agreements are also subject to the risk that the other party to the reverse repurchase agreement will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled, which may result in losses to an Underlying SEI Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by an Underlying SEI Fund may decline below the price at which it is obligated to repurchase the securities. In addition, when an Underlying SEI Fund invests the proceeds it receives in a reverse repurchase transaction, there is a risk that those investments may decline in value. In this circumstance, the Underlying SEI Fund could be required to sell other investments in order to meet its obligations to repurchase the securities.

In a sale-buyback transaction, an Underlying SEI Fund sells an underlying security for settlement at a later date. A sale-buyback is similar to a reverse repurchase agreement, except that in a sale-buyback the counterparty who purchases the security is entitled to receive any principal or interest payments made on the underlying security pending settlement of the Underlying SEI Fund's repurchase of the underlying security. An Underlying SEI Fund's obligations under a sale-buyback would typically be offset by earmarking on the books of the Underlying SEI Fund or placing in a segregated account cash or liquid securities having a value equal to the amount of the Underlying SEI Fund's forward commitment to repurchase the underlying security.

RISKS OF CYBER-ATTACKS—As with any entity that conducts business through electronic means in the modern marketplace, the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds, and their service providers, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential information, unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds, and their service providers, use to service the Funds' and Underlying SEI Funds' operations, ransomware, operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds, and their service providers, or various

other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund, SIMC or any of the Sub-Advisers, a Fund's or Underlying SEI Fund's distributor, custodian, transfer agent, or any other of a Fund's or Underlying SEI Fund's intermediaries or service providers may adversely impact a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses or the inability of Fund or Underlying SEI Fund shareholders to transact business. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's or Underlying SEI Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes designed to mitigate or prevent the risk of cyber-attacks. Such costs may be ongoing because threats of cyber-attacks are constantly evolving as cyber attackers become more sophisticated and their techniques become more complex. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Funds' or Underlying SEI Funds' investments in such companies to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Funds, the Underlying SEI Funds, the Funds' or Underlying SEI Funds' service providers, or the issuers of the securities in which the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds invest will not suffer losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches in the future. A Fund or an Underlying SEI 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 or Underlying SEI Fund's positions.

SECURITIES LENDING—Certain Funds and certain Underlying SEI Funds may lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations that meet capital and other credit requirements or other criteria established by the Fund's or Underlying SEI Fund's Board of Trustees. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33% of the total asset value of the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund (including the loan collateral). No Fund or Underlying SEI Fund will lend portfolio securities to SIMC, its Sub-Advisers or their affiliates unless it has applied for and received specific authority to do so from the SEC. Loans of portfolio securities will be fully collateralized by cash, letters of credit or U.S. Government securities, and the collateral will be maintained in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities by marking to market daily, although the borrower will be required to deliver collateral of 102% and 105% of the market value of borrowed securities for domestic and foreign issuers, respectively. Any gain or loss in the market price of the securities loaned that might occur during the term of the loan would be for the account of the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, as applicable.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may pay a part of the interest earned from the investment of collateral or other fee to an unaffiliated third party for acting as the Fund's or Underlying SEI Fund's securities lending agent, respectively.

By lending its securities, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may increase its income by receiving payments from the borrower that reflect the amount of any interest or any dividends payable on the loaned securities, as well as by either investing cash collateral received from the borrower in short-term instruments or obtaining a fee from the borrower when U.S. Government securities or letters of credit are used as collateral. Each Fund and each Underlying SEI Fund will adhere to the following conditions whenever its portfolio securities are loaned: (i) the Fund and the Underlying SEI Fund must receive at least 100% cash collateral or equivalent securities of the type discussed in the preceding paragraph from the borrower; (ii) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral; (iii) the Fund and the Underlying SEI Fund must be able to terminate the loan on demand; (iv) the Fund and the Underlying SEI Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities and any increase in market value; (v) the Fund and the Underlying SEI Fund may pay only reasonable fees in connection with the loan (which may include fees payable to the lending agent, the borrower, the administrator and the custodian); and (vi) voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, provided, however, that if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, the Fund and the Underlying SEI Fund, as applicable, must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities. The Board has adopted procedures

reasonably designed to ensure that the foregoing criteria will be met. Loan agreements involve certain risks in the event of default or insolvency of the borrower, including possible delays or restrictions upon a Fund's and an Underlying SEI Fund's ability to recover the loaned securities or dispose of the collateral for the loan, which could give rise to loss because of adverse market action, expenses and/or delays in connection with the disposition of the underlying securities.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may invest the cash received as collateral through loan transactions in other eligible securities, which may include shares of an affiliated or unaffiliated registered money market fund or of an affiliated or unaffiliated unregistered money market fund that complies with the requirements of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act to the extent required by the 1940 Act (see the "Investment Companies" section above). Money market funds may or may not seek to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Investing the cash collateral subjects an Underlying SEI Fund to market risk. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund remains obligated to return all collateral to the borrower under the terms of its securities lending arrangements, even if the value of the investments made with the collateral has declined. Accordingly, if the value of a security in which the cash collateral has been invested declines, the loss would be borne by the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, and the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund may be required to liquidate other investments in order to return collateral to the borrower at the end of a loan.

The cash collateral may be invested in the Liquidity Fund, an affiliated unregistered money market fund managed by SIMC and operated in accordance with Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act. Although the Liquidity Fund is not registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act, it intends to operate as a money market fund in compliance with Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act to the extent required by Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act. The Liquidity Fund does not seek to maintain a stable NAV, and therefore its NAV will fluctuate. The cash collateral invested in the Liquidity Fund may be subject to the risk of loss in the underlying investments of the Liquidity Fund. When a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund invests in the Liquidity Fund, it will bear a pro rata portion of the Liquidity Fund's expenses, which includes fees paid to SIMC or its affiliates.

SHORT SALES—Short sales may be used by an Underlying SEI Fund as part of its overall portfolio management strategies or to offset (hedge) a potential decline in the value of a security. An Underlying SEI Fund may engage in short sales that are either "against the box" or "uncovered." A short sale is "against the box" if, at all times during which the short position is open, the Underlying SEI Fund owns at least an equal amount of the securities, or securities convertible into, or exchangeable without further consideration for, securities of the same issue as the securities that are sold short. A short sale against the box is a taxable transaction to an Underlying SEI Fund with respect to the securities that are sold short. Uncovered short sales are transactions under which an Underlying SEI Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete such a transaction, the Underlying SEI Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Underlying SEI Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of the replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Underlying SEI Fund. Until the security is replaced, the Underlying SEI Fund is required to pay the lender amounts equal to any dividends or interest that accrue during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, the Underlying SEI Fund may also be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. The proceeds of the short sale may be retained by the broker, to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed out. Pursuant to its particular investment strategy, an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser may have a net short exposure in the portfolio of assets allocated to the Sub-Adviser.

Until an Underlying SEI Fund closes its short position or replaces the borrowed security, the Underlying SEI Fund will: (i) earmark on the books of the Underlying SEI Fund or place in a segregated account containing cash or liquid securities at such a level that the amount earmarked or deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will equal the current value of the security sold short; or (ii) otherwise "cover" the Underlying SEI Fund's short position as required by the 1940 Act.

When an Underlying SEI Fund sells securities short, it may use the proceeds from the sales to purchase long positions in additional equity securities that it believes will outperform the market or its peers. This strategy may effectively result in the Underlying SEI Fund having a leveraged investment portfolio, which results in greater potential for loss. Leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on an Underlying SEI Fund's share price and make an Underlying SEI Fund's returns more volatile. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of an Underlying SEI Fund's portfolio securities. The use of leverage may also cause an Underlying SEI Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

SOVEREIGN DEBT—The cost of servicing external debt will also generally be adversely affected by rising international interest rates because many external debt obligations bear interest at rates that are adjusted based upon international interest rates. The ability to service external debt will also depend on the level of the relevant government's international currency reserves and its access to a foreign exchange. Currency devaluations may affect the ability of a sovereign obligor to obtain sufficient foreign exchange to service its external debt.

As a result of the foregoing or other factors, a governmental obligor may default on its obligations. If such an event occurs, an Underlying SEI Fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. Remedies must, in some cases, be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign sovereign debt securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of commercial bank debt will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign sovereign debt obligations in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements.

STRUCTURED SECURITIES—Certain of the Underlying SEI Funds may invest a portion of their assets in entities organized and operated solely for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of sovereign debt obligations of emerging market issuers. This type of restructuring involves the deposit with, or purchase by, an entity, such as a corporation or trust, of specified instruments (such as commercial bank loans or Brady Bonds) and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities ("Structured Securities") backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued Structured Securities to create securities with different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of the payments made with respect to Structured Securities is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. Because Structured Securities of the type in which certain of the Underlying SEI Funds anticipates they will invest typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk will generally be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. Certain of the Underlying SEI Funds are permitted to invest in a class of Structured Securities that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class. Subordinated Structured Securities typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated Structured Securities. Structured Securities are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there currently is no active trading market for Structured Securities. Certain issuers of such Structured Securities may be deemed to be "investment companies" as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, certain of the Underlying SEI Funds' investments in such securities may be limited by certain investment restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

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

A great deal of flexibility is possible in the way swaps may be structured. For example, in a simple fixed-to-floating interest rate swap, one party makes payments equivalent to a fixed interest rate, and the other party makes payments calculated with reference to a specified floating interest rate, such as the LIBOR or the prime rate. In a currency swap, the parties generally enter into an agreement to pay interest streams in one currency based on a specified rate in exchange for receiving interest streams denominated in another currency. Currency swaps may involve initial and final exchanges of the currency that correspond to the agreed-upon notional amount. The use of currency swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves special investment techniques and risks, including settlement risk, non-business day risk, the risk that trading hours may not align, and the risk of market disruptions and restrictions due to government action or other factors.

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

Certain Funds or Underlying SEI Funds may enter into credit default swaps as a buyer or a seller. The buyer in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided no event of default has occurred. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value (“par value”) of the underlying in exchange for the underlying. If a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund is a buyer and no event of default occurs, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund will have made a stream of payments to the seller without having benefited from the default protection it purchased. However, if an event of default occurs, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, as a buyer, will receive the full notional value of the underlying that may have little or no value following default. As a seller, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided there is no default. If an event of default occurs, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund would be obligated to pay the notional value of the underlying in return for the receipt of the underlying. The value of the underlying received by the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund. Credit default swaps involve different risks than if a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund invests in the underlying directly. For example, credit default swaps would increase credit risk by providing the Fund with exposure to both the issuer of the referenced obligation (typically a debt obligation) and the counterparty to the credit default swap. Credit default swaps may in some cases be illiquid. Furthermore, the definition of a “credit event” triggering the seller’s payment obligations obligation under a credit default swap may not encompass all of the circumstances in which the buyer may suffer credit-related losses on an obligation of a referenced entity.

The Funds or the Underlying SEI Funds may enter into total return swap agreements. Total return swap agreements are contracts in which one party agrees to make periodic payments based on the change in market value of underlying assets, which may include a specified security, basket of securities, defined portfolios of bonds, loans and mortgages, or securities indexes during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. Total return swap agreements may be used to obtain exposure to a security or market without owning or taking physical custody of such security or market.

Total return swap agreements may effectively add leverage to a Fund’s or Underlying SEI Fund’s portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. Total return swaps are a mechanism for the user to accept the economic benefits of asset ownership without utilizing the balance sheet. The other leg of the swap, usually LIBOR, is spread to reflect the non-balance sheet nature of the product. Total

return swaps can be designed with any underlying asset agreed between two parties. Typically, no notional amounts are exchanged with total return swaps. Total return swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to the Fund or the Underlying SEI fund thereunder. Swap agreements also entail the risk that a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will not be able to meet its obligation to the counterparty. Generally, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will enter into total return swaps on a net basis (*i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out with the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments). Fully funded total return swaps have economic and risk characteristics similar to credit-linked notes, which are described above.

Caps, floors, collars and swaptions are privately-negotiated option-based derivative products. Like a put or call option, the buyer of a cap or floor pays a premium to the writer. In exchange for that premium, the buyer receives the right to a payment equal to the differential if the specified index or rate rises above (in the case of a cap) or falls below (in the case of a floor) a pre-determined strike level. Like swaps, obligations under caps and floors are calculated based upon an agreed notional amount, and, like most swaps (other than foreign currency swaps), the entire notional amount is not exchanged. A collar is a combination product in which one party buys a cap from and sells a floor to another party. Swaptions give the holder the right to enter into a swap. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may use one or more of these derivative products in addition to or in lieu of a swap involving a similar rate or index.

Under current market practice, swaps, caps, collars and floors between the same two parties are generally documented under a “master agreement.” In some cases, options and forward contracts between the parties may also be governed by the same master agreement. In the event of a default, amounts owed under all transactions entered into under, or covered by, the same master agreement would be netted, and only a single payment would be made.

Generally, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund would calculate the obligations of the swap agreements’ counterparties on a “net basis.” Consequently, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund’s current obligation (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty to the swap agreement (the “net amount”). A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund’s current obligation under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Underlying SEI Fund), and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be “covered” as required by the 1940 Act.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents using standardized swap agreements. As a result, the use of swaps has become more prevalent in comparison with the markets for other similar instruments that are also traded in OTC markets.

Swaps and other derivatives involve risks. One significant risk in a swap, cap, floor, collar or swaption is the volatility of the specific interest rate, currency or other underlying that determines the amount of payments due to and from a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund. This is true whether these derivative products are used to create additional risk exposure for a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund or to hedge, or manage, existing risk exposure. If under a swap, cap, floor, collar or swaption agreement a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund is obligated to make a payment to the counterparty, the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund must be prepared to make the payment when due. A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund could suffer losses with respect to such an agreement if the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund is unable to terminate the agreement or reduce its exposure through offsetting transactions. Further, the risks of caps, floors and collars, like put and call options, may be unlimited for the seller if the cap or floor is not hedged or covered, but is limited for the buyer.

Because under swap, cap, floor, collar and swaption agreements a counterparty may be obligated to make payments to a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund, as applicable, these derivative products are subject to risks related to the counterparty’s creditworthiness, in addition to other risks discussed in this SAI. If a counterparty defaults, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund’s risk of loss will consist of any payments that the

Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund is entitled to receive from the counterparty under the agreement (this may not be true for currency swaps that require the delivery of the entire notional amount of one designated currency in exchange for the other). Upon default by a counterparty, however, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may have contractual remedies under the swap agreement.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will enter into swaps only with counterparties that SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, believe to be creditworthy. In addition, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund will earmark on the books of the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund or segregate cash or liquid securities in an amount equal to any liability amount owned under a swap, cap, floor, collar or swaption agreement, or will otherwise "cover" its position as required by applicable SEC and SEC staff positions.

The swap market is a relatively new market for which regulations are still being developed. The Dodd-Frank Act has substantially altered and increased the regulation of swaps. Swaps are broadly defined in the Dodd-Frank Act, CFTC rules and SEC rules, and also include commodity options and NDFs. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act divided the regulation of swaps between commodity swaps (such as swaps on interest rates, currencies, physical commodities, broad based stock indexes, and broad based credit default swap indexes), regulated by the CFTC, and security based swaps (such as equity swaps and single name credit default swaps), regulated by the SEC. The CFTC will determine which categories of swaps will be required to be traded on regulated exchange-like platforms, such as swap execution facilities, and which will be required to be centrally cleared. Cleared swaps must be cleared through futures commission merchants registered with the CFTC, and such futures commission merchants will be required to collect margin from customers for such cleared swaps. Additionally, all swaps are subject to reporting to a swap data repository. Dealers in swaps are required to register with the CFTC as swap dealers and are required to comply with extensive regulations regarding their external and internal business conduct practices, regulatory capital requirements, and rules regarding the holding of counterparty collateral. The SEC recently voted to adopt Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which will regulate the use of derivatives for certain funds registered under the 1940 Act (the "SEC Derivatives Rule"). The SEC Derivatives Rule will require, among other things, that the certain entities adopt a derivatives risk management program, comply with limitations on leveraged-related risk based on a relative "value-at-risk" test and update reporting and disclosure procedures. The full impact of the SEC Derivatives Rule on the Funds or the Underlying SEI Funds remains uncertain, however recently voted to adopt Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which will regulate the use of derivatives for certain funds registered under the 1940 Act (the "SEC Derivatives Rule"). The SEC Derivatives Rule will require, among other things, that the certain entities adopt a derivatives risk management program, comply with limitations on leveraged-related risk based on a relative "value-at-risk" test and update reporting and disclosure procedures. The full impact of the SEC Derivatives Rule on the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds remains uncertain, however, due to the compliance timeline within the SEC Derivatives Rule, it is unlikely that the Funds or the Underlying SEI Funds will be required to comply with the requirements until 2022.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and are in the process of implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, may limit or restrict their use by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets. It is possible that developments in the swap market, including potential additional government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund's or an Underlying SEI Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—Examples of types of U.S. Government obligations in which a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may invest include U.S. Treasury obligations and the obligations of U.S. Government agencies or U.S. Government sponsored entities such as Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, the FHA, Farmers Home Administration, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Small Business Administration, Fannie Mae, GNMA, the General Services

Administration, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, Freddie Mac, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Maritime Administration and other similar agencies. Whether backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury or not, U.S. Government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to fluctuating interest rates.

If the total public debt of the U.S. Government as a percentage of gross domestic product reaches high levels as a result of combating financial downturn or otherwise, such high levels of debt may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may increase borrowing costs and cause a government to issue additional debt, thereby increasing the risk of refinancing. A high national debt also raises concerns that a government may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal or interest on its debt. Unsustainable debt levels can decline the valuation of currencies, and can prevent a government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy during economic downturns.

An increase in national debt levels may also necessitate the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt ceiling to increase the cap on the amount the U.S. Government is permitted to borrow to meet its existing obligations and finance current budget deficits. Future downgrades could increase volatility in domestic and foreign financial markets, result in higher interest rates, lower prices of U.S. Treasury securities and increase the costs of different kinds of debt. Any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding statutory debt ceiling negotiations may impact the U.S. long-term sovereign credit rating and may cause market uncertainty. As a result, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may be adversely affected. Although remote, it is at least theoretically possible that under certain scenarios the U.S. Government could default on its debt, including U.S. Treasury securities.

Receipts. Receipts are interests in separately-traded interest and principal component parts of U.S. Government obligations that are issued by banks or brokerage firms and are created by depositing U.S. Government obligations into a special account at a custodian bank. The custodian holds the interest and principal payments for the benefit of the registered owners of the certificates or receipts. The custodian arranges for the issuance of the certificates or receipts evidencing ownership and maintains the register. TRs and STRIPS are interests in accounts sponsored by the U.S. Treasury. Receipts are sold as zero coupon securities, which means that they are sold at a substantial discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal.

U.S. Treasury Obligations. U.S. Treasury obligations consist of bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury and separately traded interest and principal component parts of such obligations that are transferable through the federal book-entry systems known as STRIPS and TRs.

U.S. Government Zero Coupon Securities. STRIPS and receipts are sold as zero coupon securities; that is, fixed income securities that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons. Zero coupon securities are sold at a (usually substantial) discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal. The amount of this discount is accreted over the life of the security, and the accretion constitutes the income earned on the security for both accounting and tax purposes. Because of these features, the market prices of zero coupon securities are generally more volatile than the market prices of securities that have similar maturity but that pay interest periodically. Zero coupon securities are likely to respond to a greater degree to interest rate changes than are non-zero coupon securities with similar maturities and credit qualities.

U.S. Government Agencies. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. Government are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury (e.g., Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and securities guaranteed by GNMA), others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury (e.g., obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks), while still others are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality (e.g., obligations of Fannie Mae). Guarantees of principal by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government may be a guarantee of payment at the maturity of the obligation so that, in the event of a default prior to maturity, there might not be a market and thus no

means of realizing on the obligation prior to maturity. Guarantees as to the timely payment of principal and interest neither extend to the value or yield of these securities nor to the value of a Fund's or an Underlying SEI Fund's shares.

VARIABLE AND FLOATING RATE INSTRUMENTS—Certain obligations may carry variable or floating rates of interest and may involve a conditional or unconditional demand feature. Such instruments bear interest at rates that are not fixed, but that vary with changes in specified market rates or indexes. The interest rates on these securities may be reset daily, weekly, quarterly, or some other reset period. There is a risk that the current interest rate on such obligations may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates. A demand instrument with a demand notice exceeding seven days may be considered illiquid if there is no secondary market for such security.

WHEN-ISSUED AND DELAYED DELIVERY SECURITIES—When-issued and delayed delivery basis, including “TBA” (to be announced) basis, transactions involve the purchase of an instrument with payment and delivery taking place in the future. Delivery of and payment for these securities may occur a month or more after the date of the purchase commitment. A TBA transaction is a method of trading mortgage-backed securities. In a TBA transaction, the buyer and seller agree upon general trade parameters such as agency, settlement date, par amount and price. The actual pools delivered generally are determined two days prior to the settlement date. The interest rate realized on these securities is fixed as of the purchase date, and no interest accrues to the Underlying SEI Fund before settlement. These securities are subject to market fluctuation due to changes in market interest rates, and it is possible that the market value of these securities at the time of settlement could be higher or lower than the purchase price if the general level of interest rates has changed. Although an Underlying SEI Fund will generally purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis with the intention of actually acquiring securities for its portfolio, the Underlying SEI Fund may dispose of a when-issued security or forward commitment prior to settlement if SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, deems it appropriate. When an Underlying SEI Fund purchases when-issued or delayed delivery securities, it will “cover” its position as required by the 1940 Act.

YANKEE OBLIGATIONS—Yankees are U.S. dollar-denominated instruments of foreign issuers who either register with the SEC or issue securities under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act. These obligations consist of debt securities (including preferred or preference stock of non-governmental issuers), certificates of deposit, fixed time deposits and bankers' acceptances issued by foreign banks, and debt obligations of foreign governments or their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, international agencies and supranational entities. Some securities issued by foreign governments or their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the foreign government.

The Yankees selected for an Underlying SEI Fund will adhere to the same quality standards as those utilized for the selection of domestic debt obligations.

ZERO COUPON SECURITIES—Zero coupon securities are securities that are sold at a discount to par value and securities on which interest payments are not made during the life of the security. Upon maturity, the holder is entitled to receive the par value of the security. Although interest payments are not made on such securities, holders of such securities are deemed to have received “phantom income” annually. Because an Underlying SEI Fund will distribute its “phantom income” to shareholders, to the extent that shareholders elect to receive dividends in cash rather than reinvesting such dividends in additional shares, an Underlying SEI Fund will have fewer assets with which to purchase income producing securities. Pay-in-kind securities pay interest in either cash or additional securities, at the issuer's option, for a specified period. Pay-in-kind bonds, like zero coupon bonds, are designed to give an issuer flexibility in managing cash flow. Pay-in-kind bonds are expected to reflect the market value of the underlying debt plus an amount representing accrued interest since the last payment. Pay-in-kind bonds are usually less volatile than zero coupon bonds, but more volatile than cash pay securities. Pay-in-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by delivery of additional securities. Upon maturity, the holder is entitled to receive the aggregate par value of the securities. Deferred payment securities are securities

that remain zero coupon securities until a predetermined date, at which time the stated coupon rate becomes effective and interest becomes payable at regular intervals.

Zero coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred payment securities may be subject to greater fluctuation in value and lesser liquidity in the event of adverse market conditions than comparably rated securities paying cash interest at regular interest payment periods. STRIPS and receipts (TRs, TIGRs, LYONs and CATS) are sold as zero coupon securities; that is, fixed income securities that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons. Zero coupon securities are sold at a (usually substantial) discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal. The amount of this discount is accreted over the life of the security, and the accretion constitutes the income earned on the security for both accounting and tax purposes. Because of these features, the market prices of zero coupon securities are generally more volatile than the market prices of securities that have similar maturities but that pay interest periodically. Zero coupon securities are likely to respond to a greater degree to interest rate changes than are non-zero coupon securities with similar maturities and credit qualities.

Corporate zero coupon securities are: (i) notes or debentures that do not pay current interest and are issued at substantial discounts from par value; or (ii) notes or debentures that pay no current interest until a stated date one or more years into the future, after which date the issuer is obligated to pay interest until maturity, usually at a higher rate than if interest were payable from the date of issuance, and may also make interest payments in kind (e.g., with identical zero coupon securities). Such corporate zero coupon securities, in addition to the risks identified above, are subject to the risk of the issuer's failure to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. An Underlying SEI Fund must accrete the discount or interest on high-yield bonds structured as zero coupon securities as income even though it does not receive a corresponding cash interest payment until the security's maturity or payment date. For tax purposes, original issue discount that accretes in a taxable year is treated as earned by an Underlying SEI Fund and therefore is subject to the distribution requirements applicable to the RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. An Underlying SEI Fund may have to dispose of its securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash or may have to leverage itself by borrowing cash to satisfy distribution requirements. An Underlying SEI Fund accrues income with respect to the securities prior to the receipt of cash payments.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS OF THE FUNDS

The following are fundamental and non-fundamental policies of the Funds. The following percentage limitations (except for the limitation on borrowing and illiquid investments) will apply at the time of the purchase of a security and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs immediately after or as a result of a purchase of such security.

Fundamental Policies

The following investment limitations are fundamental policies for each Fund and cannot be changed with respect to a Fund without the consent of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares. The term "majority of outstanding shares" means the vote of: (i) 67% or more of a Fund's shares present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of a Fund's outstanding shares, whichever is less.

1. Each Fund will concentrate its investments in investment company interests.
2. No Fund may borrow money or issue senior securities (as defined under the 1940 Act), except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
3. No Fund may make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

4. No Fund may purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
5. No Fund may underwrite securities issued by other persons, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

Non-Fundamental Policies

The following investment limitations are non-fundamental policies for each Fund and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

1. No Fund may pledge, mortgage or hypothecate assets except to secure permitted borrowings or related to the deposit of assets in escrow or the posting of collateral in segregated accounts in compliance with the asset segregation requirements imposed by Section 18 of the 1940 Act, or any rule or SEC staff interpretation thereunder.
2. No Fund may purchase securities on margin or effect short sales, except that each Fund may: (i) obtain short-term credits as necessary for the clearance of security transactions; (ii) provide initial and variation margin payments in connection with transactions involving futures contracts and options on such contracts; and (iii) make short sales “against the box” or in compliance with the SEC’s position regarding the asset segregation requirements imposed by Section 18 of the 1940 Act.
3. No Fund may purchase illiquid investments, *i.e.*, any investment that the fund reasonably expects cannot be sold in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less (without significantly changing the market value of the investment, if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets would be invested in illiquid securities).
4. Each Fund may borrow money in an amount up to 33⅓% of the value of its total assets, provided that, for purposes of this limitation, investment strategies that either obligate a Fund to purchase securities or require a Fund to segregate assets are not considered to be borrowings. Except where a Fund has borrowed money for temporary purposes in amount not exceeding 5% of its assets, asset coverage of 300% is required in accordance with applicable SEC or SEC staff positions for all borrowings.
5. No Fund may issue senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) except as permitted by rule, regulation or order of the SEC.
6. No Fund may make loans if, as a result, more than 33⅓% of its total assets would be loaned to other parties, except that each Fund may: (i) purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objective and policies; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; (iii) lend its securities; and (iv) participate in the SEI Funds interfund lending program.
7. Each Fund may purchase or sell financial and physical commodities, commodity contracts based on (or related to) physical commodities or financial commodities, and securities and derivative instruments whose values are derived from (in whole or in part) physical commodities or financial commodities.

The following descriptions of the 1940 Act may assist shareholders in understanding the above policies and restrictions.

Diversification. Under the 1940 Act, a diversified investment management company, as to 75% of its total assets, may not purchase securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agents or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer, or more than 10% of the issuer’s outstanding voting securities would be held by the fund. The SIT Emerging Markets Debt, SIT International Fixed Income, SIMT Real Estate, SIMT Multi-Asset Accumulation and SIMT Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Funds are non-diversified.

Concentration. The SEC has presently defined concentration as investing 25% or more of an investment company's net assets in an industry or group of industries, with certain exceptions.

The following industry concentration limitations apply to each SIT Fund and the SIMT Global Managed Volatility, SIMT Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, SIMT U.S. Managed Volatility and SIMT Enhanced Income Funds: (i) utility companies will be divided according to their services; for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and telephone will each be considered a separate industry; (ii) financial service companies will be classified according to end users of their services; for example, automobile finance, bank finance and diversified finance will each be considered a separate industry; (iii) supranational agencies, such as the World Bank or any affiliate thereof or the United Nations, or related entities, will be deemed to be issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry; and (iv) governmental issuers within a particular country will be deemed to be conducting their principal business in the same industry.

Borrowing. The 1940 Act presently allows a fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its total assets, including the amount borrowed (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets).

Senior Securities. Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a fund evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain borrowings, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

Lending. Under the 1940 Act, a fund may only make loans if expressly permitted by its investment policies. Each Fund's non-fundamental investment policy on lending is set forth above.

Underwriting. Under the 1940 Act, underwriting securities involves a fund purchasing securities directly from an issuer for the purpose of selling (distributing) them or participating in any such activity either directly or indirectly. Under the 1940 Act, a diversified fund may not make any commitment as underwriter, if immediately thereafter the amount of its outstanding underwriting commitments, plus the value of its investments in securities of issuers (other than investment companies) of which it owns more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities, exceeds 25% of the value of its total assets.

Real Estate. The 1940 Act does not directly restrict a fund's ability to invest in real estate, but does require that every fund have a fundamental investment policy governing such investments. Each Fund and each Underlying SEI Fund has adopted a fundamental policy that would permit direct investment in real estate. However, each Fund and each Underlying SEI Fund has a non-fundamental investment limitation that prohibits it from investing directly in real estate. This non-fundamental policy may be changed only by vote of each Fund and each Underlying SEI Fund's Board of Trustees.

THE ADMINISTRATOR AND TRANSFER AGENT TO THE FUNDS

General. SEI Investments Global Funds Services (the "Administrator"), a Delaware statutory trust, has its principal business offices at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. The Administrator also serves as the transfer agent for the Funds (the "Transfer Agent"). SIMC, a wholly owned subsidiary of SEI Investments Company ("SEI"), is the owner of all beneficial interest in the Administrator and the Transfer Agent. SEI and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including the Administrator, are leading providers of fund evaluation services, trust accounting systems, and brokerage and information services to financial institutions, institutional investors and money managers. The Administrator and its affiliates also serve as administrator or sub-administrator to other mutual funds.

Administration Agreement with the Trust. The Trust and the Administrator have entered into an administration and transfer agency agreement (the "Administration Agreement"). Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator provides the Trust with administrative and transfer agency services or employs certain other parties, including its affiliates, who provide such services, including regulatory reporting and all necessary office space, equipment, personnel and facilities.

The Administration Agreement shall remain effective for the initial term of the Agreement and each renewal term thereof unless earlier terminated: (i) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust on not less than 60 days' written notice to the Administrator; or (ii) by the Administrator on not less than 90 days' written notice to the Trust.

Administration Fees. For its administrative services, the Administrator receives a fee, which is calculated based upon the average daily net assets of each Fund and paid monthly by the Trust. The annual rates for each Fund are as set forth in the charts below:

Administration Fee	
On the first \$1.5 billion of Assets;	0.150%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1375%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1250%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1125%
on Assets over \$3 billion.	0.10%

For each Fund, the following table shows: (i) the dollar amount of fees paid to the Administrator by each Fund; and (ii) the dollar amount of the Administrator's voluntary fee waivers and/or reimbursements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019, 2020, and 2021.

	Administration Fees Paid			Administration Fees Waived or Reimbursed		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Defensive Strategy Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ 33,178	\$ 28,413	\$ 47,324
Defensive Strategy Allocation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ 11,617	\$ 15,207	\$ 10,009
Conservative Strategy Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$122,212	\$114,815	\$107,350
Conservative Strategy Allocation Fund ..	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ 58,544	\$ 60,018	\$ 46,356
Moderate Strategy Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$279,646	\$254,731	\$240,934
Moderate Strategy Allocation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,516	\$124,304	\$ 96,991
Aggressive Strategy Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$320,039	\$284,799	\$249,199
Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,325	\$117,319	\$110,159
Core Market Strategy Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$147,639	\$134,246	\$116,007
Core Market Strategy Allocation Fund ..	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ 43,320	\$ 40,638	\$ 36,716
Market Growth Strategy Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$383,442	\$326,908	\$280,210
Market Growth Strategy Allocation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$199,915	\$197,654	\$185,113

THE INVESTMENT ADVISER TO THE FUNDS

SIMC is a wholly owned subsidiary of SEI (NASDAQ: SEIC), a leading global provider of outsourced asset management, investment processing and investment operations solutions. The principal business address of SIMC and SEI is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. SEI was founded in 1968 and is a leading provider of investment solutions to banks, institutional investors, investment advisers and insurance companies. As of March 31, 2021, SIMC had approximately \$212.02 billion in assets under management.

The Trust and SIMC have entered into an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, SIMC provides investment advisory services to each series of the Trust. SIMC will discharge its responsibilities subject to the supervision of, and policies set by, the Trustees of the Trust. The Trust's Advisory Agreement sets forth a standard of care, pursuant to which the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, as applicable, is responsible for performing services to the Funds, and also includes liability and indemnification provisions.

The Funds will operate in a manner that is distinctly different from most other investment companies. Most investment companies operate under a structure in which a single related group of companies provides investment advisory, administrative and distribution services and in which the investment

companies purchase equity and debt securities. The Funds, however, invest in shares of certain related investment companies that are advised and/or administered by SIMC (*i.e.*, the Underlying SEI Funds). In turn, these Underlying SEI Funds invest in equity, debt and other securities. SIMC is responsible for investing the assets of each Fund in certain of the Underlying SEI Funds within percentage ranges established by SIMC and for investing uninvested cash balances in short-term investments, which may include repurchase agreements.

The continuance of the Advisory Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund or by the Trustees; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to such Agreement or “interested persons,” as that term is defined under the 1940 Act, of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Trustees of the Trust or, with respect to a Fund, by a majority of the outstanding shares of that Fund, on not less than 30 days’ nor more than 60 days’ written notice to SIMC, or by SIMC on 90 days’ written notice to the Trust.

For its investment advisory services to the Trust, SIMC is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.10% of each Fund’s average daily net assets. SIMC may in the future voluntarily waive this fee or a portion of this fee. This waiver may be terminated by SIMC at any time in its sole discretion. SIMC receives advisory fees from the Underlying SEI Funds.

For the fiscal years ended March, 2019, 2020 and 2021, the following table shows the contractual advisory fees that SIMC is entitled to receive from each Fund and the dollar amount of SIMC’s voluntary fee waivers.

	Contractual Advisory Fees Paid			Advisory Fees Waived		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Defensive Strategy Fund	\$ 22,119	\$ 18,942	\$ 31,549	\$0	\$ 15,986	\$ 25,800
Defensive Strategy Allocation Fund	\$ 7,744	\$ 10,138	\$ 6,673	\$0	\$ 8,101	\$ 7,232
Conservative Strategy Fund	\$ 81,474	\$ 76,542	\$ 71,565	\$0	\$ 64,738	\$ 72,166
Conservative Strategy Allocation Fund	\$ 39,029	\$ 40,012	\$ 30,903	\$0	\$ 33,384	\$ 31,830
Moderate Strategy Fund	\$186,428	\$169,818	\$160,619	\$0	\$144,316	\$161,694
Moderate Strategy Allocation Fund	\$ 87,676	\$ 82,868	\$ 64,659	\$0	\$ 69,664	\$ 67,163
Aggressive Strategy Fund	\$213,357	\$189,863	\$166,129	\$0	\$160,273	\$172,938
Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund	\$ 75,549	\$ 78,211	\$ 73,438	\$0	\$ 64,983	\$ 75,592
Core Market Strategy Fund	\$ 98,425	\$ 89,496	\$ 77,336	\$0	\$ 76,198	\$ 79,587
Core Market Strategy Allocation Fund	\$ 28,813	\$ 27,092	\$ 24,477	\$0	\$ 22,754	\$ 25,026
Market Growth Strategy Fund	\$255,625	\$217,936	\$186,802	\$0	\$185,697	\$191,855
Market Growth Strategy Allocation Fund	\$133,275	\$131,767	\$123,406	\$0	\$109,527	\$125,496

Portfolio Management.

Compensation. SIMC compensates each portfolio manager for his management of the Funds. Each portfolio manager’s compensation consists of a combination of a fixed annual salary, a discretionary annual bonus, and in some instances an annual long-term incentive grant.

With respect to the bonus, twenty percent of each portfolio manager’s compensation is tied to the corporate performance of SEI (SIMC’s ultimate parent company), as measured by the earnings per share earned for a particular year. This percentage is set at the discretion of SEI and not SIMC.

The remaining percentage is based upon each Fund's performance (pre-tax) versus its respective benchmark over a one and three year period.

Certain senior portfolio managers may also receive additional long-term incentive awards in the form of an annual grant of stock options with respect to SEI. These long-term incentive grants are subject to vesting requirements and are at the sole discretion of SEI.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of March 31, 2021, the portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Funds.

Other Accounts. As of March 31, 2021, in addition to the Funds, the portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
James Smigiel	6	\$7,955.41	45	\$6,746.64	28	\$10,732.03
Bryan Hoffman, CFA	0	\$ 0	45	\$6,746.64	28	\$10,732.03
Ryan Schneck	0	\$ 0	45	\$6,746.64	22	\$10,126.47

No account listed above is subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio managers' management of registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles or other accounts may give rise to actual or potential conflicts of interest in connection with their day-to-day management of the Funds' investments. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives as the Funds or hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Funds.

While the portfolio managers' management of the other accounts may give rise to the following potential conflicts of interest, SIMC does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, SIMC believes that it has designed policies and procedures that reasonably manage such conflicts in an appropriate way.

Knowledge of the Timing and Size of Fund Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers' day-to-day management of the Funds. Because of their positions with the Funds, the portfolio managers know the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio managers could use this information to the advantage of the other accounts and to the possible detriment of the Funds. However, SIMC has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Investment Opportunities. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers' management of the Funds and the other accounts, which, in theory, may allow them to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors the other accounts over the Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that SIMC or the portfolio managers receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts than the Funds. Notwithstanding this theoretical conflict of interest, it is SIMC's policy to manage each account based on its investment objectives and related restrictions and, as discussed above, SIMC has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time and in a manner consistent with each account's investment objectives and related restrictions. For example, while the portfolio managers may buy for other accounts securities that differ in identity or quantity from securities bought for the Funds, such an approach might not be suitable for the Funds given their investment objectives and related restrictions.

THE ADVISER AND SUB-ADVISERS TO THE UNDERLYING SEI FUNDS

Each advisory and certain of the sub-advisory agreements provide that SIMC (or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Advisers) shall not be protected against any liability to the Underlying Trusts or their

shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on its part in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its obligations or duties thereunder. In addition, certain of the sub-advisory agreements provide that the Sub-Adviser shall not be protected against any liability to the Underlying Trusts or their shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence on its part in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its obligations or duties thereunder.

Pursuant to the advisory and sub-advisory agreements, most of the Underlying SEI Funds rely upon SIMC for access, on a pooled investment basis, to the core elements of SIMC's investment adviser selection, monitoring and asset allocation services. Under the "Manager of Managers" approach employed by the Underlying SEI Funds, SIMC will recommend and, if the Trustees of those Underlying Trusts approve the recommendation, monitor for the Underlying SEI Funds one or more managers using a range of investment styles.

After its initial two year term, the continuance of each advisory and sub-advisory agreement must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of that Underlying SEI Fund or by the Trustees of the applicable Underlying Trust; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to such agreement or "interested persons," as that term is defined under the 1940 Act, of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each advisory or sub-advisory agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Trustees of the Underlying Trust or, with respect to an Underlying SEI Fund, by a majority of the outstanding shares of that Underlying SEI Fund, on not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' written notice to SIMC (or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable), or by SIMC (or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable) on 90 days' written notice to the Underlying Trust. SIMC has obtained an exemptive order from the SEC that permits SIMC, with the approval of the Underlying Trusts' Board of Trustees, to retain unaffiliated Sub-Advisers for an Underlying SEI Fund without submitting the sub-advisory agreement to a vote of an Underlying SEI Fund's shareholders. In addition, the exemptive relief permits the non-disclosure of amounts payable by SIMC under such sub-advisory agreements.

MANAGERS OF THE UNDERLYING SEI FUNDS

As of the date of this SAI, the following managers serve as adviser or Sub-Advisers to the Underlying SEI Funds:

SDIT Government Fund

BlackRock Advisors, LLC ("BAL") serves as the Sub-Adviser to the Government Fund. BAL is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. BAL is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. ("BlackRock"), an independent and publicly-traded corporation incorporated in Delaware and headquartered in New York, New York. As of December 31, 2020, there was no person known by BlackRock to own beneficially 10% or more of any class of outstanding voting securities of BlackRock.

On May 15, 2020, The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. ("PNC") completed the secondary offering of 31,628,573 shares of BlackRock's common stock at a price of \$420 per share, which included 823,188 shares of common stock issued upon the conversion of the BlackRock's Series B Convertible Participating Preferred Stock and 2,875,325 shares of common stock under the fully exercised underwriters' option to purchase additional shares. Also, on May 15, 2020, PNC completed the sale of 2,650,857 shares to BlackRock at a price of \$414.96 per share. The shares repurchased by BlackRock were in addition to the share repurchase authorization under BlackRock's existing share repurchase program. The secondary offering and BlackRock's share repurchase resulted in PNC's exit of its entire ownership position in BlackRock.

SDIT Short-Duration Government Fund

Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management"), serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Short-Duration Government Fund. Wellington Management, a Delaware limited liability partnership with

principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210 is a professional investment counseling firm that provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 90 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership.

SDIT Ultra Short Duration Bond Fund

MetLife Investment Management, LLC (“MIM”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Ultra Short Duration Bond Fund. MIM, a Delaware limited liability company, was founded and registered with the SEC in 2006. MIM is a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc. (“MetLife”). There are no 25% or greater shareholders of MetLife.

Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington Management”), serves as a Sub-Adviser to the Ultra Short Duration Bond Fund. Wellington Management, a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210 is a professional investment counseling firm that provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 90 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership.

SIMT Conservative Income Fund

BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BAL”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Conservative Income Fund. BAL is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. BAL is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. (“BlackRock”), an independent and publicly-traded corporation incorporated in Delaware and headquartered in New York, New York.

SIMT Core Fixed Income Fund

Jennison Associates LLC (“Jennison”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Core Fixed Income Fund. Jennison (including its predecessor, Jennison Associates Capital Corp.) is a registered investment adviser founded in 1969. Jennison, a Delaware limited liability company, is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of PGIM, Inc. (formerly Prudential Investment Management, Inc.), which is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of PGIM Holding Company LLC (formerly Prudential Asset Management Holding Company LLC), which is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc.

MetLife Investment Management, LLC (“MIM”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Core Fixed Income Fund. MIM, a Delaware limited liability company, was founded and registered with the SEC in 2006. MIM is a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc. (“MetLife”), a publicly held company. There are no 25% or greater shareholders of MetLife.

Metropolitan West Asset Management, LLC (“MetWest”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Core Fixed Income Fund. MetWest, founded in 1996, is a wholly owned subsidiary of The TCW Group, Inc.

Wells Capital Management Incorporated (“WellsCap”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Core Fixed Income Fund. WellsCap became a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company in 1996 and was formed from existing institutional investment management teams that had been in place since 1981.

Western Asset Management Company, LLC (“Western Asset”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Core Fixed Income Fund. Western Asset operates as a group of coordinated sister companies located in various jurisdictions, and the Firm is headquartered in Pasadena, California. Each Western Asset entity ultimately is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc. [NYSE: BEN], a global investment management organization with subsidiaries operating as Franklin Templeton in over

165 countries. As of June 30, 2020, each Western Asset entity was ultimately a wholly-owned subsidiary of Legg Mason, Inc. (Legg Mason). In February 2020, Franklin Templeton and Legg Mason announced that they had entered into an agreement under which Franklin Templeton would acquire Legg Mason and its affiliates, including Western Asset. The transaction closed on July 31, 2020, and Western Asset continues to maintain its organizational autonomy and investment independence. Western Asset was founded in 1971 and specializes in the management of fixed income funds.

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

SIMT Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund

SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA FM”) serves as the Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund. SSGA FM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Global Advisors, Inc., which is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation (“State Street”), a publicly held financial holding company. SSGA FM and other advisory affiliates of State Street make up State Street Global Advisors (“SSGA”), the investment management arm of State Street.

SIMT Global Managed Volatility Fund

Acadian Asset Management LLC (“Acadian”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Global Managed Volatility Fund. Acadian was founded in 1986 and is a subsidiary of BrightSphere Affiliate Holdings LLC, which is an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of BrightSphere Investment Group Inc, a publicly listed company on the NYSE.

Wells Capital Management Incorporated (“WellsCap”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Global Managed Volatility Fund. WellsCap became a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company in 1996 and was formed from existing institutional investment management teams that had been in place since 1981.

SIMT High Yield Bond Fund

SIMC serves as the adviser to the SIMT High Yield Bond Fund. SIMC may, to a limited extent, directly manage a portion of the assets of the SIMT High Yield Bond Fund. SIMC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI. The principal business address of SIMC is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

Ares Management LLC (“Ares LLC”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the High Yield Bond Fund. Ares LLC is registered with the SEC. Founded in 1997, Ares LLC Ares manages four distinct but complementary and integrated groups that invest in credit, real estate, private equity and strategic initiatives. Ares LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, is a subsidiary of Ares Management Corporation, (“Ares Corp”), which is a publicly traded and leading global alternative investment manager. Its common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol ARES.

Benefit Street Partners L.L.C. (“Benefit Street”) serves as Sub-Adviser to the High Yield Bond Fund. Benefit Street is a subsidiary of Franklin Templeton. Importantly, BSP operates all of its Investment Committees independently of Franklin Templeton.

Brigade Capital Management, LP (“Brigade”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the High Yield Bond Fund. Brigade is a Delaware limited partnership and an SEC-registered investment adviser, and Donald E. Morgan III is the managing partner of Brigade.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (“JPMIM”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the High Yield Bond Fund. JPMIM is a registered investment adviser and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co (“JPMorgan”).

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (“T. Rowe Price”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of High Yield Bond Fund. T. Rowe Price, a wholly-owned subsidiary of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. (“T. Rowe Price Group”), a publicly-traded financial services holding company, has been managing assets since 1937. As of September 30, 2020, T. Rowe Price and its affiliates had approximately \$1.31 trillion in assets under management.

SIMT Large Cap Fund

Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC (“Brandywine Global”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Fund. Brandywine, founded in 1986, is a specialist investment manager of Franklin Templeton, retaining complete investment autonomy and control over management, investment, and employment decisions.

Ceredex Value Advisors LLC (“Ceredex”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Fund. Ceredex is a Delaware limited liability company and an SEC-registered investment adviser. The firm was established in 2008 after 19 years functioning as a value style investment management team of Trusco Capital Management (now known as Virtus Fund Advisers, LLC). As of September 30, 2020, Ceredex had approximately \$7.3 billion in assets under management. Ceredex is a value equity asset management firm that seeks to identify catalysts that may lead to appreciation in undervalued, dividend-paying stocks.

Coho Partners, Ltd. (“Coho”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Fund. Coho is employee owned.

Fred Alger Management, LLC (“Fred Alger”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Fund. Fred Alger has been in the business of providing investment advisory services since 1964 and as of September 30, 2020 had approximately \$26.5 billion in mutual fund assets under management as well as \$10.5 billion in other assets under management. Fred Alger is directly owned by Alger Group Holdings, LLC, a financial services holding company. Alger Group Holdings, LLC and Alger Management are indirectly controlled by Hilary M. Alger, Nicole D. Alger and Alexandra D. Alger, who own approximately 99% of the voting rights of Alger Associates, Inc., the parent company of Alger Group Holdings, LLC.

LSV Asset Management (“LSV”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Fund. The general partners of LSV developed a quantitative value investment philosophy that has been used to manage assets since 1994. LSV is organized as a Delaware general partnership. An affiliate of SIMC owns an interest in LSV.

Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC (“Mar Vista”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Fund. Mar Vista was founded by Silas Myers, CFA, and Brian Massey, CFA, in November 2007 and 100% of Mar Vista’s economics are owned by Mar Vista’s employees.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric’s parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary

closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

SIMT Large Cap Growth Fund

Fiera Capital Inc. (“Fiera”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Growth Fund. Fiera is located at 375 Park Avenue, 8th Floor, New York, New York 10152. Fiera, a Delaware corporation, is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and is wholly owned by Fiera US Holding Inc., a U.S. holding company which in turn is wholly owned by Fiera Capital Corporation (“FCC”), a publicly traded Canadian investment management firm whose stock is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (FSZ: CN). As of September 30, 2020, Fiera had approximately \$30.02 billion in assets under management. Fiera is under common control with FCC, which also manages other vehicles/accounts in accordance with an investment strategy that is substantially similar to that of the Large Cap Growth Fund. From time to time Fiera may engage its investment advisory affiliates (“Participating Affiliates”) around the world to provide a variety of services such as investment research, investment monitoring, trading, and discretionary investment management (including portfolio management) to certain accounts managed by Fiera, including the Large Cap Growth Fund. In fact, Fiera has engaged FCC to provide such services. This Participating Affiliate provides services to Fiera pursuant to personnel-sharing or similar inter-company arrangements. This Participating Affiliate is registered with the appropriate respective regulator in its home jurisdiction.

Fred Alger Management, LLC (“Fred Alger”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Growth Fund. Fred Alger has been in the business of providing investment advisory services since 1964 and as of September 30, 2020 had approximately \$26.5 billion in mutual fund assets under management as well as \$10.5 billion in other assets under management. Fred Alger is directly owned by Alger Group Holdings, LLC, a financial services holding company. Alger Group Holdings, LLC and Alger Management are indirectly controlled by Hilary M. Alger, Nicole D. Alger and Alexandra D. Alger, who own approximately 99% of the voting rights of Alger Associates, Inc., the parent company of Alger Group Holdings, LLC.

McKinley Capital Management, LLC (“McKinley Capital”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Growth Fund. McKinley Capital Management, Inc. was established in 1990 by Robert B. Gillam. Through a reorganization, which concluded on November 5, 2008, McKinley Capital Management, Inc., an Alaska corporation, became McKinley Capital, a single member managed Delaware limited-liability company. McKinley Capital is wholly-owned by a holding company, McKinley Capital Management, Inc., which is a Delaware corporation.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Growth Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric’s parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

SIMT Large Cap Value Fund

Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC (“Brandywine Global”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Value Fund. Brandywine, founded in 1986, is a specialist investment manager of Franklin Templeton, retaining complete investment autonomy and control over management, investment, and employment decisions.

LSV Asset Management (“LSV”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Value Fund. The general partners of LSV developed a quantitative value investment philosophy that has

been used to manage assets since 1994. LSV is organized as a Delaware general partnership. An affiliate of SIMC owns an interest in LSV.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Value Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric’s parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

Schafer Cullen Capital Management (“Schafer Cullen”), serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Value Fund. Schafer Cullen is a registered investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and is based in New York, NY. Schafer Cullen is controlled by James Cullen, a co-founder of the firm who owns 51% of the shares issued and outstanding.

SIMT Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund

AQR Capital Management, LLC (“AQR”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund (and its Subsidiary). AQR, a Delaware limited liability company founded in 1998 and registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, is a wholly owned subsidiary of AQR Capital Management Holdings, LLC (“AQR Holdings”), which has no activities other than holding the interests of AQR. Clifford S. Asness, Ph.D., M.B.A., may be deemed to control AQR through his voting control of the Board of Members of AQR Holdings.

PanAgora Asset Management Inc. (“PanAgora”), a Delaware corporation, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Accumulation Fund. PanAgora was founded in 1985 and incorporated in 1989. The voting interests in PanAgora are indirectly owned by Power Financial Corporation (through a series of subsidiaries, including Great West Lifeco Inc. and Putnam Investments, LLC). In addition, certain PanAgora employees own non-voting interests in PanAgora. Assuming all employee stock and options are issued and exercised, up to 20% of the economic interest in PanAgora would be owned by PanAgora employees.

SIMT Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund

AllianceBernstein L.P. (“AllianceBernstein”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund. AllianceBernstein is a Delaware limited partnership, the majority limited partnership units in which are held, directly and indirectly, by its parent company Equitable Holdings, Inc. (“EQH”), a publicly traded holding company for a diverse group of financial services companies. AllianceBernstein Corporation, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of EQH, is the general partner of both AllianceBernstein and AllianceBernstein Holding L.P., a publicly traded partnership. As of September 30, 2020, AllianceBernstein Holding L.P. owned approximately 35.5% of the issued and outstanding AllianceBernstein Units and AXA Equitable Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries had an approximate 63.8% economic interest in AllianceBernstein (including both the general partnership and limited partnership interests in AllianceBernstein Holding L.P. and AllianceBernstein), and unaffiliated holders held approximately 0.7.

Janus Capital Management LLC (“Janus”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Capital Stability Fund. Janus (together with its predecessors) has served as an investment adviser since 1969 and currently serves as investment adviser, or sub-adviser, to separately managed accounts, mutual funds, as well as commingled pools or private funds, and wrap fee accounts. Janus is registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and as a commodity pool operator and a commodity trading advisor with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Janus is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Janus Henderson Group plc (“JHG”), a publicly traded independent

asset management firm incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands, which does business as Janus Henderson Investors (“Janus Henderson”). The firm is dual-listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: JHG) and Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: JHG).

SIMT Multi-Asset Income Fund

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (“GSAM”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets to the Multi-Asset Income Fund.

SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA FM”) serves as a Sub-Adviser for a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Income Fund. SSGA FM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Global Advisors, Inc., which itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation (“State Street”), a publicly held financial holding company. SSGA FM and other advisory affiliates of State Street make up State Street Global Advisors (“SSGA”), the investment management arm of State Street.

Western Asset Management Company, LLC (“Western Asset”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Income Fund. Western Asset operates as a group of coordinated sister companies located in various jurisdictions, and the Firm is headquartered in Pasadena, California. Each Western Asset entity ultimately is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc. [NYSE: BEN], a global investment management organization with subsidiaries operating as Franklin Templeton in over 165 countries. As of June 30, 2020, each Western Asset entity was ultimately a wholly-owned subsidiary of Legg Mason, Inc. (Legg Mason). In February 2020, Franklin Templeton and Legg Mason announced that they had entered into an agreement under which Franklin Templeton would acquire Legg Mason and its affiliates, including Western Asset. The transaction closed on July 31, 2020, and Western Asset continues to maintain its organizational autonomy and investment independence. Western Asset was founded in 1971 and specializes in the management of fixed income funds.

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

SIMT Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund

AllianceBernstein L.P. (“AllianceBernstein”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed (and its Subsidiary) Fund. AllianceBernstein is a Delaware limited partnership, the majority limited partnership units in which are held, directly and indirectly, by its parent company Equitable Holdings, Inc. (“EQH”), a publicly traded holding company for a diverse group of financial services companies. AllianceBernstein Corporation, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of EQH, is the general partner of both AllianceBernstein and AllianceBernstein Holding L.P., a publicly traded partnership. As of September 30, 2020, AllianceBernstein Holding L.P. owned approximately 35.5% of the issued and outstanding AllianceBernstein Units and AXA Equitable Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries had an approximate 63.8% economic interest in AllianceBernstein (including both the general partnership and limited partnership interests in AllianceBernstein Holding L.P. and AllianceBernstein), and unaffiliated holders held approximately 0.7.

QS Investors, LLC (“QS Investors”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Asset Inflation Managed Fund. QS Investors is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc. As of September 30, 2020, QS Investors had assets under management of approximately \$17 billion.

SIMT Real Estate Fund

CenterSquare Investment Management LLC (“CenterSquare”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Real Estate Fund. CenterSquare, founded in 1987, manages real estate and infrastructure securities portfolios, as well as private equity real estate strategies. Private equity firm, Lovell Minnick Partners, has a majority ownership interest in CenterSquare and CenterSquare’s management team has a significant minority interest.

SIMT Real Return Fund

The SIMT Real Return Fund’s assets currently are managed directly by SIMC. SIMC is a wholly owned subsidiary of SEI. The principal business address of SIMC is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

SIMT Small Cap Fund

Copeland Capital Management, LLC (“Copeland”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Fund. Copeland was founded in 2005 and is 100% employee owned.

EAM Investors, LLC (“EAM Investors”), located at 2533 South Coast Highway 101, Suite 240, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, California 92007, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Fund. EAM Investors was founded as a California Limited Liability Company in 2007. EAM Investors employees own 56% of EAM Investors. Byron C. Roth, through his majority ownership of CR Financial Holdings, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary WACO Limited, LLC, indirectly owns a 44% interest in the firm.

Easterly Investment Partners LLC (“EIP”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Fund. EIP is a Delaware limited liability company founded in 2019, but with roots dating back to 1982.

Hillsdale Investment Management Inc. (“Hillsdale”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Fund. Hillsdale was incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on January 5, 1996 for the purpose of providing portfolio and investment management services. Hillsdale provides investment management services to institutional and private clients through separate managed accounts and to the Hillsdale Pooled Funds.

LMCG Investments, LLC (“LMCG”), serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Fund. LMCG is a board-managed limited liability company owned by its employees, Lee P. Munder, and Royal Bank of Canada (“RBC”). LMCG operates independently of RBC, a publicly held Canadian bank.

Los Angeles Capital Management LLC (“Los Angeles Capital”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Fund. Los Angeles Capital is an SEC registered investment adviser. Los Angeles Capital is a California limited liability company founded in 2002, and is wholly-owned through its parent by its employees.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric’s parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

SIMT Small Cap Growth Fund

ArrowMark Colorado Holdings, LLC (“ArrowMark”), located at 100 Fillmore Street, Suite 325, Denver, Colorado 80206, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Growth Fund.

ArrowMark is an investment adviser registered with the SEC as ArrowMark Colorado Holdings, LLC. ArrowMark, founded in 2007, is 100% privately held by its partners.

EAM Investors, LLC (“EAM Investors”), located at 2533 South Coast Highway 101, Suite 240, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, California 92007, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Growth Fund. EAM Investors was founded as a California Limited Liability Company in 2007. EAM Investors employees own 56% of EAM Investors. Byron C. Roth, through his majority ownership of CR Financial Holdings, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary WACO Limited, LLC, indirectly owns a 44% interest in the firm.

Jackson Creek Investment Advisors LLC (“Jackson Creek”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Growth Fund. Founded in 2020, Jackson Creek is an SEC registered investment adviser and provides investment advice to institutions and high-net-worth investors. As of June 30, 2020, Jackson Creek’s total assets under management were approximately \$280 million.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Growth Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric’s parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

SIMT Small Cap Value Fund

Cardinal Capital Management, L.L.C. (“Cardinal”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Value Fund. Cardinal Capital Management is an investment management firm focused on small and mid-cap value equities. As of September 30, 2020, Cardinal manages over \$3.0 billion in assets and has specialized in value stocks since the firm’s founding in 1995. Cardinal’s investment options are designed for institutions and high net worth individuals who value superior long-term, risk-adjusted investment returns.

Easterly Investment Partners LLC (“EIP”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Value Fund. EIP is a Delaware limited liability company founded in 2019, but with roots dating back to 1982.

LSV Asset Management (“LSV”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Value Fund. The general partners of LSV developed a quantitative value investment philosophy that has been used to manage assets since 1994. LSV is organized as a Delaware general partnership. An affiliate of SIMC owns an interest in LSV.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Value Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric’s parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

SIMT Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund

Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC (“Brandywine Global”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund. Brandywine, founded in 1986, is a specialist

investment manager of Franklin Templeton, retaining complete investment autonomy and control over management, investment, and employment decisions.

Coho Partners, Ltd. (“Coho”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund. Coho is employee owned.

Fiera Capital Inc. (“Fiera”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund. Fiera is located at 375 Park Avenue, 8th Floor, New York, New York 10152. Fiera is located at 375 Park Avenue, 8th Floor, New York, New York 10152. Fiera, a Delaware corporation, is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and is wholly owned by Fiera US Holding Inc., a U.S. holding company which in turn is wholly owned by Fiera Capital Corporation (“FCC”), a publicly traded Canadian investment management firm whose stock is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (FSZ: CN). As of September 30, 2020, Fiera had approximately \$30.02 billion in assets under management. Fiera is under common control with FCC, which also manages other vehicles/accounts in accordance with an investment strategy that is substantially similar to that of the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund. From time to time Fiera may engage its investment advisory affiliates (“Participating Affiliates”) around the world to provide a variety of services such as investment research, investment monitoring, trading, and discretionary investment management (including portfolio management) to certain accounts managed by Fiera, including the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund. In fact, Fiera has engaged FCC to provide such services. This Participating Affiliate provides services to Fiera pursuant to personnel-sharing or similar inter-company arrangements. This Participating Affiliate is registered with the appropriate respective regulator in its home jurisdiction.

LSV Asset Management (“LSV”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund. The general partners of LSV developed a quantitative value investment philosophy that has been used to manage assets since 1994. LSV is organized as a Delaware general partnership. An affiliate of SIMC owns an interest in LSV.

Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC (“Mar Vista”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund. Mar Vista was founded by Silas Myers, CFA, and Brian Massey, CFA, in November 2007 and 100% of Mar Vista’s economics are owned by Mar Vista’s employees.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric’s parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

Schafer Cullen Capital Management (“Schafer Cullen”), serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund. Schafer Cullen is a registered investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and is based in New York, NY. Schafer Cullen is controlled by James Cullen, a co-founder of the firm who owns 51% of the shares issued and outstanding.

SIMT Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund

LSV Asset Management (“LSV”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund. The general partners of LSV developed a quantitative value investment philosophy that has been used to manage assets since 1994. LSV is organized as a Delaware general partnership. An affiliate of SIMC owns an interest in LSV.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric's parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

Wells Capital Management Incorporated ("WellsCap") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund. WellsCap became a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company in 1996 and was formed from existing institutional investment management teams that had been in place since 1981.

SIMT Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund

Cardinal Capital Management, L.L.C. ("Cardinal") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. Cardinal Capital Management is an investment management firm focused on small and mid-cap value equities. As of September 30, 2020, Cardinal manages over \$3.0 billion in assets and has specialized in value stocks since the firm's founding in 1995. Cardinal's investment options are designed for institutions and high net worth individuals who value superior long-term, risk-adjusted investment returns.

Easterly Investment Partners LLC ("EIP") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. EIP is a Delaware limited liability company founded in 2019, but with roots dating back to 1982.

Hillsdale Investment Management Inc. ("Hillsdale") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. Hillsdale was incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on January 5, 1996 for the purpose of providing portfolio and investment management services. Hillsdale provides investment management services to institutional and private clients through separate managed accounts and to the Hillsdale Pooled Funds.

Martingale Asset Management LP ("Martingale") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. Martingale is organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and is an independent, privately held investment adviser principally owned by its employees. Martingale is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC ("Parametric") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric's parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

Rice Hall James & Associates, LLC ("RHJ"), serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. RHJ is a 100% employee owned Delaware limited liability company founded in 1974. RHJ provides investment management services on a discretionary basis to its clients. RHJ's clients include high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, charitable organizations, corporations and other businesses, state and municipal government entities, and affiliated registered investment companies. Currently, RHJ offers eight core investment strategies: SMID Cap Equity, Small Cap Equity, Micro Cap Equity, Small Cap Opportunities, Micro Cap Opportunities, SMID Cap Opportunities, Small Cap Value, and International Small Cap. RHJ is not an affiliate or subsidiary of any organization utilized as part of its investment process. As of September 30, 2020, RHJ held \$2.7 billion in assets under management.

SIMT Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund

Acadian Asset Management LLC (“Acadian”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund. Acadian was founded in 1986 and is a subsidiary of BrightSphere Affiliate Holdings LLC, which is an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of BrightSphere Investment Group Inc, a publicly listed company on the NYSE.

LSV Asset Management (“LSV”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund. The general partners of LSV developed a quantitative value investment philosophy that has been used to manage assets since 1994. LSV is organized as a Delaware general partnership. An affiliate of SIMC owns an interest in LSV.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund. Parametric is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (NYSE: EV).

On October 8, 2020, Parametric’s parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. (EVC), announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Morgan Stanley, creating a global asset manager with approximately \$1.2 trillion of assets under management. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, and is expected to close in the second quarter of 2021. This transaction will not change the structure or operating model of Parametric.

Wells Capital Management Incorporated (“WellsCap”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund. WellsCap became a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company in 1996 and was formed from existing institutional investment management teams that had been in place since 1981.

SIMT U.S. Managed Volatility Fund

LSV Asset Management (“LSV”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the U.S. Managed Volatility, Fund. The general partners of LSV developed a quantitative value investment philosophy that has been used to manage assets since 1994. LSV is organized as a Delaware general partnership. An affiliate of SIMC owns an interest in LSV.

Wells Capital Management Incorporated (“WellsCap”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the U.S. Managed Volatility Fund. WellsCap became a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company in 1996 and was formed from existing institutional investment management teams that had been in place since 1981.

SIT Emerging Markets Debt Fund

Colchester Global Investors, Ltd (“Colchester”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. Colchester is majority employee-owned and is controlled by Ian Sims through his controlling ownership of its voting securities.

Marathon Asset Management, L.P. (“Marathon”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. Marathon was formed in 1998 by Bruce Richards, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Louis Hanover, Chief Investment Officer). In 2003, Marathon became a U.S. SEC-registered investment adviser. As of June 2016, Blackstone Strategic Capital Holdings Fund, a vehicle managed by Blackstone Alternative Asset Management, owns a passive, minority interest in Marathon. Marathon maintains autonomy over its business management, operations, and investment processes.

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“NBIA”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. As of September 30, 2020, NBIA was directly owned by Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers Holdings LLC and Neuberger Berman AA LLC, which are subsidiaries of Neuberger Berman Group LLC (“NBG”). NBG is a holding company the subsidiaries of

which provide a broad range of global investment solutions to institutions and individuals. NBG's voting equity is wholly-owned by NBSH Acquisition, LLC, which is controlled by Neuberger Berman employees.

Ninety One UK Ltd. serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. Ninety One UK Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ninety One plc ("Ninety One"). Ninety One is a dual listed company incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom. Ninety One UK Ltd is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and is authorized by the UK Financial Conduct Authority. Ninety One is an asset manager engaged in the business of managing investment portfolios for clients globally.

Stone Harbor Investment Partners LP ("Stone Harbor") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Debt Fund. Stone Harbor is a Delaware limited partnership founded in 2005 and is 100% employee-owned.

SIT Emerging Markets Equity Fund

J O Hambro Capital Management Limited ("JOHCM") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. JOHCM was founded in 1993, and is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under no. 2176004. JOHCM was launched in 1993. JOHCM is an independently managed investment management boutique.

KBI Global Investors (North America) Ltd ("KBIGI (North America)") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. KBIGI (North America) is an Irish domiciled and incorporated company registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of KBI Global Investors Ltd ("KBIGI Ltd"), an institutional asset manager headquartered in Dublin. Combined, KBIGI Ltd and KBIGI (North America) have a global client base with mandates in the UK, Europe, North America and Asia.

Established in 1980 as the Investment Management division of Ulster Bank Ltd, KBI Global Investors ("KBIGI"), the collective term for KBI Global Investors Dublin Ltd, and its wholly owned subsidiary, KBIGI (North America), have been managing assets for institutional clients for 40 years—public and corporate pension schemes, sub-advisory investors, foundations and endowments, wealth managers, private banks and investment intermediaries included.

KBI Global Investors operated as Kleinwort Benson Investors ("KBI") until 1 September 2016, when it was acquired by Amundi Asset Management—the leading European asset manager. Amundi Asset Management acquired a majority stake (87.5%) in KBI Global Investors Ltd., with KBI Global Investors employees taking a minority stake (12.5%). Amundi Asset Management is, in turn, 100% owned by Amundi, which is listed on the French Stock Exchange and has more than €1trn in assets. KBI Global Investors Ltd. continues to operate autonomously within the Amundi group.

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("NBIA") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. As of September 30, 2020, NBIA was directly owned by Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers Holdings LLC and Neuberger Berman AA LLC, which are subsidiaries of Neuberger Berman Group LLC ("NBG"). NBG is a holding company the subsidiaries of which provide a broad range of global investment solutions to institutions and individuals. NBG's voting equity is wholly-owned by NBSH Acquisition, LLC, which is controlled by Neuberger Berman employees.

Qtron Investments LLC ("Qtron") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. Qtron is independent and 100% employee owned. Currently, co-founders Mr. Ronald Hua and Dr. Dmitri Kantsyrev are the only managing partners of the firm and share equal equity ownership.

Robeco Institutional Asset Management US Inc. ("Robeco") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. Robeco has been registered with the SEC as an investment adviser since 1997. Robeco has been registered as a Delaware corporation since 1997.

RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC (“RWC”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. RWC is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Delaware in 2012. RWC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of RWC Partners Limited, a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under no. 03517631. RWC Partners Limited is wholly owned by various holdings companies which are ultimately owned by RWC Partners Holdings Limited, which is majority-owned by its and its affiliates’ current and former employees and minority-owned by Lincoln Peak Capital Management, LLC.

SIT International Equity Fund

Acadian Asset Management LLC (“Acadian”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Equity Fund. Acadian was founded in 1986 and is a subsidiary of BrightSphere Affiliate Holdings LLC, which is an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of BrightSphere Investment Group Inc (“BSIG”), a publicly listed company on the NYSE.

Causeway Capital Management LLC (“Causeway”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Equity Fund. Causeway was founded in 2001 as a Delaware limited liability company, and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Causeway Capital Holdings LLC.

Delaware Investments Fund Advisers (“DIFA”), a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (“MIMBT”), serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Equity Fund. MIMBT is a subsidiary of Macquarie Management Holdings, Inc. (“MMHI”). MMHI is a subsidiary and subject to the ultimate control of Macquarie Group Limited (“Macquarie”). Macquarie is a Sydney, Australia-headquartered global provider of banking, financial, advisory, investment and funds management services. Macquarie Investment Management is the marketing name for certain companies comprising the asset management division of Macquarie. Other than Macquarie Bank Limited (“MBL”), none of the entities referred to in this document are authorized deposit-taking institutions for the purposes of Banking Act of 1959 (Commonwealth of Australia). The obligations of these entities do not represent deposits or other liabilities of MBL, a subsidiary of Macquarie and an affiliate of DIFA. MBL does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of that entity, unless noted otherwise.

Intech Investment Management LLC (“Intech”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Equity Fund. Janus Henderson Group plc indirectly owns approximately 97% of Intech, and the remainder of Intech is owned by its current and former employees. Intech was founded in 1987.

J O Hambro Capital Management Limited (“JOHCM”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Equity Fund. JOHCM was founded in 1993, and is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under no. 2176004. JOHCM was launched in 1993. JOHCM is an independently managed investment management boutique.

Lazard Asset Management LLC (“Lazard”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Equity Fund. Lazard is a Delaware limited liability company. It is a subsidiary of Lazard Frères & Co. LLC, a New York limited liability company with one member, Lazard Group LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Interests of Lazard Group LLC are held by Lazard Ltd., which is a Bermuda corporation with shares that are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

WCM Investment Management (“WCM”), located at 281 Brooks Street, Laguna Beach, CA 92651, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Equity Fund. WCM is an independent asset management firm, and was founded in 1976.

SIT International Fixed Income Fund

AllianceBernstein L.P. (“AllianceBernstein”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the SIT International Fixed Income Fund. AllianceBernstein is a Delaware limited partnership, the majority limited partnership units in which are held, directly and indirectly, by its parent company Equitable Holdings, Inc. (“EQH”), a publicly traded holding company for a diverse group of financial services companies.

AllianceBernstein Corporation, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of EQH, is the general partner of both AllianceBernstein and AllianceBernstein Holding L.P., a publicly traded partnership. As of September 30, 2020, AllianceBernstein Holding L.P. owned approximately 35.5% of the issued and outstanding AllianceBernstein Units and Equitable Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries had an approximate 63.8% economic interest in AllianceBernstein (including both the general partnership and limited partnership interests in AllianceBernstein Holding L.P. and AllianceBernstein), and unaffiliated holders held approximately 0.7.

Colchester Global Investors, Ltd (“Colchester”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Fixed Income Fund. Colchester is majority employee-owned and is controlled by Ian Sims through his controlling ownership of its voting securities.

Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington Management”), a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the International Fixed Income Fund. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 90 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership.

DISTRIBUTION, SHAREHOLDER SERVICING AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICING

General. SEI Investments Distribution Co. (the “Distributor”) serves as each Fund’s distributor. The Distributor, a wholly owned subsidiary of SEI, has its principal business offices at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

Distribution Agreement with the Trust. The Distributor serves as each Fund’s distributor pursuant to a distribution agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with the Trust. The Trust has adopted a Distribution and Shareholder Services Plan for its Class D Shares (the “Class D Plan”) in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which regulates circumstances under which an investment company may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution of its shares. In this regard, the Board has determined that the Class D Plan and the Distribution Agreement are in the best interests of the shareholders. Continuance of the Class D Plan must be approved annually by a majority of the Trustees and by a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Class D Plan or in any agreements related thereto (“Qualified Trustees”). The Class D Plan requires that quarterly written reports of amounts spent under the Class D Plan and the purposes of such expenditures be furnished to and reviewed by the Trustees. The Class D Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount that may be spent thereunder without approval by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund or class affected. All material amendments of the Class D Plan will require approval by a majority of the Trustees and of the Qualified Trustees.

The Class D Plan provides for payments to service providers for distribution-related or shareholder services at an annual rate of up to 0.75% of each Fund’s Class D Shares average daily net assets attributable to Class D Shares. The distribution-related payments under the Class D Plan, as it is currently in effect, may be used to compensate the Distributor for distribution-related services or the Distributor may reallocate such fees to other broker-dealers and financial intermediaries to compensate them for the provision of distribution-related or shareholder services.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2020 and 2021, the Class D Shares of the Funds incurred the following distribution (12b-1) expenses:

Fund Class D Shares	Total Distribution (12b-1) Expenses	
	2020	2021
Defensive Strategy Fund	\$ —*	\$ —*
Conservative Strategy Fund	\$ 28,276	\$ 29,080
Moderate Strategy Fund	\$ 26,872	\$ 28,600
Aggressive Strategy Fund	\$ 112,567	\$ 125,294
Core Market Strategy Fund	\$ —*	\$ —*
Market Growth Strategy Fund	\$ 40,055	\$ 37,345

* As of March 31, 2021, the Class D Shares of the Defensive Strategy and Core Market Strategy Funds had not yet commenced operations and therefore did not incur any distribution (12b-1) expenses.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, the Distributor retained certain amounts or paid amounts to certain third-parties for distribution-related services as shown in the chart below:

	Conservative Strategy Fund	Moderate Strategy Fund	Aggressive Strategy Fund	Market Growth Strategy Fund
Banco Popular	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 69	\$ 462
Centra Advisor	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,605
Counsel Trust	\$ 1,047	\$ 0	\$ 1,370	\$ 506
First Clearing LLC	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 505	\$ 268
Mid Atlantic Capital Corp	\$ 521	\$ 0	\$ 185	\$ 1,073
MSCS Financial Services	\$ 0	\$ 14	\$ 53	\$ 0
National Financial Services	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 902
Peoples Bank	\$ 11,806	\$ 19,077	\$ 7,125	\$ 10,070
Raymond James Financial	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 238	\$ 189
Royal Alliance Associates	\$ 15,422	\$ 9,496	\$ 115,730	\$ 22,120
SIDCO	\$ 284	\$ 13	\$ 19	\$ 150
Totals:	\$ 29,080	\$ 28,600	\$ 125,294	\$ 37,345

In addition, pursuant to a Shareholder Service Plan and Agreement (the “Service Plan”), Class F, D and I Shares are authorized to pay service providers a fee in connection with the ongoing servicing of shareholder accounts owning such Shares at the annual rate of up to 0.25% of the value of the average daily net assets attributable to the Shares of the Fund, which is calculated and payable monthly. The service fees payable under the Service Plan are intended to compensate service providers for the provision of shareholder services and may be used to provide compensation to financial intermediaries for ongoing service and/or maintenance of shareholder accounts with respect to Shares of the applicable Funds. Shareholder services under the Service Plan may include: (i) maintaining accounts; (ii) providing information periodically to shareholders showing their positions in Shares; (iii) arranging for bank wires; (iv) responding to shareholder inquiries relating to the services performed by the Distributor or any service provider; (v) responding to inquiries from shareholders concerning their investments in Shares; (vi) forwarding shareholder communications from the Funds (such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual and semi-annual financial statements and dividend, distribution and tax notices) to shareholders; (vii) processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from shareholders and placing such orders with the Funds or their service providers; (viii) assisting shareholders in changing dividend options, account designations, and addresses; (ix) providing subaccounting with respect to Shares beneficially owned by shareholders; (x) processing dividend payments from the Funds on behalf of shareholders; and (xi) providing such other similar services as the Funds may reasonably request to the extent that the Distributor and/or the service provider is permitted to do so under applicable laws or regulations.

Payments under the Class D Plan are not tied exclusively to the expenses for distribution activities actually incurred by the Distributor or third parties, so that such payments may exceed expenses actually

incurred by the Distributor. Similarly, payments to the Distributor under the Service Plan are not directly tied to shareholder servicing expenses incurred. The Board will evaluate the appropriateness of the Class D Plan and the Service Plan and their payment terms on a continuing basis and, in doing so, will consider all relevant factors, including expenses borne by the Distributor and amounts it receives under the Class D Plan and the Service Plan.

With respect to Class F, D and I Shares, each Fund will waive its shareholder servicing fee to the extent that the Fund's shareholder servicing fee, when aggregated with any shareholder servicing fee charged by an Underlying SEI Fund, exceeds applicable regulatory limits.

Administrative Service Plan. Pursuant to an Administrative Service Plan (the "Administrative Service Plan"), Class I Shares are authorized to pay administrative service providers a fee in connection with the ongoing provision of administrative services at the annual rate of up to 0.25% of the value of the average daily net assets attributable to Class I Shares of the Fund, which is calculated daily and payable monthly. The administrative service fees payable under the Administrative Service Plan are intended to compensate administrative service providers for the provision of administrative services and may be used to provide compensation to other service providers for the provision of administrative services with respect to Class I Shares of the applicable Funds. Administrative services under the Administrative Service Plan may include: (i) providing subaccounting with respect to shares beneficially owned by clients; (ii) providing information periodically to clients showing their positions in shares; (iii) forwarding shareholder communications from a Fund (such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual and semi-annual financial statements and dividend, distribution and tax notices) to clients; (iv) processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from clients and placing such orders with a Fund or its service providers; (v) processing dividend payments from a Fund on behalf of its clients; and (vi) providing such other similar services as a Fund may, through the Distributor, reasonably request to the extent that the service provider is permitted to do so under applicable laws or regulations.

It is possible that an institution may offer different classes of shares to its customers and thus receive different compensation with respect to the different classes. These financial institutions may also charge separate fees to their customers.

Except to the extent that the Administrator and SIMC (as investment adviser) benefited through increased fees from an increase in the net assets of the Trust that may have resulted in part from the expenditures, no interested person of the Trust nor any Trustee who is not an interested person of the Trust had a direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Class D Plan or related agreements.

Distribution Expenses Incurred by Adviser. The Funds are sold primarily through independent registered investment advisers, financial planners, bank trust departments and other financial advisors ("Financial Advisors") who provide their clients with advice and services in connection with their investments in the SEI Funds. SEI Funds are typically combined into complete investment portfolios and strategies using asset allocation techniques to serve investor needs. In connection with its distribution activities, SIMC and its affiliates may provide Financial Advisors, without charge, asset allocation models and strategies, custody services, risk assessment tools and other investment information and services to assist the Financial Advisors in providing advice to investors.

SIMC may hold conferences, seminars and other educational and informational activities for Financial Advisors for the purpose of educating Financial Advisors about the Funds and other investment products offered by SIMC or its affiliates. SIMC may pay for lodging, meals and other similar expenses incurred by Financial Advisors in connection with such activities. SIMC may also pay expenses associated with joint marketing activities with Financial Advisors, including, without limitation, seminars, conferences, client appreciation dinners, direct market mailings and other marketing activities designed to further the promotion of the Funds. In certain cases, SIMC may make payments to Financial Advisors or their employers in connection with their solicitation or referral of investment business, subject to any regulatory requirements for disclosure to and consent from the investor. All such marketing expenses and solicitation

payments are paid by SIMC or its affiliates out of its past profits or other available resources and are not charged to the Funds.

Many Financial Advisors may be affiliated with broker-dealers. SIMC and its affiliates may pay compensation to broker-dealers or other financial institutions for services such as, without limitation, providing the Funds with “shelf space” or a higher profile for the firm’s associated Financial Advisors and their customers, placing the Funds on the firm’s preferred or recommended fund list, granting the Distributor access to the firm’s associated Financial Advisors, providing assistance in training and educating the firm’s personnel about the Funds or other investment products offered by SIMC or its affiliates, allowing sponsorship of seminars or informational meetings, and furnishing marketing support and other specified services. These payments may be based on the average net assets of SEI Funds attributable to that broker-dealer, gross or net sales of SEI Funds attributable to that broker-dealer, a negotiated lump sum payment or other appropriate compensation for services rendered.

Payments may also be made by SIMC or its affiliates to financial institutions to compensate or reimburse them for administrative or other client services provided, such as sub-transfer agency services for shareholders or retirement plan participants, omnibus accounting or sub-accounting, participation in networking arrangements, account set-up, recordkeeping and other shareholder services. These fees may be used by the financial institutions to offset or reduce fees that would otherwise be paid directly to them by certain account holders, such as retirement plans. The foregoing payments may be in addition to any shareholder servicing or administrative servicing fees paid to a financial institution in accordance with the Funds’ Service Plan or Administrative Service Plan.

The payments discussed above may be significant to the financial institutions receiving them and may create an incentive for the financial institutions or their representatives to recommend or offer shares of the SEI Funds to their 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 and are not charged to the Funds.

Although the Funds may use broker-dealers that sell Fund shares to effect transactions for the Funds’ portfolio, the Adviser will not consider the sale of Fund shares as a factor when choosing broker-dealers to effect those transactions and will not direct brokerage transactions to broker-dealers as compensation for the sale of Fund shares.

SECURITIES LENDING ACTIVITY

During the most recent fiscal year, the Defensive Strategy Fund, Defensive Strategy Allocation Fund, Conservative Strategy Fund, Conservative Strategy Allocation Fund, Moderate Strategy Fund, Moderate Strategy Allocation Fund, Aggressive Strategy Fund, Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund, Core Market Strategy Fund, Core Market Strategy Allocation Fund, Market Growth Strategy Fund and Market Growth Strategy Allocation Fund did not engage in securities lending.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST

Board Responsibilities. The management and affairs of the Trust and its series, including the Funds described in this SAI, are overseen by the Trustees. The Board has approved contracts, as described above, under which certain companies provide essential management services to the Trust.

Like most mutual funds, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the management of risk, is performed by third party service providers, such as SIMC, the Distributor and the Administrator. The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Trust’s service providers and therefore have oversight responsibility with respect to risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and address risks, *i.e.*, events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Funds. The Funds and their service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify risks, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such risks if they do

occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (e.g., SIMC is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds' portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that business. The Board has emphasized to the Funds' service providers the importance of maintaining vigorous risk management.

The Trustees' role in risk oversight begins before the inception of a Fund, at which time SIMC presents the Board with information concerning the investment objectives, strategies and risks of the Fund as well as proposed investment limitations for the Fund and the allocation of the Funds' assets across the Underlying SEI Funds. Additionally, SIMC provides the Board with an overview of, among other things, its investment philosophy, brokerage practices and compliance infrastructure. Thereafter, the Board continues its oversight function as various personnel, including the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, as well as personnel of SIMC and other service providers, such as the Fund's independent accountants, make periodic reports to the Audit Committee or to the Board with respect to various aspects of risk management. The Board and the Audit Committee oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the Funds may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Funds by the Adviser and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, in connection with its consideration of whether to annually renew the Advisory Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, and SIMC, the Board annually meets with SIMC to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Adviser's adherence to the Funds' investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations.

The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer regularly reports to the Board to review and discuss compliance issues and Fund and Adviser risk assessments. At least annually, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Adviser. The report addresses the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report, any material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report, any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures, and any material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board receives reports from the Funds' service providers regarding operational risks and risks related to the valuation and liquidity of portfolio securities. The Trust's Fair Value Pricing Committee provides regular reports to the Board concerning investments for which market prices are not readily available or may be unreliable. Annually, the independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Funds' financial statements, focusing on major areas of financial statement risk encountered by the Funds and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses that were identified in the Funds' internal controls. Additionally, in connection with its oversight function, the Board oversees Fund management's implementation of disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Trust in its periodic reports with the SEC are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods. The Board also oversees the Trust's internal controls over financial reporting, which comprise policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Trust's financial reporting and the preparation of the Trust's financial statements.

From their respective reviews of these reports and discussions with SIMC, the Chief Compliance Officer, the independent registered public accounting firm and other service providers, the Board and the Audit Committee learn about the material risks of the Funds, thereby facilitating a dialogue about how management and service providers identify and mitigate those risks.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified and/or quantified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Funds' goals, and that the processes,

procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Reports received by the Trustees as to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. Most of the Funds' investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through SIMC and the Funds' other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management and each of which has policies and methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out. These risk management policies and methods may differ in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's ability to monitor and manage risk, as a practical matter, is subject to limitations.

Members of the Board. There are ten members of the Board, eight of whom are not interested persons of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act ("independent Trustees"). Robert A. Neshier, an interested person of the Trust, serves as Chairman of the Board. James M. Williams, an independent Trustee, serves as the lead independent Trustee. The Trust has determined its leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust. The Trust made this determination in consideration of, among other things, the fact that the chairperson of each Committee of the Board is an independent Trustee, the amount of assets under management in the Trust and the number of Funds (and classes of shares) overseen by the Board. The Board also believes that its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the independent Trustees from Fund management.

The Board has three standing committees: the Audit Committee, Governance Committee and Fair Value Pricing Committee. The Audit Committee and Governance Committee are chaired by an independent Trustee and composed of all of the independent Trustees. In addition, the Board has a lead independent Trustee.

In his role as lead independent Trustee, Mr. Williams, among other things: (i) presides over Board meetings in the absence of the Chairman of the Board; (ii) presides over executive sessions of the independent Trustees; (iii) along with the Chairman of the Board, oversees the development of agendas for Board meetings; (iv) facilitates dealings and communications between the independent Trustees and management, and among the independent Trustees; and (v) has such other responsibilities as the Board or independent Trustees determine from time to time.

Set forth below are the names, years of birth, position with the Trust, the year in which the Trustee was elected, the principal occupations and other directorships held during at least the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as a Trustee of the Trust. There is no stated term of office for the Trustees of the Trust. However, a Trustee must retire from the Board by the end of the calendar year in which the Trustee turns 75 provided that, although there shall be a presumption that each Trustee attaining such age shall retire, the Board may, if it deems doing so to be consistent with the best interest of the Trust, and with the consent of any Trustee that is eligible for retirement, by unanimous vote of the Governance Committee and majority vote of the full Board, extend the term of such Trustee for successive periods of one year. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee is SEI Investments Company, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

Interested Trustees.

ROBERT A. NESHER (Born: 1946)—Chairman of the Board of Trustees* (since 1995)—President and Chief Executive Officer of the Trust since 2005. SEI employee since 1974; currently performs various services on behalf of SEI Investments for which Mr. Neshier is compensated. President and Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP. Director of SEI Global Master Fund plc, SEI Global Assets Fund plc, SEI Global Investments Fund plc, SEI Investments-Global Funds Services, Limited, SEI Investments Global, Limited, SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd., SEI Investments-Unit Trust Management (UK) Limited, SEI Multi-Strategy Funds PLC and SEI Global Nominee Ltd. President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP, from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 1989 to 2016. President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of The KP Funds from 2013 to 2020. Vice Chairman of O'Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) from

2014 to 2016. Vice Chairman of Winton Series Trust from 2014 to 2017. Vice Chairman of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2018. Vice Chairman of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Schroder Series Trust and Schroder Global Series Trust to 2018. Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II and Bishop Street Funds. President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

WILLIAM M. DORAN (Born: 1940)—Trustee* (since 1995)—1701 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Self-employed Consultant since 2003. Partner of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP (law firm) from 1976 to 2003. Counsel to the Trust, SEI Investments, SIMC, the Administrator and the Distributor. Director of SEI Investments since 1974. Secretary of SEI Investments since 1978. Director of the Distributor since 2003. Director of SEI Investments-Global Funds Services, Limited, SEI Investments Global, Limited, SEI Investments (Europe), Limited, SEI Investments (Asia) Limited, SEI Global Nominee Ltd. and SEI Investments-Unit Trust Management (UK) Limited. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 1982 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of O'Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2016. Trustee of Winton Series Trust from 2014 to 2017. Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II and Bishop Street Funds from 1991 to 2018. Trustee of The KP Funds from 2013 to 2018. Trustee of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2018. Trustee of Schroder Global Series Trust from 2017 to 2021. Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Schroder Series Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

There are currently 12 Funds in the Trust and 93 funds in the Fund Complex.

Independent Trustees.

GEORGE J. SULLIVAN, JR. (Born: 1942)—Trustee (since 1996)—Retired since January 2012. Self-employed Consultant at Newfound Consultants Inc. from April 1997 to December 2011. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 1996 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of The KP Funds from 2013 to 2020. Member of the independent review committee for SEI's Canadian-registered mutual funds from 2011 to 2017. Trustee/Director of State Street Navigator Securities Lending Trust from February 1996 to May 2017. Trustee/Director of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, Bishop Street Funds, SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

NINA LESAVOY (Born: 1957)—Trustee (since 2003)—Founder and Managing Director of Avec Capital (strategic fundraising firm) since April 2008. Managing Director of Cue Capital (strategic fundraising firm) from March 2002 to March 2008. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2003 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee/Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS (Born: 1947)—Trustee (since 2004)—Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of J. Paul Getty Trust, Non Profit Foundation for Visual Arts, since December 2002. President of Harbor Capital Advisors and Harbor Mutual Funds from 2000 to 2002. Manager of Pension Asset Management

* Messrs. Neshet and Doran are Trustees deemed to be "interested persons" (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Funds by virtue of their relationships with SEI.

at Ford Motor Company from 1997 to 1999. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2004 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee/Director of Ariel Mutual Funds, SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

MITCHELL A. JOHNSON (Born: 1942)—Trustee (since 2007)—Retired Private Investor since 1994. Director of Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) since 1997. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2007 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of the KP Funds from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, Bishop Street Funds, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

HUBERT L. HARRIS, JR. (Born: 1943)—Trustee (since 2008)—Retired since December 2005. Owner of Harris Plantation, Inc. since 1995. Chief Executive Officer of Harris CAPM, a consulting asset and property management entity. Chief Executive Officer of INVESCO North America from August 2003 to December 2005. Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Board of Directors of AMVESCAP Retirement, Inc. from January 1998 to August 2003. Director of AMVESCAP PLC from 1993 to 2004. Served as a director of a bank holding company from 2003 to 2009. Director of Aaron's Inc. since August 2012. President and CEO of Oasis Ornamentals LLC since 2011. Member of the Board of Councilors of the Carter Center (nonprofit corporation) and served on the board of other non-profit organizations. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2008 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2008 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

SUSAN C. COTE (Born: 1954)—Trustee (since 2016)—Retired since July 2015. Treasurer and Chair of Finance of the Investment and Audit Committee of the New York Women's Foundation from 2012 to 2017. Americas Director of Asset Management of Ernst & Young LLP from 2006 to 2013. Global Asset Management Assurance Leader of Ernst & Young LLP from 2006 to 2015. Partner of Ernst & Young LLP from 1997 to 2015. Employee of Prudential from 1983 to 1997. Member of the Ernst & Young LLP Retirement Investment Committee from 2009 to 2015. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2015 to 2020. Trustee/Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

JAMES B. TAYLOR (Born: 1950)—Trustee (since 2018)—Retired since December 2017. Chief Investment Officer at Georgia Tech Foundation from 2008 to 2017. Director at Delta Air Lines from 1983 to 1985. Assistant Vice President at Delta Air Lines from 1985 to 1995. Chief Investment Officer at Delta Air Lines from 1995 to 2007. Member of the Investment Committee at the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers from 1999 to 2004. President, Vice President and Treasurer at Southern Benefits Conference from 1998 to 2000. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2018 to 2020. Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

CHRISTINE REYNOLDS (Born: 1958)—Trustee (since 2019)—Retired since December 2016. Executive Vice President at Fidelity Investments from 2014 to 2016. President at Fidelity Pricing and Cash Management Services ("FPCMS") and Chief Financial Officer of Fidelity Funds from 2008 to 2014. Chief Operating Officer of FPCMS from 2007 to 2008. President, Treasurer at Fidelity Funds from 2004 to 2007. Anti-Money Laundering Officer at Fidelity Funds in 2004. Executive Vice President at Fidelity Funds from 2002 to 2004. Audit Partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers from 1992 to 2002. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2019 to 2020. Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed

Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

Individual Trustee Qualifications. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of their ability to review and understand information about the Funds provided to them by management, to identify and request other information they may deem relevant to the performance of their duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Funds, and to exercise their business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Funds' shareholders. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on their own experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as described below.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Neshar should serve as Trustee because of the experience he has gained in his various roles with SEI Investments Company, which he joined in 1974, his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry, and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 1995.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Doran should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained serving as a Partner in the Investment Management and Securities Industry Practice of a large law firm, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry, and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 1995.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Sullivan should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as a certified public accountant and financial consultant, his experience in and knowledge of public company accounting and auditing and the financial services industry, the experience he gained as an officer of a large financial services firm in its operations department, and his experience from serving as Trustee of the Trust since 1996.

The Trust has concluded that Ms. Lesavoy should serve as Trustee because of the experience she gained as a Director of several private equity fundraising firms and marketing and selling a wide range of investment products to institutional investors, her experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry, and the experience she has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2003.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Williams should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as Chief Investment Officer of a non-profit foundation, the President of an investment management firm, the President of a registered investment company and the Manager of a public company's pension assets, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry, and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2004.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Johnson should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as a senior vice president, corporate finance, of a Fortune 500 Company, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services and banking industries, the experience he gained serving as a director of other mutual funds, and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2007.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Harris should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as Chief Executive Officer and Director of an investment management firm, the experience he gained serving on the Board of a public company, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services and banking industries, and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2008.

The Trust has concluded that Ms. Cote should serve as Trustee because of her education, knowledge of financial services and investment management, and the experience she has gained as a partner at a major accounting firm, where she served as both the Global Asset Management Assurance Leader and the Americas Director of Asset Management, and other professional experience gained through her prior employment and directorships.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Taylor should serve as Trustee because of his education, knowledge of financial services and investment management, and the experience he has gained as a Chief Investment

Officer at an endowment of a large university, and other professional experience gained through his prior employment and leadership positions.

The Trust has concluded that Ms. Reynolds should serve as Trustee because of the experience she has gained in her various roles with Fidelity, which she joined in 2002, including Chief Financial Officer of Fidelity Funds, her experience as a partner of a major accounting firm, and her experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry.

In its periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Board, the Board considers the complementary individual skills and experience of the individual Trustees primarily in the broader context of the Board's overall composition so that the Board, as a body, possesses the appropriate (and appropriately diverse) skills and experience to oversee the business of the Funds. Moreover, references to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out of, or reflect any conclusion that, the Board or any Trustee has any special expertise or experience, and shall not be deemed to impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Board Standing Committees. The Board has established the following standing committees:

- **Audit Committee.** The Board has a standing Audit Committee that is composed of each of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board. The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee include: (i) recommending which firm to engage as the Trust's independent auditors and whether to terminate this relationship; (ii) reviewing the independent auditors' compensation, the proposed scope and terms of its engagement, and the firm's independence; (iii) pre-approving audit and non-audit services provided by the Trust's independent auditors to the Trust and certain other affiliated entities; (iv) serving as a channel of communication between the independent auditors and the Trustees; (v) reviewing the results of each external audit, including any qualifications in the independent auditors' opinion, any related management letter, management's responses to recommendations made by the independent auditors in connection with the audit, reports submitted to the Audit Committee by the internal auditing department of the Administrator that are material to the Trust as a whole, if any, and management's responses to any such reports; (vi) reviewing the Trust's audited financial statements and considering any significant disputes between the Trust's management and the independent auditors that arose in connection with the preparation of those financial statements; (vii) considering, in consultation with the independent auditors and the Trust's senior internal accounting executive, if any, the independent auditors' report on the adequacy of the Trust's internal financial controls; (viii) reviewing, in consultation with the Trust's independent auditors, major changes regarding auditing and accounting principles and practices to be followed when preparing the Trust's financial statements; and (ix) other audit related matters. In addition, the Audit Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Trust's compliance program. Messrs. Sullivan, Williams, Johnson, Harris and Taylor and Mmes. Lesavoy, Cote and Reynolds currently serve as members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee meets periodically, as necessary, and met four (4) times during the Trust's most recently completed fiscal year.
- **Fair Value Pricing Committee.** The Board has a standing Fair Value Pricing Committee that is composed of at least one Trustee and various representatives of the Trust's service providers, as appointed by the Board. The Fair Value Pricing Committee operates under procedures approved by the Board. The principal responsibility of the Fair Value Pricing Committee is to determine the fair value of securities for which current market quotations are not readily available. The Fair Value Pricing Committee's determinations are reviewed by the Board. Mr. Neshar currently serves as the Board's delegate on the Fair Value Pricing Committee. The Fair Value Pricing Committee meets as necessary and did not meet during the Trust's most recently completed fiscal year.
- **Governance Committee.** The Board has a standing Governance Committee that is composed of each of the Independent Trustees. The Governance Committee operates under a written charter

approved by the Board. The principal responsibilities of the Governance Committee include: (i) considering and reviewing Board governance and compensation issues; (ii) conducting a self assessment of the Board’s operations; (iii) selecting and nominating all persons to serve as Independent Trustees and evaluating the qualifications of “interested” Trustee candidates; and (iv) reviewing shareholder recommendations for nominations to fill vacancies on the Board if such recommendations are submitted in writing and addressed to the Governance Committee at the Trust’s offices which are located at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. Messrs. Sullivan, Williams, Johnson, Harris and Taylor and Mmes. Lesavoy, Cote and Reynolds currently serve as members of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee shall meet at the direction of its Chair as often as appropriate to accomplish its purpose. In any event, the Governance Committee shall meet at least once each year and shall conduct at least one meeting in person. The Governance Committee met four (4) times during the Trust’s most recently completed fiscal year.

Fund Shares Owned by Board Members. The following table shows the dollar amount range of each Trustee’s “beneficial ownership” of shares of each of the Funds and shares of funds in the Fund Complex as of the end of the most recently completed calendar year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. “Beneficial ownership” is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”). The Trustees and officers of the Trust own less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares (Fund)*	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares (Fund Complex)**
Interested		
Mr. Neshor	None	Over \$100,000
Mr. Doran	None	Over \$100,000
Independent		
Mr. Sullivan	None	Over \$100,000
Ms. Lesavoy	None	Over \$100,000
Mr. Williams	None	\$50,001-\$100,000
Mr. Johnson	None	None
Mr. Harris	None	None
Ms. Cote	None	None
Mr. Taylor	None	None
Ms. Reynolds	None	None

* Valuation date is December 31, 2020.

+ The Fund Complex currently consists of 93 portfolios of the following trusts: SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

Board Compensation. The Trust and the Fund Complex paid the following fees to the Trustees during its most recently completed fiscal year:

Name	Aggregate Compensation	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Trust and Fund Complex*
Interested				
Mr. Neshor	\$ 0	\$0	\$0	\$ 0
Mr. Doran	\$ 0	\$0	\$0	\$ 0

Name	Aggregate Compensation	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Trust and Fund Complex*
Independent				
Mr. Sullivan	\$1,890	\$0	\$0	\$302,500
Ms. Lesavoy	\$2,053	\$0	\$0	\$327,500
Mr. Williams	\$2,118	\$0	\$0	\$337,500
Mr. Johnson	\$1,890	\$0	\$0	\$292,500
Mr. Harris	\$1,890	\$0	\$0	\$292,500
Ms. Cote	\$2,053	\$0	\$0	\$327,500
Mr. Taylor	\$1,890	\$0	\$0	\$292,500
Ms. Reynolds	\$1,890	\$0	\$0	\$292,500

* The Fund Complex currently consists of 93 portfolios of the following trusts: SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

Trust Officers. Set forth below are the name, date of birth, position with the Trust, length of term of office and the principal occupation for the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as officers of the Trust. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each officer is SEI Investments Company, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. None of the officers, except for Russell Emery, the Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust, receives compensation from the Trust for his or her services. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer serves in the same capacity for the other SEI trusts included in the Fund Complex, and the Trust pays its pro rata share of the aggregate compensation payable to the Chief Compliance Officer for his services. Certain officers of the Trust also serve as officers to one or more mutual funds for which SEI or its affiliates serve as investment adviser, administrator or distributor.

The officers of the Trust have been elected by the Board. Each officer shall hold office until the election and qualification of his or her successor or until earlier resignation or removal.

ROBERT A. NESHER (Born: 1946)—President and Chief Executive Officer (since 2005)—See biographical information above under the heading “Interested Trustees.”

TIMOTHY D. BARTO (Born: 1968)—Vice President and Secretary of SEI Institutional Transfer Agent, Inc. since 2009. General Counsel and Secretary of SIMC since 2004. Vice President of SIMC and the Administrator since 1999. Vice President and Assistant Secretary of SEI since 2001.

PETER RODRIGUEZ (Born: 1962)—Controller and Chief Financial Officer (since 2020)—Director, Fund Accounting, SEI Investments Global Funds Services since April 2020 and previously from March 2011 to March 2015; Director, Financial Reporting from June 2017 to March 2020. Director, Centralized Operations from March 2015 to June 2017.

GLENN R. KURDZIEL (Born: 1974)—Assistant Controller (since 2017)—Senior Manager of Funds Accounting of SEI Investments Global Funds Services since 2005.

RUSSELL EMERY (Born: 1962)—Chief Compliance Officer (since 2006)—Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II and Bishop Street Funds since March 2006. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2006 to 2016. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP since June 2007. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from June 2007 to September 2013. Chief Compliance Officer of Adviser Managed Trust since December 2010. Chief Compliance Officer of New Covenant Funds since February 2012. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Chief Compliance Officer of The KP Funds from 2013 to 2020. Chief Compliance Officer of Schroder Global Series Trust from 2017 to 2021. Chief Compliance Officer of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III since 2014.

Chief Compliance Officer of O'Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2016. Chief Compliance Officer of Winton Series Trust from 2014 to 2017. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Catholic Values Trust and Gallery Trust since 2015. Chief Compliance Officer of Schroder Series Trust since 2017. Chief Compliance Officer of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2018.

STEPHEN G. MACRAE (Born: 1967)—Vice President (since 2012)—Director of Global Investment Product Management since January 2004.

AARON C. BUSER (Born: 1970)—Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2008)—Vice President and Assistant Secretary of SEI Institutional Transfer Agent, Inc. since 2009. Vice President and Assistant Secretary of SIMC since 2007. Attorney at Stark & Stark (law firm) from March 2004 to July 2007.

DAVID F. MCCANN (Born: 1976)—Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2009)—General Counsel and Secretary of SEI Institutional Transfer Agent, Inc. since 2020. Vice President and Assistant Secretary of SIMC since 2008. Attorney at Drinker Biddle & Reath, LLP (law firm) from May 2005 to October 2008.

BRIDGET E. SUDALL (Born: 1980)—Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer and Privacy Officer (since 2015)—Senior Associate and AML Officer at Morgan Stanley Alternative Investment Partners from April 2011 to March 2015. Investor Services Team Lead at Morgan Stanley Alternative Investment Partners from July 2007 to April 2011.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Funds and all of the Underlying SEI Funds have delegated proxy voting responsibilities to SIMC, subject to the Funds' Board's and the Underlying SEI Funds Board's general oversight.

In delegating the proxy voting responsibilities to SIMC, each Fund and Underlying SEI Fund has directed that proxies be voted consistent with the Fund's and the Underlying SEI Fund's best economic interests. SIMC has adopted its own proxy voting policies and guidelines for this purpose (the "Procedures"). As required by applicable regulations, SIMC has provided this summary of its Procedures concerning proxies voted by SIMC on behalf of each investment advisory client who delegates voting responsibility to SIMC, which includes the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds (each a "Client"). The Procedures may be changed as necessary to remain current with regulatory requirements and internal policies and procedures.

SIMC votes proxies in the best economic interests of Clients. SIMC has elected to retain an independent proxy voting service (the "Service") to vote proxies for Client accounts, which votes proxies in accordance with Proxy Voting Guidelines (the "Proxy Guidelines") approved by SIMC's Proxy Voting Committee (the "Proxy Committee"). The Proxy Guidelines set forth the manner in which SIMC will vote on matters that may come up for shareholder vote. The Service will review each matter on a case-by-case basis and vote the proxies in accordance with the Proxy Guidelines. For example, the Proxy Guidelines provide that SIMC will vote in favor of proposals to require shareholder ratification of any poison pill, shareholder proposals that request companies to adopt confidential voting, and for management proposals to do so, and shareholder social, workforce, and environmental proposals that create good corporate citizens while enhancing long-term shareholder value. The Proxy Guidelines also provide, among other items, that SIMC generally will vote against: proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors through mandatory retirement ages; management proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors through term limits; proposals that give management the ability to alter board size outside of a specific range without shareholder approval; proposals to classify the board; proposals to eliminate cumulative voting; proposals that provide that directors may be removed only for cause; proposals giving the board exclusive authority to amend the bylaws; retirement plans for non-employee directors; shareholder proposals seeking to set absolute levels on executive and director compensation or otherwise dictate the amount or form of compensation, eliminate stock options or other equity grants to employees or directors, or requiring director fees be paid in stock only; and proposals to phase out the use of animals in product testing unless certain circumstances apply. The Proxy Guidelines also provide, among other items, that SIMC generally

will vote for: proposals seeking to fix board size or designate a range for board size; proposals that permit shareholders to elect directors to fill board vacancies; and proposals seeking a report on the company's animal welfare standards. In addition to these examples, the Proxy Guidelines cover numerous other specific policies. In addition, the Proxy Guidelines provide that SIMC will vote against director nominees (or the Board) if it believes that a nominee (or the Board) has not served the economic long-term interests of shareholders.

Prior to voting a proxy, the Service makes available to SIMC its recommendation on how to vote in light of the Guidelines. SIMC retains the authority to overrule the Service's recommendation on any specific proxy proposal and to instruct the Service to vote in a manner determined by the Committee. Before doing so, the Committee will determine whether SIMC may have a material conflict of interest regarding the proposal. If the Committee determines that SIMC has such a material conflict, SIMC shall instruct the Service to vote in accordance with the Service's recommendation unless SIMC, after full disclosure to the Client of the nature of the conflict, obtains the Client's consent to voting in the manner determined by the Committee (or otherwise obtains instructions from the Client as to how to vote on the proposal).

With respect to proxies of an affiliated investment company or series thereof, the Committee will vote such proxies in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders of the investment company or series thereof (*i.e.*, "echo vote" or "mirror vote").

For each proxy, SIMC maintains all related records as required by applicable law. The Trust is required to file how all proxies were voted with respect to portfolio securities held by the Funds. A Client may obtain, without charge, a copy of SIMC's Procedures and Proxy Guidelines, or information regarding how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve month period ended June 30, by calling SIMC at 1-800-DIAL-SEI, by writing to SIMC at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456, or on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The purchase and redemption price of a Fund's shares is the net asset value of each share. The net asset value of each Fund is determined by the Administrator and is based upon the proportionate net asset value of each Fund's Underlying SEI Fund shares and any other securities or other instruments held directly by the Fund (plus any available cash and other assets and liabilities of that Fund).

The Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds adhere to Section 2(a)(41), and Rule 2a-4 thereunder, of the 1940 Act with respect to the valuation of portfolio securities. In general, securities of the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds for which market quotations are readily available are valued at current market value, and all other securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' Fair Value Pricing Committee, as applicable, and reviewed by the Board. In compliance with the 1940 Act, the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds follow guidance provided by the SEC and by the SEC staff in various interpretive letters and other guidance.

Securities held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund that are listed on a securities exchange, market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (except for securities traded on NASDAQ), including securities traded over the counter, are valued by the Funds or the Underlying SEI Funds at the last quoted sale price on the principal exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which they are traded on the valuation date (or at approximately 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time if a security's principal exchange is normally open at that time), or, if there is no such reported sale on the valuation date, at the most recent quoted bid price. For a security held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund that is listed on multiple exchanges, the principal exchange will generally be considered to be the exchange on which the security is normally most actively traded. Securities that are held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund that are listed on NASDAQ are valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If prices for securities held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund that are listed on a securities exchange or on market or automated quotation systems are not readily available, the security will be valued in accordance with Fair Value Procedures established by the Board.

If available, money market securities and other debt securities held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI 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. Such methodologies generally consider such factors as security prices, yields, maturities, call features, ratings and developments relating to specific securities in arriving at valuations. Money market securities and other debt securities held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund with remaining maturities of 60 days or less may be valued at their amortized cost, which approximates market value. If such prices are not available, the security will be valued in accordance with Fair Value Procedures established by the Board.

Securities held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund with remaining maturities of 60 days or less may 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 a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund would receive if it sold the instrument, and the value of securities in the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund can be expected to vary inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may use a third-party fair valuation vendor. Values from the fair value vendor are applied in the event that there is a movement in the U.S. market that exceeds a specific threshold that has been established by the Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' Fair Value Pricing Committee. The Fair Value Pricing Committee has also established a "confidence interval" that 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 Fair Value Pricing Committee is exceeded on a specific day, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund, as applicable, shall value the non-U.S. securities in their portfolios that exceed the applicable "confidence interval" based upon the adjusted prices provided by the fair valuation vendor.

For securities held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund that principally trade on a foreign market or exchange, a significant gap in time can exist between the time of a particular security's last trade and the time at which a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund calculates its net asset value. The closing prices of such securities may no longer reflect their market value at the time the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund calculates net asset value if an event that could materially affect the value of those securities (a "Significant Event") has occurred between the time of the security's last close and the time that the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund calculates net asset value. A Significant Event may relate to a single issuer or to an entire market sector. If SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, 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 or Underlying SEI Fund calculates net asset value, it may request that a Fair Value Pricing Committee meeting be called. In addition, the applicable fund administrator monitors price movements among certain selected indexes, securities and/or baskets of securities that may be an indicator that the closing prices received earlier from foreign exchanges or markets may not reflect market value at the time the Fund or the Underlying SEI Fund calculates net asset value. If price movements in a monitored index or security exceed levels established by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund's administrator, the administrator notifies SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, holding the relevant securities that such limits have been exceeded. In such event, SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, makes the determination whether a Fair Value Pricing Committee meeting should be called based on the information provided.

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

The pricing services rely on a variety of information in making their determinations, particularly on prices of actual market transactions as well as on trader quotations. However, the services may also use a matrix system to determine valuations, which considers such factors as security prices, yields, maturities, call features, ratings and developments relating to specific securities in arriving at valuations. The procedures used by the pricing services and their valuation methodologies are reviewed by the officers of the Trust or the respective Underlying Trust and the applicable fund administrator under the general supervision of the Board.

It is currently the Trust's policy to pay all redemptions in cash. The Trust retains the right, however, to alter this policy to provide for redemptions in whole or in part by a distribution in-kind of readily marketable securities held by a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund in lieu of cash. Shareholders may incur brokerage charges on the sale of any such securities so received in payment of redemptions. However, a shareholder will at all times be entitled to aggregate cash redemptions from all Underlying SEI Funds of the Trust during any 90-day period of up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Trust's net assets. A gain or loss for federal income tax purposes may be realized by a taxable shareholder upon an in-kind redemption depending upon the shareholder's basis in the shares of the Trust redeemed.

Purchases and redemptions of shares of the Funds may be made on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. Currently, the following holidays are observed by the Trust: New Year's Day; Martin Luther King, Jr. Day; Presidents' Day; Good Friday; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Thanksgiving Day; and Christmas Day.

You may redeem shares at any time. For an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-deferred account, you must make your redemption request in writing. You should be aware that any distributions personally received by you from the account prior to age 59½ are generally subject to a 10% penalty tax, as well as to ordinary income taxes.

To avoid the 10% penalty, you must generally rollover your distribution to another tax-deferred account or tax-qualified retirement plan (if permitted) within 60 days.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend the right of redemption and/or to postpone the date of payment upon redemption for any period during which trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted, or during the existence of an emergency (as determined by the SEC by rule or regulation) as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the portfolio securities is not reasonably practicable, or for such other periods as the SEC may by order permit. The Trust also reserves the right to suspend sales of shares of the Funds for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange, SIMC, the Administrator, the Distributor and/or the custodian are not open for business.

Use of Third-Party Independent Pricing Agents. The Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' Pricing and Valuation Procedures provide that any change in a primary pricing agent or a pricing methodology requires prior approval by the Board. However, when the change would not materially affect valuation of a Fund's or an Underlying SEI Fund's net assets or involve a material departure in pricing methodology from that of the Fund's or the Underlying SEI Fund's existing pricing agent or pricing methodology, Board approval may be obtained at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Distribution Investment Option. Distributions of dividends and capital gains made by a Fund may be automatically invested in shares of that Fund or another Fund if shares of such Fund are available for sale. Such investments will be subject to initial investment minimums, as well as additional purchase minimums, as applicable. A shareholder considering the Distribution Investment Option should obtain and read the Prospectuses of the relevant Funds and consider the differences in objectives and policies before making any investment.

Exchange Privilege. Some or all of the shares of a Fund's shares for which payment has been received (*i.e.*, an established account) may be exchanged for shares of the same class of other Funds of the Trust. A shareholder may exchange the shares of each Fund, for which good payment has been received, in his or her account at any time, regardless of how long he or she has held his or her shares. Exchanges are made at net asset value. The Trust reserves the right to change the terms and conditions of the exchange privilege discussed herein, or to terminate the exchange privilege, upon 60 days' notice. Exchanges will be made only after proper instructions in writing or by telephone (an "Exchange Request") are received for an established account by the Distributor.

Each Exchange Request must be in proper form (*i.e.*, if in writing, signed by the record owner(s) exactly as the shares are registered; if by telephone, proper account identification is given by the dealer or shareholder of record), and each exchange must involve either shares having an aggregate value of at least \$1,000 or all the shares in the account. Each exchange involves the redemption of the shares of a Fund (the "Old Fund") to be exchanged and the purchase at net asset value of the shares of the other Funds (the "New Funds"). Any gain or loss on the redemption of the shares exchanged is reportable on the shareholder's federal income tax return unless such shares were held in a tax-deferred account or tax-qualified retirement plan. If the Exchange Request is received by the Distributor in writing or by telephone on any business day prior to the redemption cut-off time specified in the Prospectuses, the exchange will usually occur on that day if all the restrictions set forth above have been complied with at that time. However, payment of the redemption proceeds by the Old Funds, and thus the purchase of shares of the New Funds, may be delayed for up to seven days if a Fund determines that such delay would be in the best interest of all of its shareholders. Investment dealers that have satisfied criteria established by the Funds may also communicate a shareholder's Exchange Request to the Funds subject to the restrictions set forth above. No more than five exchange requests may be made in any one telephone Exchange Request.

TAXES

The following is only a summary of certain additional U.S. federal income tax considerations generally, which affect the Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds (for purposes of this section, collectively referred to as the "Funds" or a "Fund," unless specifically referred to as an "Underlying SEI Fund") and their shareholders. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the federal, state or local tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders and the discussion here and in the Funds' Prospectuses is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations, including their state, local and foreign tax liabilities.

The following general discussion of certain federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company. Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify to be treated as a RIC under the Code. By following such a policy, each Fund expects to eliminate or reduce to a nominal amount the federal taxes to which it may be subject. A Fund that qualifies as a RIC will generally not be subject to federal income taxes on the net investment income and net realized capital

gains that the Fund timely distributes to its shareholders. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

In order to qualify as a RIC under the Code, each Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders at least 90% of its net investment income (which, includes dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, less operating expenses) and at least 90% of its net tax exempt interest income, for each tax year, if any (the "Distribution Requirement") and also must meet certain additional requirements. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of each Fund's gross income each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (the "Qualifying Income Test"); and (ii) at the close of each quarter of each Fund's taxable year: (A) at least 50% of the value of each Fund's total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of each Fund's total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, including the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership, and (B) not more than 25% of the value of each Fund's total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that a Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the "Asset Test").

Although the Funds intend to distribute substantially all of their net investment income and may distribute their capital gains for any taxable year, the Funds will be subject to federal income taxation to the extent any such income or gains are not distributed. Each Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. A Fund therefore is considered to be a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described herein. Losses in one Fund do not offset gains in another and the requirements (other than certain organizational requirements) for qualifying RIC status are determined at the Fund level rather than at the Trust level.

If a Fund fails to satisfy the Qualifying Income or Asset Tests in any taxable year, such Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain *de minimis* failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund corrects the failure within a specified period. If a Fund fails to maintain qualification as a RIC for a tax year, and the relief provisions are not available, such Fund will be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (currently 21%) without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In such case, its shareholders would be taxed as if they received ordinary dividends, although corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends received deduction (subject to certain limitations) and individuals may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified dividend income. In addition, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

A Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year. A "qualified late year loss" generally includes net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year (commonly referred to as "post-October losses") and certain other late-year losses.

The treatment of capital loss carryovers for the Funds is similar to the rules that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals, which provide that such losses are carried over indefinitely. If a Fund has a “net capital loss” (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year. In addition, the carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if a Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Code.

Federal Excise Tax. Notwithstanding the Distribution Requirement described above, which generally requires a Fund to distribute at least 90% of its annual investment company taxable income and the excess of its exempt interest income (but does not require any minimum distribution of net capital gain), a Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax to the extent it fails to distribute by the end of the calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income and 98.2% of its capital gain net income (the excess of short- and long-term capital gains over short- and long-term capital losses) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year (including any retained amount from the prior calendar year on which a Fund paid no federal income tax). The Funds intend to make sufficient distributions to avoid liability for federal excise tax, but can make no assurances that such tax will be completely eliminated. The Funds may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate Fund investments in order to make sufficient distributions to avoid federal excise tax liability at a time when the investment adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so, and liquidation of investments in such circumstances may affect the ability of the Funds to satisfy the requirement for qualification as a RIC.

Distributions to Shareholders. The Funds receive income generally in the form of dividends and interest on investments. This income, plus net short-term capital gains, if any, less expenses incurred in the operation of a Fund, constitutes the Fund’s net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. Any distributions by a Fund from such income will be taxable to you as ordinary income or at the lower capital gains rates that apply to individuals receiving qualified dividend income, whether you take them in cash or in additional shares.

Distributions by a Fund will be 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 on the securities it holds and the Fund reports the distributions as qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations (e.g., foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, or the stock of which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that: (i) the shareholder has not held the shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period that begins on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the shares become “ex-dividend” (which is the day on which declared distributions (dividends or capital gains) are deducted from each Fund’s assets before it calculates the net asset value) with respect to such dividend, (ii) each Fund has not satisfied similar holding period requirements with respect to the securities it holds that paid the dividends distributed to the shareholder, (iii) the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property, or (iv) the shareholder elects to treat such dividend as investment income under section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code. Therefore, if you lend your shares in a Fund, such as pursuant to a securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat dividends (paid while the shares are held by the borrower) as qualified dividend income. Distributions that the Funds receive from an ETF, an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or from a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such ETF, underlying fund or REIT. The investment strategies of certain Funds may limit their ability to make distributions eligible to be reported as qualified dividend income.

All income and capital gains received by a Fund from an Underlying SEI Fund that it owns will be distributed by the Fund (after deductions for the Fund’s allowable losses and expenses) and will be taxable

to shareholders as ordinary income, except to the extent they are reported as qualified dividend income or capital gain dividends. Because each Fund is actively managed, it may realize taxable net short-term capital gains by selling shares of a mutual fund it owns with unrealized appreciation or capital losses which might be disallowed under wash sale rules or recharacterized. Accordingly, investing in a Fund rather than directly investing in the Underlying SEI Funds may result in increased tax liability to a shareholder because the Fund must distribute its net realized gains in accordance with the rules described above.

Distributions by the Funds of their net short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income. Capital gain distributions consisting of a Fund's net capital gains will be taxable as long-term capital gains for individual shareholders at a current maximum rate of 20% regardless of how long you have held your shares in such Fund. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryforwards.

Distributions of net capital gain received by a Fund from the Underlying SEI Funds as well as net long-term capital gain realized by a Fund from the sale (or redemption) of mutual fund shares or other securities, after reduction by allowable capital losses, will be taxable to a shareholder as long-term capital gain (even if the shareholder has held the shares for less than one year).

In the case of corporate shareholders, Fund distributions (other than capital gain distributions) generally qualify for the dividends received deduction to the extent such distributions are so reported and do not exceed the gross amount of qualifying dividends received by such Fund for the year. Generally, and subject to certain limitations (including certain holding period limitations), a dividend will be treated as a qualifying dividend if it has been received from a domestic corporation. The investment strategies of certain Funds may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the dividends received deduction.

To the extent that a Fund makes a distribution of income received by such Fund in lieu of dividends (a "substitute payment") with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction, such income will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

If a Fund's distributions exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made in the same taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in a Fund and result in a higher reported capital gain or lower reported capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold.

A dividend or distribution received shortly after the purchase of shares reduces the net asset value of the shares by the amount of the dividend or distribution and, although in effect a return of capital, will be taxable to the shareholder. If the net asset value of shares were reduced below the shareholder's cost by dividends or distributions representing gains realized on sales of securities, such dividends or distributions would be a return of investment though taxable to the shareholder in the same manner as other dividends or distributions.

The Funds (or their administrative agent) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income and capital gain distributions, if any, and will advise you of their tax status for federal income tax purposes shortly after the close of each calendar year. If you have not held Fund shares for a full year, the Funds may report and distribute to you, as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gain, a percentage of income that is not equal to the actual amount of such income earned during the period of your investment in the Funds.

Dividends declared to shareholders of record in October, November or December and actually paid in January of the following year will be treated as having been received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared. Under this rule, therefore, a shareholder may be taxed in one year on dividends or distributions actually received in January of the following year.

Sales, Exchanges or Redemptions. Any gain or loss recognized on a sale, exchange, or redemption of shares of a Fund by a shareholder who is not a dealer in securities will generally, for individual

shareholders, be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months and otherwise will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, if shares on which a shareholder has received a net capital gain distribution are subsequently sold, exchanged, or redeemed and such shares have been held for six months or less, any loss recognized will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the net capital gain distribution. In addition, the loss realized on a sale or other disposition of shares will be disallowed to the extent a shareholder repurchases (or enters into a contract to or option to repurchase) shares within a period of 61 days (beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of the shares). This loss disallowance rule will apply to shares received through the reinvestment of dividends during the 61-day period. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale.

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 any capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund).

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

Tax Treatment of Complex Securities. The Funds may invest in complex securities and these investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect a Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC, affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Funds are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to the Funds and/or defer the Funds’ ability to recognize losses, and, in limited cases, subject the Funds to U.S. federal income tax on income from certain of their foreign securities. In turn, these rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by the Funds.

Each Commodity Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in its respective Subsidiary, which is expected to provide a Commodity Fund with exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The “Subpart F” income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income, including from commodity-linked derivatives) of the Commodity Funds attributable to their investments in a Subsidiary is “qualifying income” to the Commodity Funds to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Commodity Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. Each Commodity Fund expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in its Subsidiary to be derived with respect to such Commodity Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and to be treated as “qualifying income.” The Adviser will carefully monitor the Commodity Funds’ investments in their respective Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of a Commodity Fund’s assets are invested in their respective Subsidiary.

Certain of the Commodity Funds’ investments, such as commodity futures contracts, other commodity-related derivative instruments and commodities, when made directly, may not produce qualifying income to the Commodity Fund. To the extent a Commodity Fund invests in such investments directly, the Commodity Fund will seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income).

Each Fund is required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures and options contracts subject to section 1256 of the Code (Section 1256 Contracts) as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Gain or loss from Section 1256 Contracts on broad-based indexes required to be marked to market will be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders. A Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on Section 1256 Contracts to the extent of any unrecognized gains on offsetting positions held by the Fund. These provisions may also require the Funds to mark-to-market certain types of positions in their portfolios (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out), which may cause a Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and for avoiding the excise tax discussed above. Accordingly, in order to avoid certain income and excise taxes, a Fund may be required to liquidate its investments at a time when the investment adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

With respect to investments in STRIPS, TRs, and other zero coupon securities which are sold at original issue discount and thus do not make periodic cash interest payments, a Fund will be required to include as part of its current income the imputed interest on such obligations even though the Fund has not received any interest payments on such obligations during that period. Because each Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income to its shareholders, a Fund may have to sell Fund securities to distribute such imputed income which may occur at a time when the Adviser would not have chosen to sell such securities and which may result in taxable gain or loss.

Any market discount recognized on a bond is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below redemption value or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. Absent an election by a Fund to include the market discount in income as it accrues, gain on the Fund's disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain to the extent of the accrued market discount.

A Fund may invest in inflation-linked debt securities. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked debt security will be original interest discount, which is taxable as ordinary income and is required to be distributed, even though the Fund will not receive the principal, including any increase thereto, until maturity. As noted above, if a Fund invests in such securities it may be required to liquidate other investments, including at times when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements and to eliminate any possible taxation at the Fund level.

In general, for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test described above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by a Fund. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" (generally, a partnership (i) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, (ii) that derives at least 90% of its income from the passive income sources specified in Code section 7704(d), and (iii) that generally derives less than 90% of its income from the same sources as described in the Qualifying Income Test will be treated as qualifying income. In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

"Qualified publicly traded partnership income" within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(5) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Qualified publicly traded partnership income is generally income of a "publicly traded partnership" that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity's trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. A "publicly traded partnership" for purposes of this deduction is not necessarily the same as a QPTP as defined for purposes of the immediately preceding paragraph. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). A RIC, such as a Fund, is not permitted to pass the special character of this income

through to its shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate “qualified publicly traded partnership income” will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. It is uncertain whether future technical corrections or administrative guidance will address this issue to enable a Fund to pass through the special character of “qualified publicly traded partnership income” to shareholders.

A Fund may invest in certain MLPs which may be treated as qualified publicly traded partnerships. Income from qualified publicly traded partnerships is qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test, but a Fund’s investment in one or more of such qualified publicly traded partnerships is limited under the Asset Test to no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets. The Funds will monitor their investments in such qualified publicly traded partnerships in order to ensure compliance with the Qualifying Income and Asset Tests. MLPs and other partnerships that the Funds may invest in will deliver Schedules K-1 to the Funds to report their share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the MLP or other partnership. These Schedules K-1 may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that a Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement.

A Fund may invest in REITs. Investments in REIT equity securities may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund’s investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in a Fund’s receipt of cash in excess of the REIT’s earnings; if a Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to such Fund’s shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If a REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to federal income tax at regular the corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the REIT’s current and accumulated earnings and profits.

“Qualified REIT dividends” (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by a Fund, and which such Fund properly report as “section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund may be permitted to report a part of its dividends as section 199A dividends, but is not required to do so.

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

If a Fund owns shares in certain foreign investment entities, referred to as “passive foreign investment companies” or “PFICs,” the Fund will generally be subject to one of the following special tax regimes: (i) the Fund would be liable for U.S. federal income tax, and an additional interest charge, on a portion of any “excess distribution” from such foreign entity or any gain from the disposition of such shares, even if the entire distribution or gain is paid out by the Fund as a dividend to its shareholders; (ii) if the Fund were able and elected to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” or “QEF,” the Fund would be required each year to include in income, and distribute to shareholders in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above, the Fund’s pro rata share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the PFIC, whether or not such earnings or gains are distributed to the Fund; or (iii) the Fund may be entitled to mark-to-market annually shares of the PFIC, and in such event would be required to distribute to shareholders any such mark-to-market gains in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above. Such Fund intends to make the appropriate tax elections, if possible, and take any additional steps that are necessary to mitigate the effect of these rules. Amounts included in income each year by a Fund as a result of a QEF election will be “qualifying income,” even if not distributed to the Fund, to the extent such income is derived with respect to such Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies.

Certain Foreign Currency Tax Issues. A Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies and forward foreign currency contracts will generally be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (*i.e.*, may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and defer losses. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require a Fund to mark-to-market certain types of positions in its portfolio (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out) which may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the Distribution Requirements and for avoiding the excise tax described above. The Funds intend to monitor their transactions, intend to make the appropriate tax elections, and intend to make the appropriate entries in their books and records when they acquire any foreign currency or forward foreign currency contract in order to mitigate the effect of these rules so as to prevent disqualification of a Fund as a RIC and minimize the imposition of income and excise taxes. Accordingly, a Fund may be required to liquidate its investments at a time when the Adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

The U.S. Treasury Department has authority to issue regulations that would exclude foreign currency gains from the Qualifying Income Test described above if such gains are not directly related to a Fund’s business of investing in stock or securities (or options and futures with respect to stock or securities). Accordingly, regulations may be issued in the future that could treat some or all of a Fund’s non-U.S. currency gains as non-qualifying income, thereby potentially jeopardizing the Fund’s status as a RIC for all years to which the regulations are applicable.

Foreign Taxes. Dividends and interest received by a Fund may be subject to income, withholding or other taxes imposed by foreign countries and U.S. possessions that would reduce the yield on the Fund’s stock or securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate these taxes. Foreign countries generally do not impose taxes on capital gains with respect to investments by foreign investors.

If more than 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets at the close of their taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund will be eligible to and intends to file an election with the IRS that may enable shareholders, in effect to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a deduction from such taxes, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations. Pursuant to the election, such Fund will treat those taxes as dividends paid to its shareholders. Each such shareholder will be required to include a proportionate share of those taxes in gross income as income received from a foreign source and must treat the amount so included as if the shareholder had paid the foreign tax directly. The shareholder may then either deduct the taxes deemed paid by him or her in computing his or her taxable income or, alternatively, use the foregoing information in calculating any foreign tax credit they may be entitled to use against the shareholders’

federal income tax. If a Fund makes the election, such Fund (or its administrative agent) will report annually to their shareholders the respective amounts per share of the Fund's income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions. If a Fund does not hold sufficient foreign securities to meet the above threshold, then shareholders will not be entitled to claim a credit or further deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by the Fund.

A shareholder's ability to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a Fund may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in a shareholder not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. In particular, shareholders must hold their Fund shares (without protection from risk of loss) on the ex-dividend date and for at least 15 additional days during the 30-day period surrounding the ex-dividend date to be eligible to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to a given dividend. Shareholders who do not itemize on their federal income tax returns may claim a credit (but no deduction) for such foreign taxes. Even if a Fund were eligible to make such an election for a given year, it may determine not to do so. Shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in a Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through individual retirement accounts or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by a Fund.

Foreign tax credits, if any, received by a Fund as a result of an investment in another RIC will not be passed through to you unless such Fund qualifies as a "qualified fund-of-funds" under the Code. If the Fund is a "qualified fund-of-funds" it will be eligible to file an election with the IRS that will enable the Fund to pass along these foreign tax credits to its shareholders. A Fund will be treated as a "qualified fund-of-funds" under the Code if at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets (at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year) is represented by interests in other RICs.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, IRAs, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k)s, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Tax-exempt entities are not permitted to offset losses from one trade or business against the income or gain of another trade or business. Certain net losses incurred prior to January 1, 2018 are permitted to offset gain and income created by an unrelated trade or business, if otherwise available. Under current law, the Funds generally serve to block UBTI from being realized by their tax-exempt shareholders. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, the tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of an investment in a Fund where, for example: (i) the Fund invests in residual interests of Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits ("REMICs"), (ii) the Fund invests in a REIT that is a taxable mortgage pool ("TMP") or that has a subsidiary that is a TMP or that invests in the residual interest of a REMIC, or (iii) shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of section 514(b) of the Code. There are no restrictions preventing a Fund from holding investments in REITs that generate UBTI to their shareholders. Charitable remainder trusts are subject to special rules and should consult their tax advisor. The IRS has issued guidance with respect to these issues and prospective shareholders, especially charitable remainder trusts, are strongly encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding these issues.

The Funds' shares held in a tax-qualified retirement account will generally not be subject to federal taxation on income and capital gains distributions from a Fund until a shareholder begins receiving payments from their retirement account. Because each shareholder's tax situation is different, shareholders should consult their tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Funds.

Backup Withholding. A Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold at a rate of 24% and remit to the U.S. Treasury the amount withheld on amounts payable to any shareholder who: (i) has provided the Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all; (ii) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends; (iii) has failed to certify to the Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding; or (iv) has failed to certify to the Fund that the shareholder is a U.S. person (including a resident alien).

Non-U.S. Investors. Any non-U.S. investors in the Funds may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are encouraged to consult their tax advisors prior to investing in the Funds. Foreign shareholders (*i.e.*, nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates) are generally subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or a lower tax treaty rate) on distributions derived from taxable ordinary income. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Gains realized by foreign shareholders from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. Foreign shareholders who fail to provide an applicable IRS form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from a Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if the foreign shareholder is engaged in a trade or business within the United States. In addition, the tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty may be different than those described above.

Under legislation generally known as “FATCA” (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), a Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements. In general, no such withholding will be required with respect to a U.S. person or non-U.S. person that timely provides the certifications required by a Fund or its agent on a valid IRS Form W-9 or applicable series of IRS Form W-8, respectively. Shareholders potentially subject to withholding include foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”), such as non-U.S. investment funds, and non-financial foreign entities (“NFFEs”). To avoid withholding under FATCA, an FFI generally must enter into an information sharing agreement with the IRS in which it agrees to report certain identifying information (including name, address, and taxpayer identification number) with respect to its U.S. account holders (which, in the case of an entity shareholder, may include its direct and indirect U.S. owners), and an NFFE generally must identify and provide other required information to a Fund or other withholding agent regarding its U.S. owners, if any. Such non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

A non-U.S. entity that invests in a Fund will need to provide the fund with documentation properly certifying the entity’s status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. Non-U.S. investors in the Funds should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations. Under U.S. Treasury regulations, generally, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC such as a Fund are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer’s treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

State Taxes. Depending upon state and local law, distributions by a Fund to its shareholders and the ownership of such shares may be subject to state and local taxes. Rules of state and local taxation of dividend and capital gains distributions from RICs often differ from the rules for federal income taxation

described above. It is expected that a Fund will not be liable for any corporate excise, income or franchise tax in Massachusetts if it qualifies as a RIC for federal income tax purposes.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by a Fund. Investment in Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae securities, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities do not generally qualify for such tax-free treatment. The rules on exclusion of this income are different for corporate shareholders. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding state and local taxes applicable to an investment in a Fund.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Brokerage Selection. The Trust and the Underlying Trusts have no obligation to deal with any brokerage dealer or group of brokers or dealers in the execution of transactions in portfolio securities. Subject to policies established by the Trustees, SIMC and the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers are responsible for placing orders to execute Fund and Underlying SEI Fund transactions. In placing orders, it is the Trust's and the Underlying Trusts' policy to seek to obtain the best net results, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable dealer spread), size, type and difficulty of the transaction involved, the firm's general execution and operational facilities, and the firm's risk in positioning the securities involved. While SIMC and the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers generally seek reasonably competitive spreads or commissions, the Trust and the Underlying Trusts will not necessarily be paying the lowest spread or commission available. The Trust and the Underlying Trusts will not purchase portfolio securities from any affiliated person acting as principal except in conformity with the regulations of the SEC.

SIMC also from time to time executes trades with the Distributor, acting as introducing broker, in connection with the transition of the securities and other assets included in an Underlying SEI Fund's portfolio when there is a change in sub-advisers in the Underlying SEI Fund or a reallocation of assets among the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Advisers. An unaffiliated third-party broker selected by SIMC or the relevant Sub-Adviser provides execution and clearing services with respect to such trades and is compensated for such services out of the commission paid to the Distributor on the trades. All such transactions effected using the Distributor as introducing broker must be accomplished in a manner that is consistent with the Underlying Trusts' policy to achieve best net results and must comply with the Underlying Trusts' procedures regarding the execution of Underlying SEI Fund transactions through affiliated brokers. The Funds and the Underlying SEI Funds do not direct brokerage to brokers in recognition of, or as compensation for, the promotion or sale of Fund or Underlying SEI Fund shares.

Neither the Trust nor the Underlying Trusts expect to use one particular broker or dealer, and when one or more brokers is believed capable of providing the best combination of price and execution, SIMC or the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers may select a broker based upon brokerage or research services provided to SIMC or the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers. SIMC or the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers may pay a higher commission than otherwise obtainable from other brokers in return for such services only if a good faith determination is made that the commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act ("Section 28(e)") permits SIMC and the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers, under certain circumstances, to cause the Funds or the Underlying SEI Funds to pay a broker or dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction in recognition of the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. Brokerage and research services include: (i) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (ii) furnishing analyses

and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts; and (iii) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement and custody). In the case of research services, SIMC and the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers believe that access to independent investment research is beneficial to their investment decision-making processes and, therefore, to the Funds or the Underlying SEI Funds. In addition to agency transactions, SIMC and the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers may receive brokerage and research services in connection with certain riskless principal transactions, as defined by the Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), and in accordance with applicable SEC guidance.

To the extent research services may be a factor in selecting brokers, such services may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and may include information as to particular companies and securities as well as market, economic or institutional areas and information that assists in the valuation and pricing of investments. Examples of research-oriented services for which SIMC or the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers might utilize Fund or Underlying SEI Fund commissions include research reports and other information on the economy, industries, sectors, groups of securities, individual companies, statistical information, political developments, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance and other analysis. SIMC or the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers may use research services furnished by brokers in servicing all client accounts, and not all services may necessarily be used in connection with the account that paid commissions to the broker providing such services. Information so received by SIMC and the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers will be in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by SIMC and the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers under their Advisory and sub-advisory agreements, respectively. Any advisory, sub-advisory, or other fees paid to SIMC or the Underlying SEI Funds' Sub-Advisers are not reduced as a result of the receipt of research services.

In some cases, SIMC or an Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser may receive a service from a broker that has both a "research" and a "non-research" use. When this occurs, SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, makes a good faith allocation, under all the circumstances, between the research and non-research uses of the service. The percentage of the service that is used for research purposes may be paid for with client commissions, while SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser will use its own funds to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes. In making this good faith allocation, SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser faces a potential conflict of interest, but SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Adviser believes that its allocation procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that it appropriately allocates the anticipated use of such services to their research and non-research uses.

From time to time, a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may purchase new issues of securities for clients in a fixed price offering. In these situations, the seller may be a member of the selling group that will, in addition to selling securities, provide SIMC or the Underlying SEI Fund's Sub-Advisers with research services. FINRA has adopted rules expressly permitting these types of arrangements under certain circumstances. Generally, the seller will provide research "credits" in these situations at a rate that is higher than that which is available for typical secondary market transactions. These arrangements may not fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e).

The research services received from a broker-dealer may be complicated by MiFID II, which places restrictions on the receipt of research services by EU authorized investment firms and certain affiliated US asset managers.

A Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may not direct brokerage to brokers in recognition of, or as compensation for, the promotion or sale of Fund shares.

The portfolio turnover rates for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2020 and 2021 were as follows:

Portfolio	Turnover Rate	
	2020	2021
Defensive Strategy Fund	17%	143%
Defensive Strategy Allocation Fund	49%	27%
Conservative Strategy Fund	18%	20%
Conservative Strategy Allocation Fund	22%	23%
Moderate Strategy Fund	27%	33%
Moderate Strategy Allocation Fund	11%	17%
Aggressive Strategy Fund	21%	19%
Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund	12%	8%
Core Market Strategy Fund	27%	16%
Core Market Strategy Allocation Fund	10%	5%
Market Growth Strategy Fund	20%	13%
Market Growth Strategy Allocation Fund	10%	4%

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' portfolio holdings can be obtained on the Internet at the following address: <http://www.seic.com/holdings> (the "Portfolio Holdings Website"). The Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds Board has approved a policy that provides that portfolio holdings may not be made available to any third party until after such information has been posted on the Portfolio Holdings Website, with limited exceptions noted below. This policy seeks to ensure that the disclosure of information regarding the Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' portfolio securities is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, and includes procedures to address conflicts of interest.

Five calendar days after each month end, a list of all portfolio holdings in each Fund and its Underlying SEI Funds 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 that 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 to which the data relates, at which time it will be permanently removed from the site.

Portfolio holdings information may be provided to independent third-party fund reporting services (e.g., Broadridge, Lipper or Morningstar) for a legitimate business purpose, but will be delivered no earlier than the date such information is posted on the Portfolio Holdings Website, unless the reporting service executes a confidentiality agreement with the Trust or the Underlying Trust that is satisfactory to the Trust or the Underlying Trust's officers and that provides that the reporting service will keep the information confidential and will not trade on the information.

Portfolio holdings information may also be provided at any time and as frequently as daily to the Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' Trustees, service providers, as well as additional contractors and vendors may include, but are not limited to: SIMC, the Sub-Advisers, the Distributor, the Administrator, the custodian and sub-custodian, the transfer agent, attorneys, independent auditors, securities lending agents, tax filing and reclamation vendors, class-action monitoring and filing vendors, and printing and filing vendors, proxy vendors and providers of portfolio monitoring and analytical tools. Service providers will be subject to a duty of confidentiality with respect to any portfolio holdings information, whether imposed by a confidentiality agreement, the provisions of the service provider's contract with the Trust or the Underlying Trust, or by the nature of its relationship with the Trust or the Underlying Trust, and such service providers will be prohibited from trading on the information.

Portfolio holdings of a Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund may also be provided to a prospective service provider for that Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund, so long as the prospective service provider executes a

confidentiality agreement with the Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund in such form as deemed acceptable by an officer of the Fund or an Underlying SEI Fund. Additionally, a Sub-Adviser may provide portfolio holdings information to third-party service providers in connection with its duties as a Sub-Adviser, provided that the Sub-Adviser is responsible for such third-party's confidential treatment of such data. The Sub-Adviser is also obligated, pursuant to its fiduciary duty to the relevant Fund, to ensure that any third-party service provider will keep the information confidential and has a duty not to trade on any portfolio holdings information it receives other than subject to the Sub-Adviser's instruction.

The Board exercises on-going oversight of the disclosure of Fund or Underlying SEI Fund portfolio holdings by overseeing the implementation of the Funds' and Underlying SEI Funds' policies and procedures by the CCO.

Neither the Funds, Underlying SEI Funds, SIMC, nor any other service provider to the Funds or Underlying SEI Funds may receive compensation or other consideration for providing portfolio holdings information.

The Trust files a complete schedule of the Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' investments within 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter pursuant to Form N-PORT and/or as part of the Funds' and the Underlying SEI Funds' annual or semi-annual shareholder report.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares of each Fund, each of which represents an equal proportionate interest in that Fund. Each share upon liquidation entitles a shareholder to a pro rata share in the net assets of that Fund, after taking into account certain distribution, shareholder servicing and transfer agency expenses attributable to each share class. Shareholders have no preemptive rights. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees may create additional series of shares or separate classes of portfolios. Share certificates representing the shares will not be issued.

LIMITATION OF TRUSTEES' LIABILITY

The Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee shall be liable only for his or her own willful defaults and, if reasonable care has been exercised in the selection of officers, agents, employees or administrators, shall not be liable for any neglect or wrongdoing of any such person. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Trust will indemnify its Trustees and officers against liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with actual or threatened litigation in which they may be involved because of their offices with the Trust unless it is determined in the manner provided in the Declaration of Trust that they have not acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that their actions were in the best interests of the Trust. However, nothing in the Declaration of Trust shall protect or indemnify a Trustee against any liability for his or her willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Board has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. In addition, SIMC and the Distributor have adopted Codes of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1. These Codes of Ethics apply to the personal investing activities of Trustees, officers and certain employees ("access persons"). Rule 17j-1 and the Codes of Ethics are reasonably designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by access persons. Under each Code of Ethics, access persons are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions, but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. In addition, certain access persons are required to obtain approval before investing in initial public offerings or private placements or are prohibited from making such investments. Copies of these Codes of Ethics are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

VOTING

Each share held entitles the shareholder of record to one vote. Shareholders of each Fund or class will vote separately on matters pertaining solely to that Fund or class, such as any distribution plan. As a Massachusetts business trust, the Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders, but approval will be sought for certain changes in the operation of the Trust and for the election of Trustees under certain circumstances. In addition, a Trustee may be removed by the remaining Trustees or by shareholders at a special meeting called upon written request of shareholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust. In the event that such a meeting is requested, the Trust will provide appropriate assistance and information to shareholders requesting the meeting.

Where the Prospectuses for the Funds or SAI states that an investment limitation or a fundamental policy may not be changed without shareholder approval, such approval means the vote of: (i) 67% or more of the affected Fund's shares present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the affected Fund's outstanding shares, whichever is less.

SHAREHOLDER LIABILITY

The Trust is an entity of the type commonly known as a "Massachusetts business trust." Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for the obligations of the trust. Even if, however, the Trust were held to be a partnership, the possibility of the shareholders incurring financial loss for that reason appears remote because the Declaration of Trust: (i) contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for obligations of the Trust and requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by or on behalf of the Trust or the Trustees; and (ii) provides for indemnification out of the Trust property for any shareholders held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of July 8, 2021, the following persons were the only persons who were record owners (or, to the knowledge of the Trust, beneficial owners) of 5% and 25% or more of the shares of the Funds. Persons who own of record or beneficially more than 25% of a Fund's outstanding shares may be deemed to control the Fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Shareholders controlling a Fund could have the ability to vote a majority of the shares of the Fund on any matter requiring the approval of shareholders of the Fund. The Trust believes that most of the shares referred to below were held by the following persons in accounts for their fiduciary, agency or custodial customers.

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Defensive Strategy Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,051,034.788	62.89%
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	264,945.009	15.85%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
LPL Financial Omnibus Customer Account Attn: Mutual Fund Trading 4704 Executive Dr. San Diego, CA 92121-3091	92,830.795	5.55%
Defensive Strategy Fund—Class I Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust FBO PFG-WF Merger Omnibus Acct. For Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	31,929.495	94.30%
Defensive Strategy Allocation Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	309,320.508	61.33%
Matrix Trust Company As Cust FBO Superior Die Set Employees' Profit P.O. Box 52129 Phoenix, AZ 85072-2129	130,442.459	25.86%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	31,847.860	6.31%
Conservative Strategy Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,811,369.088	67.82%
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	952,704.020	16.95%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Conservative Strategy Fund—Class I Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	25,964.739	77.66%
Matrix Trust Company As Agent For Advisor Trust, Inc Advanced Pain MGMT Center, PC PSP 717 17th St STE 1300 Denver, CO 80202-3304	7,400.582	22.13%
Conservative Strategy Fund—Class D Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	233,126.630	90.60%
SEI Private Trust Company Attn: Mutual Fund Admin One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	14,143.833	5.50%
Conservative Strategy Allocation Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,730,154.978	77.83%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	249,927.297	11.24%
Moderate Strategy Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	8,358,543.106	83.65%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Moderate Strategy Fund—Class I Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	173,352.616	88.18%
Matrix Trust Company As Agent For Advisor Trust, Inc Advanced Pain MGMT Center, PC PSP 717 17th St STE 1300 Denver, CO 80202-3304	20,785.160	10.57%
Moderate Strategy Fund—Class D Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	105,954.664	86.10%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o The Peoples Bank Attn: NPIO Trade Desk One Freedom Valley Drive Desk Oaks, PA 19456-9989	16,614.748	13.50%
Moderate Strategy Allocation Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,671,943.48	74.82%
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	273,884.83	7.67%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	217,625.99	6.09%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Aggressive Strategy Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company	5,463,963.887	64.47%
c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust	1,851,695.862	21.85%
FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001		
Aggressive Strategy Fund—Class I Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust	413,711.521	69.98%
FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001		
Matrix Trust Company As Agent For	82,425.439	13.94%
Advisor Trust, Inc Julie E. York, MD, PC 401(k) PSP 717 17th St STE 1300 Denver, CO 80202-3304		
Matrix Trust Company As Agent For	78,272.823	13.24%
Advisor Trust, Inc J. Rafe Sales, MD, PC 401(k) Plan 717 17th St STE 1300 Denver, CO 80202-3304		
Aggressive Strategy Fund—Class D Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust	1,024,820.492	91.80%
FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001		
SEI Private Trust Company	69,306.713	6.21%
c/o The Peoples Bank One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989		

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company	2,933,199.060	88.60%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
Core Market Strategy Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company	5,608,069.758	90.77%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
Core Market Strategy Fund—Class I Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust	272.936	93.53%
FBO PFG-WF Merger Omnibus Acct For		
Omnibus		
Attn: NPIO Trade Desk		
711 High Street		
Des Moines, IA 50392-0001		
SEI Corp	18.885	6.47%
ATTN: Corporate Finance		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
Core Market Strategy Allocation Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company	944,121.248	83.10%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
SEI Private Trust Company	125,891.607	11.08%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
Market Growth Strategy Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company	9,615,755.031	78.33%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Market Growth Strategy Fund—Class I Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	309,208.113	98.19%
Market Growth Strategy Fund—Class D Shares		
DCGT as TTEE and/or Cust FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans Omnibus Attn: NPIO Trade Desk 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	221,539.945	59.80%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o The Peoples Bank One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989 Oaks, PA 19456-9989	107,820.609	29.10%
Market Growth Strategy Allocation Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,903,176.855	83.06%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	290,183.693	6.18%

CUSTODIAN

SEI Investments Global Funds Services, which also serves as the Administrator and the transfer agent for the Underlying SEI Funds, also maintains custody of assets of each Fund that consist of uncertificated shares of the Underlying SEI Funds. U.S. Bank National Association, located at 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (the “Custodian”), acts as the Custodian for the non-mutual fund assets of each Fund. The Custodian holds cash, securities and other assets of the Trust as required by the 1940 Act and acts as wire agent of the Trust’s assets.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

KPMG LLP, located at 1601 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, serves as the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1701 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as counsel to the Trust and to the Underlying SEI Funds.

APPENDIX A DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

Description of Ratings

The following descriptions of securities ratings have been published by Moody's Investors Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), respectively.

Description of Moody's Global Ratings

Ratings assigned on Moody's global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. Short-term ratings are assigned for obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

Description of Moody's Global Long-Term Ratings

- Aaa** Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.
- Aa** Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
- A** Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
- Baa** Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
- Ba** Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.
- B** Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
- Caa** Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
- Ca** Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
- C** Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Hybrid Indicator (hyb)

The hybrid indicator (hyb) is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms. By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

Description of Moody's Global Short-Term Ratings

- P-1** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- P-2** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- P-3** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.
- NP** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Description of Moody's U.S. Municipal Short-Term Obligation Ratings

The Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") scale is used to rate U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less. Under certain circumstances, the MIG scale is used to rate bond anticipation notes with maturities of up to five years.

Moody's U.S. municipal short-term obligation ratings are as follows:

- MIG 1** This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.
- MIG 2** This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.
- MIG 3** This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.
- SG** This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Description of Moody's Demand Obligation Ratings

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), a two-component rating is assigned. The components are a long-term rating and a short-term demand obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer's ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term demand obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to make payments associated with the purchase-price-upon-demand feature ("demand feature") of the VRDO. The short-term demand obligation rating uses the Variable Municipal Investment Grade ("VMIG") scale. VMIG ratings with liquidity support use as an input the short-term counterparty risk assessment of the support provider, or the long-term rating of the underlying obligor in the absence of third party liquidity support. Transitions of VMIG ratings of demand obligations with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer's long-term rating drops below investment grade. The VMIG short-term demand obligation rating is typically assigned if the frequency of the demand feature is less than every three years. If the frequency of the demand feature is less than three years but the purchase price is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the short-term demand obligation rating is "NR".

Moody's demand obligation ratings are as follows:

- VMIG 1** This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2 This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3 This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have a sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

Description of S&P's Issue Credit Ratings

An S&P issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P's view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings can be either long-term or short-term. Short-term issue credit ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market, typically with an original maturity of no more than 365 days. Short-term issue credit ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. S&P would typically assign a long-term issue credit rating to an obligation with an original maturity of greater than 365 days. However, the ratings S&P assigns to certain instruments may diverge from these guidelines based on market practices. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P's analysis of the following considerations:

- The likelihood of payment—the capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitments on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- The nature and provisions of the financial obligation, and the promise S&P imputes; and
- The protection afforded by, and relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of a bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

An issue rating is an assessment of default risk but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

NR indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Description of S&P's Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings*

AAA An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

- AA** An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.
- A** An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.
- BBB** An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- BB; B; CCC; CC; and C** Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.
- BB** An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- B** An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- CCC** An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- CC** An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
- C** An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.
- D** An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

*Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

Description of S&P's Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

- A-1** A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.
- A-2** A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.
- A-3** A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- B** A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- C** A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- D** A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Description of S&P's Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

An S&P U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P's analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule—the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment—the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

S&P's municipal short-term note ratings are as follows:

- SP-1** Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.
- SP-2** Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.
- SP-3** Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

- D** 'D' is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed debt restructuring, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

Description of Fitch's Credit Ratings

Fitch's credit ratings relating to issuers are an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Credit ratings relating to securities and obligations of an issuer can include a recovery expectation. Credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested.

The terms "investment grade" and "speculative grade" have established themselves over time as shorthand to describe the categories 'AAA' to 'BBB' (investment grade) and 'BB' to 'D' (speculative grade). The terms investment grade and speculative grade are market conventions and do not imply any recommendation or endorsement of a specific security for investment purposes. Investment grade categories indicate relatively low to moderate credit risk, while ratings in the speculative categories either signal a higher level of credit risk or that a default has already occurred.

For the convenience of investors, Fitch may also include issues relating to a rated issuer that are not and have not been rated on its web page. Such issues are also denoted as 'NR'.

Fitch's credit ratings do not directly address any risk other than credit risk. In particular, ratings do not deal with the risk of a market value loss on a rated security due to changes in interest rates, liquidity and other market considerations. However, in terms of payment obligation on the rated liability, market risk may be considered to the extent that it influences the ability of an issuer to pay upon a commitment. Ratings nonetheless do not reflect market risk to the extent that they influence the size or other conditionality of the obligation to pay upon a commitment (for example, in the case of index-linked bonds).

In the default components of ratings assigned to individual obligations or instruments, the agency typically rates to the likelihood of non-payment or default in accordance with the terms of that instrument's documentation. In limited cases, Fitch may include additional considerations (i.e. rate to a higher or lower standard than that implied in the obligation's documentation).

Note: The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' ratings and ratings below the 'CCC' category. For the short-term rating category of 'F1', a '+' may be appended.

Description of Fitch's Long-Term Corporate Finance Obligations Ratings

- AAA** Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
- AA** Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
- A** High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
- BBB** Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

- BB** Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.
- B** Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.
- CCC** Substantial credit risk. 'CCC' ratings indicate that substantial credit risk is present.
- CC** Very high levels of credit risk. 'CC' ratings indicate very high levels of credit risk.
- C** Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. 'C' ratings indicate exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Ratings in the categories of 'CCC', 'CC' and 'C' can also relate to obligations or issuers that are in default. In this case, the rating does not opine on default risk but reflects the recovery expectation only.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned 'RD' or 'D' ratings, but are instead rated in the 'CCC' to 'C' rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. This approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Description of Fitch's Short-Term Ratings

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short term" based on market convention. A long-term rating can also be used to rate an issue with short maturity. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

Fitch's short-term ratings are as follows:

- F1** Highest short-term credit quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
- F2** Good short-term credit quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.
- F3** Fair short-term credit quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.
- B** Speculative short-term credit quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
- C** High short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.
- RD** Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.
- D** Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.